



















506595

19

506 595

[No. 17.]

JOURNAL

1053

90m

OF THE

41944.

STRAITS BRANCH

65

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1886.

PUBLISHED HALF-YEARLY.

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

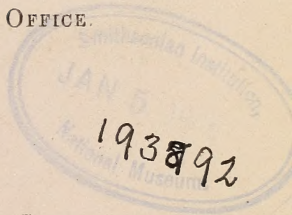
1887.

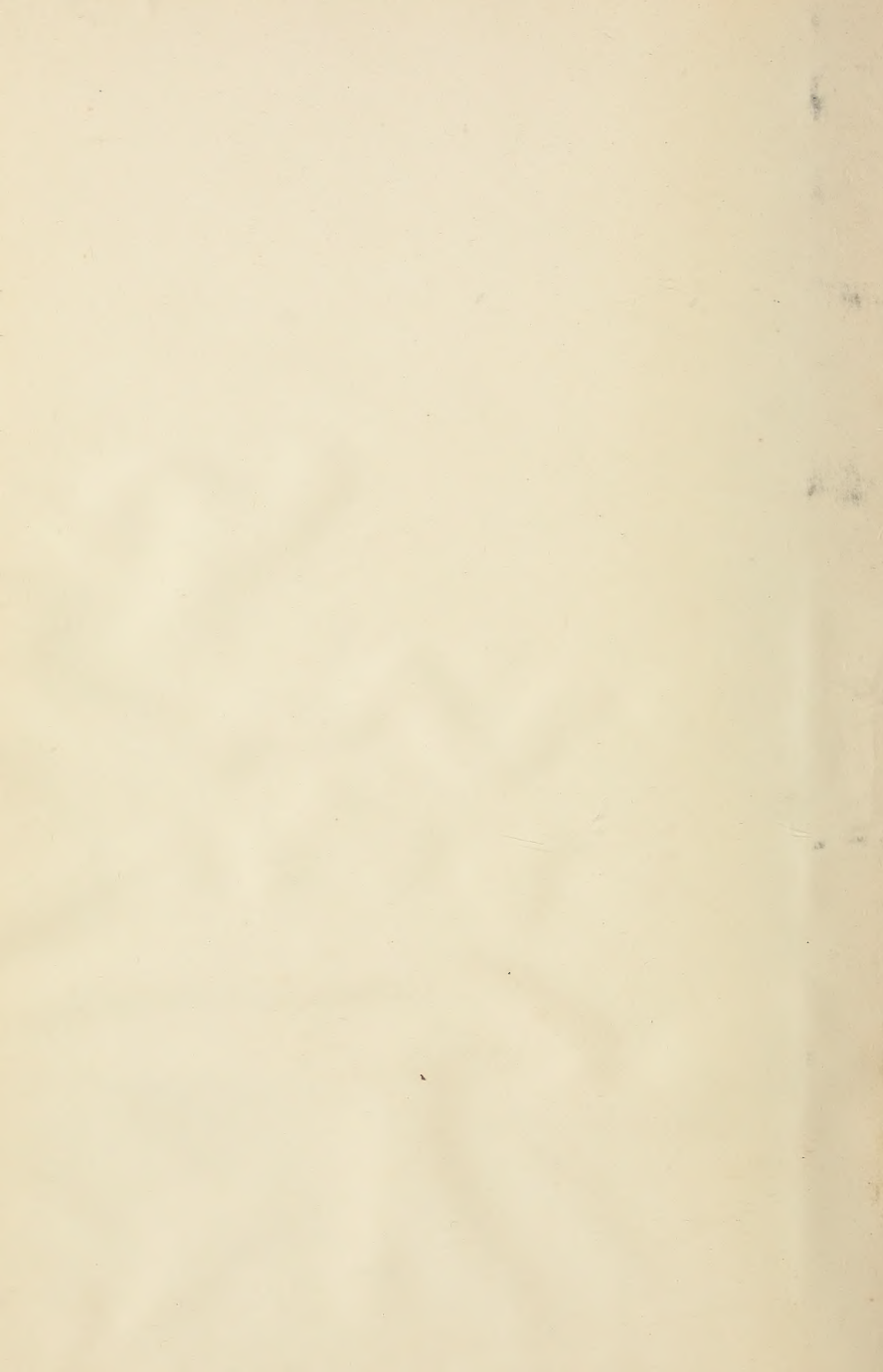
AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

London and America, ... TRÜBNER & Co.

Paris, ... ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.

Germany, ... K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, Leipzig.













[No. 17.]

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

---

JUNE, 1886.

---

PUBLISHED HALF-YEARLY.

---

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1887.

---

AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

London and America, ... TRÜBNER & Co.

Paris, ... ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.

Germany, ... K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, Leipzig.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

Bibliography of Siam, <i>by E. M. Satow</i> , c. m. g.,	... 1
Sri Rama a Fairy Tale told by a Malay Rhapsodist, <i>by W. E. Maxwell</i> , c. m. g.,	... 87
History of Malacca from Portuguese Sources,— <i>Contributed by E. Koek</i> ,	... 117
Occasional Notes,	... 151





## ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.



### PREFACE.



NO published list of works relating to Siam is as yet in existence, and the present "Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam" may, therefore, be excused—on the ground of an endeavour to be useful—for its somewhat premature appearance in an incomplete condition. It is not possible at Bangkok itself to examine all the editions of separate books, nor to make adequate research in periodicals and the publications of learned societies. Indeed, without the help of numerous friends, only a very short list of the last class of writings would have been practicable. The compiler has, however, done his best with the materials at his disposal, and trusts that the generous student will sympathize with and pardon his shortcomings.

Many of the works whose titles are given in the following pages are in the compiler's library. For the opportunity of examining others, he is indebted to His Royal Highness Prince DEVAWONGSEVAROPRAKAR. His hearty thanks are also due to Dr. ROST, of the India Office Library, Dr. O. FRANKFURTER, the distinguished Pali scholar, at present resident in Bangkok, to Professor DOUGLAS of the British Museum, to Mr. F. V. DICKINS, Sub-Registrar of the London University, to Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.M.G., of the Straits Settlements, and to Mr. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tōkyō, Japan. Other friends have contributed here and there a title, or a hint where to find information, for which he owes them a debt of gratitude. Last and not least he must acknowledge his obligations to the valuable bibliographical labours of MM. CORDIER and LANIER, to a writer in an early number of the *Chinese Repository*, and to the world-famous catalogues of his esteemed friend Mr. QUARITCH. The bibliography

of the brothers DE BACKER, which is restricted to the works of the Society of Jesus, also deserves mention.

After much deliberation as to the arrangement which would be most useful to readers in search of information, the publications relating to this country have been divided into four classes, namely :—1st, General works on history and travel, manners and customs ; 2nd, Periodicals and transactions of learned societies ; 3rd, Language ; and 4th, Maps. In the first of these, a modified chronological arrangement has been adopted, according to which the titles are given, not so much with respect to priority of publication, as to approximate date of composition, since some of these works have long remained in manuscript form, until disinterred from dust and obscurity by the diligence of modern editors—as for instance CORREA'S “*Lendas da India*” and “*Cocks' Diary*.” This deviation from strict bibliographical chronology seems to be justified by the consideration that students will naturally wish to ascertain what was known by foreigners about the country at any particular period. A few titles of which the dates could not be ascertained are placed together at the end of Part I. The chronological rule has also been followed with regard to philological treatises and scattered papers or notices on the language. But in the case of periodicals and proceedings of learned societies, an alphabetical order appeared more convenient, for the reason that it obviates too frequent repetition of titles, and furnishes the reader with a list (in the present case doubtless extremely meagre) of the articles in each separate serial. In respect of maps, again, there seemed to be no ground for adopting any particular kind of order, as the number is so small that the trouble of examining all the entries is insignificant. But separately published maps are distinguished from those which have been produced to illustrate special works of history and travel.

In Part I, no separation has been made between books which treat exclusively of Siam, and those which devote only a part of their pages to this country, or mention it only incidentally. Siam was not of sufficient interest to the early travellers and explorers to obtain a volume to herself. It was only when the Dutch and the French established trading fac-

tories, and entered into close political relations with her, that monographs began to appear. These were most numerous towards the end of the 17th century. Many of them are concerned chiefly with the interchange of embassies between France and Siam and the fortunes of the remarkable CONSTANTINE FALKON, whose policy gave rise to them, and whose fate involved their ultimate failure. The 18th century was the era of compilations and collections of voyages and travels. Of original works, but few were produced, but the latter class have greatly increased in number since the arrival of the first Protestant missionaries in 1829 and still more since the conclusion of the existing treaties in 1855 and subsequent years.

Modern writers have not the same interest for us as those earlier observers to whom the world was a fresh field of strange discovery, and, with but one or two exceptions, their accounts present but few new facts. There is still room for an entirely original work on Siam, whenever a scientific knowledge of the language, and that intimate acquaintance with the country, its people and its productions, which only systematic travel can impart, shall be possessed by a single individual. Till then Siam must, in common with other eastern countries, continue to labour under the disadvantage of being described by the passing amateur tourist, whose least sympathetic variety is the nineteenth century globe-trotter.

The mention of a strange country by poets and famous writers of prose is always interesting, and it is believed, therefore, that quotations from CAMOENS, THOMSON and BOSWELL will not be regarded as any more out of place, than references to the quaint notices by early travellers and traders, such as VARTHEMA, BARROS, PINTO, COCKS, FITCH, and the stay-at-home PETER HEYLIN.

A pretty copious index has been added, in which the names of authors, as well as the titles of books and papers, are inserted in alphabetical order.

E. M. S.

May, 1886.





## INDEX.

- Aanmerkelijk en Naaukeurig  
   Verhaal, 72.  
 Aantekeningen, &c. betref-  
   fende Siam, 154.  
 Abeel, 115.  
 Alabaster, 143.  
 Albrand, 186.  
 Allgemeine Welt-Historie, 101.  
 Ambassade de Siam au XVII<sup>e</sup>  
   siècle, 133.  
 Ambassadeurs de Siam à St.  
   Quentin, 151.  
 Ambassadeurs Siamois, 179.  
 American Baptist Missionary  
   Magazine. (?)  
 Amongst the Shans, 176.  
 Anderson, 109.  
 Anecdotes Chinoises, Japo-  
   noises, Siamois, 103.  
 Annales de la Propagation de  
   la Foi, 186.  
 Annales de l'Extrême Orient,  
   185.  
 Archives des Voyages, 19.  
 Arthus, 20.  
 Artus, 32.  
 Asiatic Journal, 191.  
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 189.  
 Astley, 97.  
 Aymonier, 199.  
 Bacon, 148, 201, 218.  
 Balbi, 15.  
 Bangkok Calendar, 192.  
 Bangkok Centennial, 166.  
 Bangkok Directory, 193.  
 Barros, 10.  
 Barros e Couto, 11.  
 Bastian, 140, 189, 239.  
 Bazangeon, 209, 223.  
 Beauvoir, 142.  
 Begin ende Voortgangh, 32,  
   33.  
 Berkenmeyer, 86.  
 Beschreibung von Siam, 33.  
 Beschrijving van Siam,  
   Schouten, 33.  
 Beschrijving van Siam, van  
   Vliet, 36.  
 Bionne, 185.  
 Bissachère, 107.  
 Blanc, 199.  
 Blanck, 224.  
 Blyth, 229.  
 Bocarro, 2.  
 Bock, 173.  
 Bohn, 127.  
 Bonze charmeur. (?)  
 Boswell, 54.  
 Bouddhisme à Siam. (?)  
 Bowring, 130.  
 Boy Travellers in Siam, 180.  
 Bradley, D. B., 192, 194.  
 Bradley, John, 152.  
 Breve Ragguaglio, 52.  
 Brien, 199.

- British Burma Manual, 160.  
 Brossard, 216.  
 Brown, Dr. N., 189.  
 Brugière, 186, 195.  
 Buchanan, 188.  
 Bulhão Pato, 3.  
  
 Camoens, 13.  
 Campbell, Dr. J., 187.  
 Castanheda, 7.  
 Castillon, 103.  
 Caswell, 195, 238.  
 Cébéret, 214.  
 Cérémonies et Coutumes Religieuses, 84.  
 Challes, 79.  
 Chandler, 220.  
 Chenclos, 197.  
 Chine, Japon, Siam et Cambodge, 165.  
 Chinese Repository, 195.  
 Chinese and Japanese Repository, 196.  
 Christison, 213.  
 Chronicas de la Apostolica Provincia de S. Antonio, 91.  
 Churchill, 100.  
 Cocks, 25.  
 Colquhoun, 176.  
 Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Chinese Languages, 243.  
 Comparative Vocabulary, 230.  
 Compendio de las Historias, 73.  
 Conder, 112.  
 Conversations on the Siamese Mission, 183.  
 Cooke, 160.  
  
 Cordier, 171.  
 Correa, 1.  
 Courvezzy, 186.  
 Crawford, 111.  
 Croizier, 185, 223.  
 Curieux Antiquaire, 86.  
 Cust, 242.  
  
 Dabin, 226.  
 Dangeau, 55.  
 Darrac, 171.  
 Davenport, 240.  
 Day, 205.  
 De Bourges, 44.  
 De Carné, 145<sup>b</sup>, 215<sup>a</sup>.  
 De Chaumont, 59.  
 De Choisy, 60, 61.  
 Décugis, 224.  
 De Lagrée, 172.  
 De la Hode, 94.  
 De la Loubère, 58.  
 Delaporte, 163.  
 De Larrey, 93.  
 De l'Isle, 57.  
 De Morga, 22.  
 De Religione Siamensium, 33.  
 D'Encourt, 222.  
 De Sa, 100.  
 Deschanel, 168.  
 Descriptio Regni Siam, 33.  
 Description de l'Univers, 74.  
 Description du Royaume Thai, 128.  
 Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands, 111.  
 Desfarges, 68.  
 Deslandes, 64.  
 Deux semaines à Bangkok, 224.

- Dictionarium Latinum Thai, 234.  
 Dictionarium Linguæ Thai, 235.  
 D'Orleans, 63.  
 Dufresne de Francheville, 92.  
 Du Jarric, 24.  
 Du Nort, 21.  
 Earl, 119.  
 Eastern Seas, 119.  
 Embassy to Cochín-China, Siam, etc., 118.  
 England and France in Indo-China, 176.  
 English and Siamese Vocabulary, 237.  
 English Governess at the Siamese Court, 144.  
 Etude historique sur les relations de la France et de Siam, 170.  
 Ewald, 244.  
 Excursions et Reconnaissances, 199.  
 Expedition de Siam et Constance Phaulkon, 133.  
 Explorations et Missions, 172.  
 Famille Royale de Siam, 174.  
 Feer, 185, 223.  
 Felner, 2.  
 Fergusson, 155.  
 Finlayson, 110.  
 Fischer, 211.  
 Fitch, 27.  
 Floris, 28.  
 Fontpertuis, 165.  
 Forbes, 243.  
 Forbin, 56.  
 Forchhammer, 249.  
 Foreign Missionary Chronicle, 200.  
 Français à Siam, Les, 134.  
 Francisci, 38.  
 Gallois, 133, 240a.  
 Ganiér, 218.  
 Garnier, 37, 147, 224.  
 Gegenwärtiger Zustand von Tunkin.....und Laos, 107.  
 Geographical Notes on Siam, 217.  
 Gervaise, 62.  
 Giburt, 174.  
 Girard, 215.  
 Glanius, 41.  
 Goes, 17.  
 Gouye, 50.  
 Government of Siam, On the, 123.  
 Grammar of the Thai Language, 231.  
 Grammatica Linguæ Thai, 233.  
 Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language, 232.  
 Grammatik der T'ai Sprache, 244.  
 Grandjean, 215.  
 Grandpierre, 78.  
 Gréhan, 141.  
 Guerreiro, 23.  
 Gutzlaff, 114, 195, 216a.  
 Guyon, 95.  
 Haas, 178.  
 Hallett, 217.  
 Hamilton, 83.  
 Hardouin, 199.  
 Harmand, 159, 224, 228.

- Harris, 129.  
 Harris' Travels, 96.  
 Hayart, 76.  
 Hedendaagsche Historie.....  
     van alle Volkeren, 90.  
 Herbert, 30.  
 Herkunft und Sprache der  
     transgangetischen Völker,  
     246.  
 Heutige Historie der König-  
     reiche Siam, etc., 90.  
 Heylin, 29.  
 Hippon, 97.  
 Histoire civile et naturelle de  
     Siam, 102.  
 Histoire de France sous Louis  
     XIV, 93.  
 Histoire de la Marine Fran-  
     çaise, 124.  
 Histoire de la Revolution de  
     Siam, 69.  
 Histoire de la Revolution du  
     Royaume de Siam, 71.  
 Histoire de Louis XIV, 94, 98.  
 Histoire de M. Constance, 63,  
     64.  
 Histoire des Indes Orientales,  
     95.  
 Histoire générale des Voy-  
     ages, 99.  
 Histoire générale et particu-  
     lière des Finances, 92.  
 Histoire naturelle et politi-  
     que, 62.  
 Histoire philosophique et po-  
     litique des deux Indes, 182.  
 Historia de las Islas, 18.  
 Historia do Descubrimiento e  
     Conquista, 7.  
 Historia General de las Filipi-  
     nas, 104.  
 Historia Indiæ Orientalis, 20.  
 History of Indian and Eastern  
     Architecture, 155.  
 History of Siam, 161.  
 Indo-Chine et la Chine, 153.  
 Instructiones ad Munera  
     Apostolica, 42.  
 Introduction to the Siamese  
     Language, 248.  
 Itinerario, 16.  
 Jal, 179.  
 James, 190.  
 Jancigny, 124.  
 Japon, Indo-Chine, Siam, etc.,  
     124.  
 Jaque, 19.  
 Jarricus, 24.  
 Java, Siam, etc., 142.  
 Jones, 232.  
 Journal du Voyage de Siam, 60.  
 Journal kept during a Voyage  
     to Siam, 113.  
 Journal of an Embassy to  
     Siam and Cochin-China, 111.  
 Journal of the Indian Archi-  
     pelago, 203.  
 Journal of Three Voyages, 114.  
 Juan de la Concepcion, 104.  
 Kaempfer, 82.  
 Keane, 185.  
 Kern, 185.  
 King, 183a.  
 Kingdom and People of Siam,  
     130.



- Kirchengeschichte, 76.  
 Knox, 180.  
 Kortbondig Verhaal, 65.  
 Kra, Isthmus of, 167.  
 Kruijt, 154.  
 Kuhn, 184, 246.  
  
 Lafitau, 88.  
 Land of the White Elephant,  
     146.  
 Lanier, 170.  
 Le Blanc, 66.  
 Lecocq, 151.  
 Lemire, 157.  
 Lendas da India, 1.  
 Leonowens, 144.  
 Lepsius, 247.  
 Lettres édifiantes, 77.  
 Leyden, 188.  
 Ligor and Siam, 129.  
 Linschoten, 16.  
 Livros das Monções, 3.  
 Loftus, 167.  
 Logan, 203.  
 Lorgeou, 185.  
 Loudon, 196, 227.  
 Low, 116, 123, 188, 203, 216*a*,  
     231.  
  
 Maffei, 14.  
 Malcom, 121.  
 Mallet, 74.  
 Malloch, 125.  
 Mandelslo, 34.  
 Manley, 33.  
 Maps, *See* Part IV.  
 Marini, 43.  
 Marten, 97.  
 Martin, 181.  
  
 Martinez de la Puente, 73.  
 McDonald, 145, 240.  
 McFarland, 240.  
 McLeod, 122.  
 Medhurst, 195.  
 Meister, 75.  
 Mémoires de l'Abbé de Choi-  
     sy, 61.  
 Mercure Gallant, 206.  
 Miche, 186.  
 Microcosmos, 29.  
 Milburn, 108.  
 Mission to Ava, 132.  
 Mission to Siam and Hué,  
     110.  
 Missionary Herald, 207.  
 Missionary Journal, 113.  
 Modern Buddhist, 143.  
 Modern History, or Present  
     State of all Nations, 89.  
 Modern Traveller, 112.  
 Moedas de Siam, 158.  
 Monumentos Ineditos, 1, 2.  
 Moor, 117.  
 Moore, 229.  
 Mouhot, 138.  
 Moura, 169.  
 Müller, 245.  
  
 Narrative of a Residence in  
     Siam, 126.  
 Naaukeurig Verhaal van de  
     Reis des Bisschops van  
     Beryte, 44.  
 Neale, 126.  
 Neêrlands vroegste betrek-  
     kingen met.....Siam, 135.  
 Neis, 228.  
 Neue Weltbot, 87.

- Neu-polirter Geschicht-Kunst und Sittenspiegel, 38.  
 New Account of the East Indies, 83.  
 New Voyage to the East Indies, 41.  
 Notices of the Indian Archipelago, 117.  
 Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, 172*a*.  
 Observations Physiques et Mathématiques, 50.  
 O'Farell, 149.  
 Olearius, 34.  
 Ongeluckige Voyagie, 31.  
 Ontmomde Jesuit, 49.  
 Oriental Commerce, 108.  
 Orientalisch Kunst-und Lustgärtner, 75.  
 Osborn, 131.  
 Osorius, 12.  
 Ouden Nieuwe Oost-Indie, 81.  
 Pallegoix, 128, 233, 235.  
 Pallu, 45.  
 Parkes, 217.  
 Passive Verb of the Thai Language, 241.  
 Pavie, 199.  
 Pays de l'Extrême Orient, 150.  
 Pelsaert, 31.  
 Penible Voyage, 21.  
 Pereira, 158.  
 Peuple Siamois, Le, 177.  
 Philippine Islands, 22.  
 Picart, 84.  
 Pigafetta, 5.  
 Pinkerton, 106.  
 Pinto, 8, 9.  
 Political Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula, 109.  
 Postel, 185.  
 Pouchot de Chantassin, 70.  
 Preussische Expedition nach China, Japan und Siam, 137.  
 Preussische Expedition nach Ost-Asien, 136.  
 Prevost, 99.  
 Purchas, 26.  
 Quedah, 131, 156.  
 Question du Tonkin, 168.  
 Raynal, 182.  
 Reboulet, 98.  
 Reclus, 172*a*.  
 Recueil des Voyages, 32.  
 Régéreau, 186.  
 Reis na Siam, 51.  
 Reis van Siam, 51.  
 Reisen in Siam, 140.  
 Relaçam Anual, 23.  
 Relation abrégée des Missions, 45.  
 Relation de divers Voyages, 78.  
 Relation de l'Ambassade de de Chaumont, 59.  
 Relation des Missions, 46, 47, 48.  
 Relation des Révolutions arrivées à Siam, 68.  
 Relation du Voyage de l'Evêque de Beryte, 44.  
 Relation du Voyage de Perse, 30.  
 Relation du Voyage et Retour, 70.

- Relation historique du Royaume de Siam, 57.  
 Relation of the Revolution in Siam, 100.  
 Relazione delle Missioni, 46.  
 Relations du Cambodge avec le Siam, 157.  
 Remarks on the Indo-Chinese Alphabets, 239.  
 Residence in China and the Neighbouring Countries, 115.  
*Révue Maritime et Coloniale*, 216.  
 Rheinart, 216.  
 Ribadeneyra, 18.  
 Richardson, 122.  
 Roberts, 118.  
 Rodanet, 185.  
 Roelofssoon, 32.  
 Roggewein, 129.  
 Rosny, 177, 204.  
 Royaume de Cambodge, 169.  
 Royaume de Siam, 141.  
 Ruschenberger, 120.  
 Sachot, 150.  
 Salmon, 89, 90.  
 S. Antonio, 91.  
 Sanfärdig Beskrijfning om Siam, 33.  
 Satow, 190.  
 Saunders, 198.  
 Scherzer, 145*a*.  
 Schetsen uit Siam, 162.  
 Schmitt, 199.  
 Schomburgk, 202, 226*a*.  
 Schott, 236.  
 Schouten, Joost, 33.  
 Schouten, Gautier, 80.  
 Second Voyage du Père Tachard, 51.  
 Semler, 101.  
 Senn van Basel, 162, 185.  
 Septans, 199.  
 Siam and Laos, 175.  
 Siam au vingtième Siècle, 149.  
 Siam in the East Indies, 67.  
 Siam; its Government, &c., 145.  
 Siam, its Productions, &c., 125.  
 Siam Repository, 219.  
 Siam, the Land of the White Elephant, 148.  
 Siamese Domestic Institutions, Laws on Slavery, 161.  
 Siamese Harem Life, 144.  
 Siamese Inscriptions, 189.  
 Siamese Literature, On, 123.  
 Siamese Tales, 105.  
 Siamesische Märchen, 140.  
 Siamesische Münzen, 178.  
 Siamesische Laut-und Tonaccente, 239.  
 Smith, 161, 194, 219, 221.  
 Souches, 164.  
 Sozopolis, Bishop of, 186.  
 Sprachvergleichende Studien, 239.  
 Sprinckel, 32.  
 State Papers, Calendar of, 4.  
 Stato Presente di Tutti Paesi, 89.  
 Stöcklein, 87.  
 Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, etc., 153.  
 Struys, 40.

- Subsidios para a Historia da  
 India Portuguesa, 2.  
 Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas,  
 22.  
 Sue, Eugene, 124.  
 Taberd, 186.  
 Tachard, 51, 52.  
 Tavernier, 39.  
 Taylor, 185, 223.  
 Temples and Elephants, 173.  
 Ternaux-Compans, 19.  
 Thesaurus Rerum Indicarum,  
 24.  
 Thevenot, 33.  
 Thomson, H. D., 139.  
 Thomson, J., 85, 153.  
 Tomlin, 113, 195.  
 Tones of the Siamese Lan-  
 guage, Treatise on, 238.  
 Topping, 212.  
 Travel and Sport in Burmah,  
 Siam, etc., 152.  
 Travels in Siam, etc., 138.  
 Travels in South-eastern Asia,  
 121.  
 Treaties, 156, 160.  
 True Description of Siam, 33.  
 Turpin, 102.  
 Two Months' Tour in Siam,  
 139.  
 Valentijn, 18.  
 Vallandé, 185.  
 Van Dijk, 135.  
 Van Neck, 32.  
 Van Noort, 21.  
 Van Vliet, 35, 36.  
 Van Wuthof, 132, 81, 224.  
 Varenius, 33.  
 Varthema, 6.  
 Vattemare, 153.  
 Vertommannus, 6.  
 Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali,  
 15.  
 Vincent, 146.  
 Vollant des Verquains, 69.  
 Voltaire, 53.  
 Von Bergen, 241.  
 Voyage au Cambodge, 163.  
 Voyage aux Indes Orientales,  
 19.  
 Voyage de Siam des Pères  
 jésuites, 51.  
 Voyage d'Exploration en  
 Indo-Chine, 147.  
 Voyage des Ambassadeurs de  
 Siam, 51.  
 Voyage fait aux Indes Orien-  
 tales, 79.  
 Voyage Round the World, in-  
 cluding an Embassy to  
 .....Siam, 120.  
 Walden, 202.  
 Werner, 137.  
 Wheel of the Law, 143.  
 Wicquefort, 34.  
 Winckel, 225.  
 Winkel, 185.  
 Wirthschaftlichen Zustände  
 im Süden und Osten  
 Asiens, 145*a*.  
 Yule, 132.  
 Zimmerman, 107.  
 Zoological Society, 229.



---

PART I.  
SEPARATE WORKS

RELATING

*IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,*  
EXCLUSIVE OF THE LANGUAGE.

---



## PART I.

---

*Separate Works relating in whole or in part to Siam  
and its Dependencics, exclusive of the Language.*

---

1. **Correa:** Lendas da India, published in the "Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes, em Africa, Asia e America." 4 vols. 4to. Lisboa, 1858, 1860, 1862 and 1864.
  - Vol. I, p. 643, Ships from Siam passing by the Maldives on the way to Mecca.
  - Vol. II, p. 253, Siamese residents at Malacca, ruled by their own "bendará."
  - p. 262, Albuquerque sends Duarte Fernandes and Simão de Miranda d'Azevedo as envoys to Siam in a Chinese junk.
  - p. 284, Siamese junks carrying gold.
  - p. 381, Envoys from Siam visit Goa.
  - p. 471, (anno 1516) Duarte Coelho visits Siam in a junk.
  - p. 524, Coelho passed the winter of 1516-17 in Siam.
  - p. 552, A son of the king of Siam taken prisoner by the Portuguese at the capture of Muar.
  - p. 772, André de Brito in 1523 makes a trading voyage to Siam.
  - Vol. IV, p. 418, Alonso Anriques cast away on the west coast of Siam, and dies there.
2. **Felner:** Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes em Africa, Asia e America, publicados da Academia de Sciencias de Lisboa, sob a direcção de R. J. de Lima Felner. 4to. 10 vols., 1858-84. (See Correa).

Vol. V. Subsídios para a Historia da India Portugueza.....Contendo: I. O Livro dos Pesos, Medidas e Moedas, por Antonio Nunes. II. O Tombo do Estado da India, por Simão Botelho. III. Lembranças das Cousas da India em 1525. Lisboa, 1868.

Lembranças, &c., p. 6, Pam (Pahang) que he no reyno de Syam. p. 7, The king of Patani absent in Siam.

Vol. VI. Decada 13 da Historia da India composta por Antonio Bocarro. Lisboa, 1876.

p. 117, Single combat between the king of Pegu and the Black king of Siam before the walls of Ayuthia.

p.p. 185-6, Tenasserim belonging to Siam in 1614.

p. 427, In 1615, fifty Japanese taken into the Spanish service, landed at Singapore, whence they proceeded to Siam and thence to their native country.

p. 517, Letter of the Portuguese viceroy of India to the king of Siam.

p. 518, Speech of the king of Siam to the Portuguese ambassador.

p. 519, Japanese Christians in Siam.

p.p. 520-6, Conversation between the ambassador and the king.

p. 528, Conspiracy of a Siamese nobleman against the king (in 1600 or 1608), in which he was aided by a number of Japanese Christians.

p. 530, Dutch and English factories at Ayuthia.

See under Jangomá and Zangomá for Chiengmai; also Junçalão for Junk-Ceylon.

3. **Bulhao Pato:** Livros das Monções. 4to. Vol. I, 1880. Siam mentioned at pp. 175, 349, 351, 353.

Vol. II, 1884, p. 391. The king of Ava designs making himself master of Siam.

4. **Calendar** of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office and elsewhere. 8vo. 4 vols. containing, vol. I, from 1513-1616: vol. II, 1617-1621; vol. III, 1622-1624; vol. IV, 1625-1629.

5. **Pigafetta**. Maximiliani Transyluani Cæsari a secretis Epistola de admirabile et nouissima Hispanorū in Orientem nauigatione, qua uariæ, et nulli prius accessæ Regionēs inuētæ sunt, cum ipsis etiā Moluccis insulis beatissimis .....sm. 4to, Romæ, in ædibus Minitii Calvi, 1524, *mense Feb.* (Quaritch.)

The first edition was published by Minitius Calvus in November 1523, (Ibid.)

There is an English version in Pinkerton's *Voyages*, Vol. XI. At p. 377 mention is made of "India (residence of the king of Ciam, called Siri Zacabedera), Jandibum [Chantabun]."

6. **Varthema**: The Hakluyt Society's translation, London, 1863, gives in the preface, p. iii *et seq.* a list of the most important editions. The Latin version is to be found in Grynæus' "Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum veteribus incognitarum," first published at Basle in 1532, and again in 1537 and 1555. The Italian version was inserted by Ramusio in his "Primo volume delle navigationi et viaggi, etc., Venetia 1550." It was published in German in 1515, and again in 1534 in a German translation of Grynæus, at Strasburg; in Spanish, Seville, 1520. In French it occurs in the "Description de l'Afrique, &c." Lyons, 1556; and in Dutch in a translation of Grynæus, Antwerp, 1563, and separately in 1654 at Utrecht. In English it is included in Eden's "History of Trauayle | in the | VVest and East Indies. | London, 1577." Purchas His Pilgrimage, London, 1625-6, contains an abridgment.

Hakluyt Society's translation, pp. 196-200, an account of Tenasserim (which formerly belonged to Siam); p. 212, Sarnau (Siam); see also Index.

**Vertomannus:** the latinized form of varthema.

The following is the title of Eden's edition:—

The | History of Trauayle | in the | VVest  
and East Indies, and other | countreys lying  
eyther way, | towards the fruitfull and ryche |  
Moluccaes. | As | Moscouia, Persia, Arabia,  
Syria, Ægypte, | Ethiopia, Guinea, China in  
Cathayo, and | Giapan: VVith a discourse  
of | the Northwest pas- | sage. | In the hande  
of our Lorde be all the corners of | the earth. Psal.  
94. | Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe  
by | Richard Eden. | Newly set in order, aug-  
mented, and finished | by Richarde VVilles. |  
Imprinted at London | by Richarde Iugge. |  
1577. | Cum Privilegio. |

(Besides a translation of Varthema, this volume contains "The vyages of the Spanyards rounde about the worlde" condensed from Pigafetta.)

7. **Castanheda.** Historia | do | Descobrimento | e | conquista de India | Pelos | Portvgveses | por | Fernão Lopez de Castanheda | Nova Edição. | Lisboa. M.DCCC.XXXIII. | Na Typografia Rollandiana. | Por Ordem Superior. | 8 vols. sm. 4to.

Livro III, Capitulo LXII, p. 213, "Em que se descreue ho grãde reyno de Sião, & como el rey de Sião mandou hum embaixador ao governador."

(First edition, sm. folio, at Coimbra, by João da Barreyra, book I, has the following colophon:—  
"Foy impresso este primeiro Liuro da Historia  
"da India em a muyto nobre & leal cidade  
"de Coimbra, por João da Barreyra impressor  
"del rey na mesma vniuersidade. Acabouse



“aos vinte dias domesde Julho. De M.D.LIIII.” This seems to be a second edition of book I, the first having apparently been published in 1551. The colophon of book II recites that it was printed by João de Barreyra and João Alvarez, and completed 20th January, 1552 (O. S.); book III by the same printers, 12th December, 1552; books IV and V by the same, 15th October, 1553; book VI by ‘João de barreira’ alone, 3rd February, 1554; book VII also in 1554 and book VIII by João de barreyra, 26th August, 1561. There was a reprint of books I and II by Francisco José dos Santos Marrocos at Lisbon, 1797, the publisher being Simão Thaddeo Ferreira; books 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, in black letter.)

In Spanish: *Historia del descubrimiento y Conquista de la India por los Portuguezes*, traduzida en Romance Castellano, 12mo. Anveres, Martin Nucio, 1554. (Quaritch.) It evidently cannot contain the whole of the original work.

In French: *Le Premier Livre de l’Histoire de l’Inde, contenant comment l’Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emmanuel.....par Fernãa Lopes de Castagneda*, etc., traduit du Portugués en François par Nicolas de Grouchy, sm. 4to. Paris, 1553.

In English: The first booke | OF THE HISTO- |  
*rie of the Discourie and Con-* | quest of  
 the East Indias, enterprised by | the Portingales,  
 in their daungerous | Nauigations, in the time  
 of King | *Don Iohn*, the second of that *name*. |  
*Which Historie conteineth* | much varietie of  
 matter, very profitable | for all Nauigators, and  
 not vnplea- | saunt to the Readers. | Set foorth in  
 the Por- | tingale language, by *Hernan Lopes* |  
*de Castaneda*. | AND NOW TRANS- | lated  
 into English, by | N. L. Gentleman. | Imprinted

at London, by | *Thomas East.* | 1582. | sm. 4to. black letter.

In Italian: *Historia dell'Indie Orientali, scoperte e conquistate da' Portoghesi, dal Sig. Fernando Lopes de Castagneda, tradotta da Alf. Ulloa, 7 books sm. 4to. Venetia, 1577. (Quaritch.)*

8. **Pinto**: *COPIA D'VNA DI FERNANDO Mēdez di diuersi costumi, & varie cose, che hã uisto in diuersi regni dell' Indie nelli quali andò gran tempo auanti ch' entrasse nella compagnia di Iesu, scrit ta nel collegio di Malacca alli scolari di detta compagnia nel Collegio di Coimbra in Portogallo.*

Published in *Diversi Avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo receuuti, dall' anno 1551 sino al 1558.* dalli Reuerendi padri della compagnia di GIESU. (Venice, 1558.)

[Siam, called by him Sornao or Sion, described f.f. 182v.-185.]

9. **Pinto** *Peregrinaçam de Fernam Mendez Pinto.* Em que da conta de moytas e moyto estranhas cousas que vio & ouuio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no do Sornau, que vulgarmente se chama Sião, no do Calaminhan, no de Pegù, no de Martanão, & em outros muytos reynos & senhorios das partes Orientais, de que nestas nossas do Occidente ha muyto pouca o nenhũa noticia. E tambem da conta de moytos casos particulares que acontercerão assi a elle como a outras muytas pessoas. E no fim della trata breuemente de algũas cousas, & da morte do Santo Padre mestre Francisco Xavier, vnica luz & resplendor daquellas partes do Oriente, & Reytor nellas vniversal da Companhia de Iesu. Escrita pelo mesmo Fernão Mendez Pinto. Dirigido à Catholica Real Magestade del Rey dom Felippe o III deste nome nosso Senhor. Com licença do Santo

Officio, Ordinario, & Paço. Em Lisboa. Por Pedro Crasbeeck. Anno 1614. A custa de Belchior de Faria Caualeyro da casa del Rey nosso Senhor, & seu Liureyro. Com priuilegio Real. Está taxado este liuro a 600 reis em papel. folio. (Cordier.)

Other editions :—

Lisboa,	1678 folio (Pagès).
Lisboa,	1711 „ „
Lisboa,	1725 „ „
Lisboa,	1762 „ „
Lisboa,	1829 sm. 8vo., 4vols.

In Spanish :—

Madrid,	1620 folio (Cordier.)
Madrid,	1627 1 vol. large 8vo.
Valencia,	1645 „ „
Madrid,	1664 folio (Cordier.)
	1690 folio (Pagès.)
	1726 „ „

In French :—

Paris,	1628 4to.
Paris,	1645 4to.
Paris,	1663 4to (Pagès.)
Paris,	1830 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.)

In German :—

Amsterdam,	1671 4to.
Jena,	1809 8vo.
Jena,	1868 8vo.

In English :—

London,	1653 folio.
London,	1663 folio (Cordier.)
London,	1692 folio (Pagès.)

In Dutch :—

Amsterdam,	1653 4to.
------------	-----------

[ Chapters 181-189 in vol. III of the Portuguese reprint of 1829 concerning Siam.]

10. **Barros**: Terceira | decada da Asia de | Ioam de Barros: | Dos feytos que os Portugueses | fizeram no descobrimentos | & conquista dos mares | & terras do | Oriente. | Em Lisboa | Por Ioam de Barreira. | M.D.LXIII. | folio, (Book 2, chap. 5 "Em que se dêscreue o grande reyno de Siam & algumas cousas notáueis delle." See also Ib. chap. 4, and "Segunda Decada, Liuro Sexto," f.f. 143, 144, 148, and 151, of the 1628 edition.
11. **Barros e Couto**: Da Asia | de | João de Barros | e de | Diogo de Couto | nova edição | offerecida | a sua Magestade | D. Maria I. | Rainha fidelissima | &c. &c. &c. | Lisboa | Na Regia Officina Typografica. | Anno MDCCLXXVIII. | Com Licença de Real Meza Censoria, e Priuilegio Real. | 24 vols. 12mo.
12. **Osorius**: De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ gestis libri XII. folio. Olysiponæ. 1571. (Quaritch.)

Another edition: HIERONYMI | OSORII LVSITANI, | SILVENSIS IN ALGAR- | BIIS EPISCOPI; | DE REBUS EMMANVE- | LIS, REGIS LVSITANIAEIN- | VICTISSIMI VIR- TVTE ET AVSPI- | cio, annis sex, ac viginti, domi forisqûe ge- | stis, libri duodecim. | ..... COLON AGRIPPINÆ, | Apud Hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni: | Anno M. D. LXXVI. | *Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis.*)

Another edition: By the same publishers. M.D.LXXXI.

In Portuguese: Da Vida E Feitos d'Elrei D. Manoel, XII Livros Dedicados ao Cardeal D. Henrique seu Filho Por Jeronymo Osorio Bispo de Sylves: Vertidos em Portuguez pelo Padre Francisco Manoel Do Nascimento. Lisboa, M.DCCCIV. Na Impressão Regia, Por Ordem Superior. 3 vols. 8vo.

In French: HISTOIRE | DE PORTV-  
 GAL, | CONTENANT LES ENTRE- | prises  
 nauigations, & gestes memorables des | Portu-  
 gallois, tant en la conqueste des INDES |  
 ORIENTALES par eux descouuertes, qu'és |  
 guerres d'Afrique & autres exploits, depuis  
 l'an | mil quatre cens nonãte six, sous Emma-  
 nuel pre- | mier, Ieã troisiesme, & Sebastiã pre-  
 mier du nom. | *Comprinse en vingt Liures,*  
*dont les douze premiers sont traduits du |*  
*Latin de IEROSME OSORIVS, Euesque*  
*de | Sylues en Algarve, les huit suiuan*  
*prins de Lopez | Castagnede & d'autres*  
*historiens. |* Nouuellement mise en François,  
 par S.G.S. Avec vn discours du | fruit qu'on  
 peut recueillir de la lecture de ceste histoire, |  
 & ample Indice des matieres principales | y  
 contenuës. | A PARIS, | Chez Guillaume de la  
 Nouë ruë saint Iacques au | Nom de IESVS. |  
 1581 | *Auec Priuilege du Roy.* | 8vo.

In English: History of the Portuguese  
 during the reign of Emmanuel. 2 vols. 8vo.  
 1752. (Quaritch.)

[At the end of book 7 are a notice of the  
 mission sent by the King of Siam to Albu-  
 querque and a short account of Siam.]

13. **Camoens:** Os Lusiadas.

(For the Bibliography of Camoens see  
 Juromenha's magnificent edition, and vol. IV  
 of Captain Burton's "The Lusiads," where a  
 Bibliography of the translations will also be  
 found.)

Canto X, estancias 123, 125, 126 e 127.

123. Olha Tavai cidade, onde começa  
 De Sião largo o imperio tão comprido;  
 Tenassarí, Quedá, que he só cabeça  
 Das que pimenta ali tem produzido.

Mais avante fareis, que se conheça  
 Malaca por emporio ennobrecido,  
 Onde toda a provincia do mar grande  
 Suas mercadorias ricas mande.

125. Mas na ponta da terra Sincapura  
 Verás, onde o caminho ás naos se estreita :  
 Daqui, tornando a costa á Cynosura,  
 Se encurva, e para a Aurora se endireita.  
 Vês Pam, Patane, reinos e a longura  
 De Sião, que estes e outros mais sujeita ;  
 Olha o rio Menão, que se derrama  
 Do grande lago, que Chiamai se chama.
126. Vês neste grão terreno os diferentes  
 Nomes de mil nações nunca sabidas ;  
 As Laos em terra e numero potentes,  
 Avás, Bramás, por serras tão compridas.  
 Vê nos remotos montes outras gentes  
 Que Gueos se chamam, de selvages vidas,  
 Humana carne comem, mas a sua  
 Pintam com ferro ardente, usança crua.
127. Vês passa por Camboja Mecom rio,  
 Que capitão das aguas se interpreta ;  
 Tantas recebe d'outro só no estio,  
 Que alaga os campos largos, e inquieta :  
 Tem as enchentes, quaes o Nilo frio :  
 A gente delle crê, como indiscreta,  
 Que pena e gloria tem depois de morte  
 As brutos animaes de toda sorte.

Englished by Richard Francis Burton :—

Behold Távái City, whence begin  
 Siam's dominions, Reign of vast extent ;  
 Tenassarí, Quedá of towns the Queen  
 that bear the burthen of the hot piment.



There farther forwards shall ye make, I ween,  
 Maláca's market grand and opulent,  
 whither each Province of the long seaboard  
 shall send of merchantry rich varied hoard.

But on her Lands-end throned see Cingapúr,  
 where the wide sea-road shrinks to narrow way :  
 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure,  
 and lastly trends Auroraward its lay :  
 See Pam, Patáne, and in length obscure,  
 Siam, that ruleth all with royal sway ;  
 behold Menam, who rolls his lordly tide  
 from source Chiámái called, Lake long and wide.

Thou see'st in spaces of such vast extent  
 nations of thousand names and yet unnamèd ;  
 Láós in land and people prepotent  
 Avás and Bramás for vast ranges famèd.  
 See how in distant wilds and wolds lie pent  
 the self-styled Gueons, salvage folk untamèd ;  
 Man's flesh they eat : their own they paint and sear,  
 branding with burning iron,—usage fere !

See Mecom river fret Cambodia's coast,  
 his name by 'Water-Captain' men explain ;  
 in summer only when he swelleth most,  
 he leaves his bed to flood and feed the plain ;  
 as the frore Nyle he doth his freshets boast ;  
 his peoples hold the fond belief and vain,  
 that pains and glories after death are 'signed  
 to brutes and soulless beasts of basest kind.

14. **Maffei**: IOANNIS PETRI | MAFFEI BERGOMATIS | E SOCIETATE IESV | HISTORiarVM INDI- | CARVM LIBRI XVI. | SELECTARVM ITEM EX INDIA | *Epistolarum eodem interprete Libri IV.* | ACCESSIT IGNATII LOIOLAE VITA POSTREMO | recognita. Et in Opera singula copiosus Index. | FLORENTIAE, | APVD PHILIPPVM IVNCTAM. |

MDLXXXVIII. | EX AVCTORITATE SV-  
PERIORVM. | *CVM PRIVILEGIO.* |

(Mention of Siam is made in the 4th book, p. 80, "Sionis seu Sabanni Rege;" 5th book, p. 94, "Sionis Regem;" 7th book, p. 130, Coelio sent on a mission to the King of Siam at Ayuthia.)

Other editions :—

- 1588 Romæ, folio\*
- „ Venetiis, 4to\*
- 1589 Lugduni, 4to\*
- „ Coloniae, folio.
- „ Venetiis, 4to.
- 1590 Bergomi, 4to\*
- „ Coloniae, 8vo.
- 1593 Coloniae, folio.
- 1605 Antverpiæ, 8vo.
- 1614 Cadomi, 12mo. (Quaritch.)
- 1745 Bergomi, (Opera Omnia.)
- 1747 Do. ( „ ) 2 vols. 4to.
- 1751 Viennæ, folio.\*
- 1752 Viennæ, 2 vols. folio. (Pagès.)

In Italian :—

- 1589. Firenze, 4to.
- 1589. Venetia, 4to. \*
- 1749. Bergamo, 2 vols. 4to.
- 1806. Milano, 3 vols. 8vo.

In French :—

- 1604. Lyon, 8vo. \*
- 1653. Lyon, 8vo. (Pagès.)
- 1665. Paris, 4to. \*

In German, Ingolstadt, 1586, 8vo.

15. **Balbi** : VIAGGIO | DELL' INDIE | ORIENTALI, |  
DI GASPARO BALBI, | Gioielliero Vene-  
tiano. | Nel quale si contiene quanto egli in  
detto viaggio | hà veduto per lo spatio di 9. Anni  
consumati | in esso dal 1579. fino al 1588. |

\* See List of Editions in the edition of the Opera Omnia, published at Bergamo, 1747.

*Con la relatione de i datij, pesi, & misure di tulle le | Città di tal viaggio, & del gouerno del Rè del Pegù & | delle guerre fatte da lui cón altri Rè d'Auua & di Sion. | Con la Tauola delle cose più notabili. | CON PRIVILEGI. | IN VENETIA, MDXC. | Appresso Camillo Borgominieri. | sm. 8vo.*

[f. 115a. Guerra di Re del Pegù contra quello di Sion, f. 115 v. Descrizione della città imperiale di Sion. In the preface and Index 'Sion,' the old form of 'Siam' is used, and Sion is a misprint.]

Translated in Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II, and in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. IX, p. 395.

16. **Linschoten**: ITINERARIO | Voyage ofte Schipvaert, van Jan | Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels In- | dien inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver Landen ende Zee-custen, met aen- | wysinge van alle de voornaemde principale Havens, Revieren, hoecken ende plaetsen, tot noch | toe vande Portugesen ontdeckt ende bekend: Waer hy ghevoecht zijn, niet alleen die Conter- | feytsels vande habytē, drachten ende wesen, so vande Portugēsen aldaer residerende, als van- | de ingeboornen Indianen, ende huere Tempels, Afgoden, Huysinge, met de voornaemste | Boomen, Vruchten, Kruyden, Speceryen, ende diergelijcke materialen, als ooc die | manieren des selfden Volckes, so in hunnen Godts-diensten, als in Politie | en Huijs-houdinghe: Maer ooc een corte verhalinge van de Coophan- | delingen, hoe en waer die ghedreven en gevonden worden, | met die ghedenckweerdichste geschiedenissen, | voorghevalen den tijt zijnder | residentie aldaer. | Alles beschreven ende by een vergadert, door den selfden, seer nut, oorbaer, | ende oock vermakelijcken voor alle curieuse ende Lief- |

hebbers van vreemdigheden. | t'AMSTELRE-  
DAM. | *By Cornelis Claesz. op't VVater, in't*  
*Schrijf-boeck, by de oude Brugghe.* | Anno  
C17. 17. XCVI. | folio. [For Siam see pp. 23 and  
27.] Other editions in Dutch are 2nd edition,  
1596; 3rd edition, 1604-5; 4th edition, 1614;  
5th edition, 1623; 6th edition, 1644. (Müller.)

In French: Amsterdam 1610, 1619 and 1638.  
(Müller.)

In Latin: *Navigatio | ac Itinerarium |*  
*Johannis Hugonis Lin- | scotani in Orientalem*  
*sive Lusitanorum Indiam.....Hagæ- Comititis |*  
*Ex officinâ Alberti Henrici.....*1599; also at  
Amsterdam, 1609 (Pagès.)

In English: London, 1598 and Paris, 1632  
4to. (Pagès.)

17. **Goes**: CHRONICA | DO SERENISSIMO | SE-  
NHORREI | D.EMANUEL | ESCRITA | Por  
DAMIÃO DE GOES, | *Dirigida ao Serenissimo*  
*Principe Dom Hen- | rique, Infante de Por-*  
*tugal, Cardeal | do Titulo dos Santos Quatro*  
*Coroadas | filho deste felicissimo Rei.* | COIM-  
BRA: | Na Real Officina da Universidade, |  
Anno de MDCCLXXX. | *Com Licença da*  
*Real Mesa da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame,*  
*e | Censura dos Livros.* | Foi Taixada cada  
hũa das Partes desta Chronica em papel a 480  
reis. | 2 vols. 4to.

[Siam mentioned vol. 2, p. 5 and p. 106.]

18. **Ribadeneyra**: HISTORIA | DE LAS ISLAS | DEL  
ARCHIPELAGO, | Y REYNOS DE LA GRAN  
CHINA, TAR- | TARIA, CVCHINCHINA,  
MALACA, | SIAN, CAMBOXA Y IAPPON,  
| Y de lo sucedido en ellos a los Religiosos  
Descalços, de la Ordendel | Seraphico Padre San  
Francisco, de la Prouincia de San | Gregorio  
de las Philippinas. | COMPVESTA POR  
FRAY MARCELLO DERIBADE- | *neyra*  
*compañero de los seys frayles hijos de la misma*

*Prouincia Martyres glorio- | sissimos de Iap-  
pon, y testigo de uista de su admirable  
Martyrio. | DIRIGIDA A NUESTRO RE-  
VERENDISSIMO PADRE | Fray Francisco  
de Sosa, Generalissimo de toda la ordē de N.  
P. S. Francisco. | A la buelta desta hoja esta  
la suma de toda la Historia. | CON LICEN-  
CIA, Y PRIVILEGIO, | En Barcelona, En  
la Emprenta de Gabriel Graells y Giraldo  
Dotil, Año M.DCI. | 1 vol. 8vo.*

[pp. 163-184 concerning Siam.]

19. **Jaque**: Voyage aux Indes Orientales et Occidentales, au royaume de Cambodge, etc., par Cristoval de Jaque, in "Archives des Voyages, etc." Ternaux-Compans, vol. I. The original was written in 1606.

20. **Arthus**: HISTORIA | INDIAE | ORIENTALIS, | EN VARIIS AVCTORI- | BVS COLLECTA, ET IVXTA | SERIEM TOPOGRAPHICAM REGNO- | rum, Prouinciarum & Insularum, per Africæ, | Asiæque littora, ad extremos vsque Ia- | ponios deducta, | *QVA REGIONVM ET INSVLARVM | situs & commoditas; Regum & populorum mores & | habitus; Religionum & superstitionum absurda varie- | tas; Lusitanorum item Hispanorum & Batauorum res | gestæ atque Commercia varia, cum rebus ad- | mira- | tione & memoratu dignissimis alijs, iucun- | da breuitate percensentur atque | describuntur.* | AVTORE | M. GOTARDO ARTHVS | Dantiscano. | COLONIAE AGRIPINAE | SVMPTIBVS VVILHELMII | Lutzenkirch. | ANNO M. DC. VIII. |

[p. 329 De Siano regno potentissimo, eiusque ad Peguanum Regem translatione. Itemque de Patane regno inter Sianum & Malacam medio.]

21. **Du Nort**: DESCRIPTION | DV PENIBLE VOYA- | GE FAIT ENTOVR DE L'VNIVERS | OV

GLOBE TERRESTRE, PAR Sr. OLIVIER DV | NORT D'VTRECHT, GENERAL DE QVATRE NAVIRES, | assavoir: de celle dite *Mauritius*, avec laquelle il est retourné comme Admiral, l'autre de | *Henry fils de Frederic* Vice-Admiral, la troisieme dite la *Concorde*, avec la quatrieme | nommé l'*Esperance*, bien montees d'equipage de guerre & vivres, ayant 248 hommes en | icelles, pour traversant le Destroit de *Magellanes*, decouvrir les Costes de *Cica*, *Chili* & | *Pernu*, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les *Molucques*, & circomnavigant le Globe | du Monde retourner à la Patrie. Elles singlerent de *Rotterdam* le 2 | Iuillet 1598. Et l'an 1601 d'Aoust y tourna tant seu- | lement la susdite navire *Mauritius*. | Où sont deduites ses estranges adventures, & pourtrait au vif en diverses Figures, plu-sieurs cas estranges à luy advenuz, qu'il a rencontrez & veuz. | Le tout translaté du Flamand en François, & à service de ceux qui sont curieux, se delectent de nouvelles remarquables & dignes de memoire. | Imprimé à Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Cornille Nicolas, Marchand Librai- | re demeurant sur l'eauë, au Livre à escrire. L'an 1609. | folio 60 pp.

[p. 49 dealings with a Chinese of Patani for pepper.]

Published in Dutch in the "Begin ende Voortgangh" etc. under the title of Beschrijvinge van de Schipvaerd by de Hollanders ghedaen onder 't beleydt ende Generaelschap van Olivier van Noort, door de straet oft Engte van Magallanes, ende voorts de gantsche klood des Aertbodems om.

This is re-translated in the *Recueil des voyages qui ont servi*, &c. It is a different account from the first mentioned, but the copper-plate



illustrations are the same in the first French and the Dutch works.

- 22 **De Morga** : The | Philippine Islands, | Moluccas Siam, Cambodia, | Japan, and China, | at the close of | the sixteenth century. | By | Antonio de Morga. | Translated from the Spanish. | With Notes and a Preface. | And a letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing | his voyage through the Torres Straits. | By the | Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley. | London : | Printed for the Hakluyt Society. | M. DCCC. LXVIII. | 8vo.

The original was printed in Mexico in 1609 under the title of "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," 4to, and is extremely rare. (Translator's preface.)

23. **Guerreiro** : RELAÇAM | ANNAL DAS COV- | SAS QVE FIZERAM OS PADRES | da Companhia de IESVS, nas partes da India Orien- | tal, & em algũas outras da conquista deste Reyno nos | annos de 607. & 608. & do processo da conuersaõ | & Christandade daquellas partes, com mais | hũa addiçam á relaçam de | Ethiopia. | TIRADO TVDO DAS CARTAS DOS MES- | *mos Padres que de la vierão, & ordenado pello Padre Fernão | Guerreiro da Companhia de IESV, natural de | Almodouar de Portugal. | Vay diuidida em sinco liuros.* | O primeiro da prouincia de Goa, em que se contem as | missões de Manomotapa, Mogor, & Ethiopia. | O segundo da prouincia de Cochim, em que se contem | as cousas do Malabar, Pegù, Maluco. | O terceiro das prouincias de Iapam, & China. | O quarto em que se referem as cousas de Guinë & serra Leoa. | O quinto em que se contem hũa addiçã a relaçaõ de | Ethiopia. | *Com licença da sancta Inquisiçam, Ordinario, & Paço.* | EM LISBOA: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck. | ANNO M. DCXI. | Está taixado este liuro em 260. reis em papel. | 8vo.

[p. 79 "A missam do reino de Siam, se começou no anno de 606. no mes de Setembro, &c."]

24. **Jarrius**: R. P. Petri | Iarrici | Tholosani Societ : | Iesv | Thesavrvs | Rervm Indicarvm | In quo Christianæ ac Catholicæ Religionis tam in | India Orientali quam alijs Regionib' Lusita : | norum Operâ nuper detectis | Ortus, Progress', Incrementa & | maxime quæ A P P. Soc : Iesv ibid | in dictæ Fidei plantatione ac propa : | gatione Ad Annum usque M.D.C. | gesta atque exantlata sunt, non minus | Vere quam eleganter recēsētur. | Addita sunt, passim Earundē Regionum et eorem quæ | ad eas pertinēt tam Chorographicae quam | Historicæ Descriptiones. | Opus nunc primum a M. Matthia Martinez egal : | lico in latinum sermonem translatum | Permissu Superiorum. | Coloniae Agrippinae. | Sumptib' Petri Henningij : | Anno MDCXV. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. I, p. 713. Sionius Pegusianum obsidet ; falsus rumor obsidium solvit.

Vol. III, p. 432. P. Balthasar Sequerius in Sionem mittitur, quem in animarum salutem fructum fecerit.]

The original seems to have been printed at Bordeaux in 1610-1614, 3 vols. 4to (De Backer, vol. V., p. 344.)

25. **Cocks**: Diary of Richard Cocks cape-merchant in the English factory in Japan 1615-1622 with correspondence. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo.

[Contains numerous references to the trade carried on by the English between Japan and Siam.]

26. **Purchas**: *PVRCHAS his PILGRIMAGE. OR | RELATIONS | OF THE WORLD | AND*

THE RELIGIONS | OBSERVED IN ALL  
 AGES | And places discovered, from the |  
 CREATION *vnto this* | PRESENT. | *In foure*  
*Partes.* | THIS FIRST CONTAI- | NETH A  
 Theological AND | Geographically His-  
 torie of Asia, Africa, | and America,  
*with the Ilands* | *Adiacent.* | Declaring the  
 Ancient Religions before the Flood, the |  
*Heathnish, Jewish, and Saracenically in all*  
*Ages since, in those* | parts professed, with  
 their severall Opinions, Idols, Oracles, Tem-  
 ples, | *Priestes, Fasts, Feasts, Sacrifices,*  
*and Rites Religious: Their* | beginnings,  
 Proceedings, Alterations, Sects, | Orders and  
 Successions. | With briefe Descriptions of the  
 Countries, Nations, States, Discoveries, |  
*Private and Publike Customes, and the most*  
*Remarkable Rarities of* | *Nature, or Humane*  
*Industrie, in the same.* | By Samvel Pvr-  
 chas, Minister at Estwood in Essex. | *Vnus*  
 DEVS, *vna Veritas.* | LONDON, | Printed  
 by William Stansby for *Henrie Fisher-*  
*stone,* and are to be | sold at his Shoppe in  
 Pauls Church-yard at the | Signe of the Rose.  
 1613. | folio.

[p. 387. An account of Siam.

p. 393. The King of Siam invades Pegu.]

27. **Fitch:** The Voyage of Mr. Ralph Fitch, Merchant of London, To Ormus, and so to Goa in the East India; to Cambaia, Ganges, Bengala; to Bacola and Chonderi, to Pegu, to Jamahay in the kingdom of Siam, and back to Pegu, And from thence to Malacca, Zeilan, Cochin, and all the coast of the East India. Begun in the Year of our Lord 1583, and ended 1591.

In Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. II. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II. In Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

28. **Floris:** The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris,

Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. [In Purchas' Pilgrimes, vol. I, p. 319; also in Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux," Paris, 1666, vol. I, towards the end; in Astley's "New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, London, 1745, vol. I, p. 435.]

29. **Heylyn**: ΜΙΚΡÓΚΟΣΜΟΣ. | A | LITTLE DE-  
SCRIPTION OF | THE GREAT WORLD. |  
The third Edition. Revised. | By Peter  
Heylyn. | Oxford, | Printed by I. L. and W. T.  
for | William Turner and Thomas | Huggins.  
1627. | 8vo.

[p. 676. A short account of Siam.]

7th edition, OXFORD, Printed by WILLIAM TVRNER, and are to be sold at the black Beare in *Pauls Church-yard*: 1636. 8vo.

The British Museum possesses also the following:—1st edition, 1625, 4to; 4th edition, 1629, 4to; 5th edition, [1630?] 4to; 6th edition, 1633, 4to.

30. **Herbert**: A relation of some years Travaile, begunne Anno 1626. Into *Afrique* and the greater *Asia*, especially the Territories of the *Persian Monarchie*: and some parts of the *Orientall Indies*, and Iles adiacent. Of their religion, language, habit, discent, ceremonies, and other matters *concerning them*. Together with the proceedings and death of the three late Ambassadeurs: Sir D. C. Sir R. S. and the *Persian Nogdi Beg*. As also the two great Monarchs, the King of *Persia*, and the Great *Mogol*. By T. H. Esquier. London, Printed by William Stansby, and Jacob Bloome, 1634. Sm. folio (Cordier); 2nd edition, London, 1638, folio (Cordier); 3rd edition, London, 1665, folio (Cordier); 4th edition, London, 1667, folio (Cordier).

In Dutch: Dordrecht, 1658, sm. 4to (Cordier);

Amsterdam, 1665, 4to (Vander Aa).

In French : RELATION | DV | VOYAGE |  
DE PERSE | ET | DES INDES | ORIEN-  
TALES | *Traduite de l'Anglois de Thomas*  
*Herbert.* | AVEC LES REVOLVTIONS AR-  
RIVÉES | au Royaume de Siam l'an mil six  
cens quarante-sept. | *Traduites du Flamand*  
*de Jeremie Van Vliet.* | A PARIS. | Chez  
IEAN DV PVIS, ruë S. Iacques, à la Couronne  
d'or. | M.DC.LXIII. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE*  
*DV ROY.* | 1 vol. 4to.

31. **Pelsaert, F.:** Ongeluckige voyagie van 't schip Bata-  
via nae de O-Ind., gebleven op de Abrolhos v.  
F. Houtman,.....'t verongelucken des schips,  
grouwel. moorderyen onder 't scheepsvolck op  
't eylandt Batavia, 1628 en 1629. Nevens het  
treur-bly-einde ongheluck d. O-I. Comp. in  
1636 wedervaren in Siam, onder Jer. v. Vliet,  
en de tyrannye v. Abas, Con. v. Persien 1645  
begaen tot Espahan. Amsterdam, 1647. 4to  
(Müller.)

Another edition 4to, 1648 (Müller.) -un-

32. **Roelofszoon :** Kort ende waerachtigh verhael van de  
tweede Schipyaerd by de Hollanders op Oost-  
Indien gedaen, onder den Heer Admiraël Iacob  
van Neck, getogen uyt het Journael van Roelof  
Roelofs, vermaender op 't Schip Amsterdam,  
ende doorgaens uyt andere Schrijvers vermeer-  
dert. (In vol. I of "Begin ende Voortganch |  
van de | Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoetro-  
yeerde | Oost-Indische | Compagnie.....Ged-  
rukt in den Jaere 1645. 4to. 2 vols).

(Quaritch mentions an edition of 1646).

[At p. 12 of this voyage of Van Neck begins  
an account of Patani, partly by Victor Sprinckel,  
and partly by Gottard Artus of Danzig. p. 20  
an account of Siam by the latter.]

In French : Recueil | Des Voyages | qui  
Ont Servi | A L'Etablissement | Et Aux Pro-

grez | De La | Compagnie | Des Indes | Orientales, | Formée | *Dans les Provinces-Unies des Païs-Bas.* | Nouvelle Edition, revûë par l'Auteur & consid- | rablement augmentée. | Enrichie d'un grand nombre de Figures en Taille-douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Jean-Baptiste Machull *le jeune.* | ruë Damiette, vis-à-vis S Maclou. | M. DCC. XXV. | *Avec Aprobation & Privilege du Roi.* 10 Vols. 12mo. Vol. 3 contains the Voyage of Van Neck.

Another edition, 5 vols. 12mo. at Amsterdam, 1710-3-5-5-6. (Pagès.)

Another edition, Seconde edition reveue, & augmentée de plusieurs pièces curieuses. A Amsterdam, Chez J. Frederic Bernard, MDCC XXV. 6 vols. 12mo. Vol. 2 p. 157, second Voiage de Jaques van Neck, Amiral Hollandais.

33. **Schouten.** Beschrijvinge van de Regeeringe, Macht, Religie, Co- | stuymen, Traffijcquen, ende andere remercquable saecken, des Coninghrijcks | Siam. Gestelt inden Jaere 1636. door Ioost Schouten, Directeur weghens de geoctroyeerde Oost- | Indische Compagnie aldaer. |

[At the end of vol. 2 of 'Begin ende Voortgangh vande Vereenighde Neederlandtsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie 2 vols. long 4to, 1645.]

Beschrijvinghe van de Regeeringe, Macht, | Religie, Costuymen, Trafficquen, en andere remercquable | saken, des Coninghrijcx Siam. Gestelt inden Iare 1636. door | Ioost Schouten, Directeur wegens de geoctroyeerde Oost-In- | dische Compagnie aldaer. [In Beschrijvinghe Van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan,..... gesteldt door François Caron, T'Amsterdam, 1648. sm. 4to.]

Another edition "'s Gravenhage," 1648.

Another edition "t'Amstelredam," 1652.

Another edition, Dordrecht, 1652.



Another edition, [in Rechte Beschrijvinge Van het Machtigh Koninkhrijck van Iappan..... voorgesteld door den Heer Philips Lucas,..... ende door Heer François Caron.....In 'sGravenhage, by Iohannes Tongerloo, Boeckverkooper, 1662.]

(Pagès mentions a revised edition 1715.)

In German: Beschreibung | Der Regirung, Macht, Reli- | gion, Gewonheiten, Handlungen, | und anderer denckwuerdigen Sa- | chen, in dem Koenigreich Siam; | gestellt und aufgesetzt im Jahr | 1636. von Jobst Schouten (oder Scholtzen) als der etliche Jahre | Directeur wegen der verguenstigten | Ost-Indianischen Compagn. da- | selbst gewest. [In Fr. Carons, und Jod. Schouten wahrhaftigen Beschreibungen zweyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Jappan und Siam.....Nürnberg,..... 1663. sm. 8vo.]

Another edition in 'Wahrhaftige Beschreibungen dreyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Japan, Siam und Corea,.....so mit neuen Anmerkungen und schoenen Kupferblaettern von Christopher Arnold vermehrt, verbessert, und geziert .....Nürnberg.....1672. sm. 8vo.

In English: A true Description | of the | Mighty Kingdoms | of | Japan | and | Siam. | Written Originally in Dutch by | Francis Caron | and | Joost Schorten: | And now rendred into English by | Captain Roger Manley. | London: | Printed by Samuel Broun and John de l'Ecluse, at | the sign of the Queens Arms, near the little | North Door of St. Paul's Church, 1663. sm. 8vo.

Another edition: Printed for Robert Boulter, at the Turks-head in Cornhill, over against the Royall Exchange, 1671. sm. 8vo.

In French: To be found in vol. I of Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux"

Paris, 1666, under the title of "Relation du Royaume de Siam, par Joost Schuten."

In Swedish: Sanfärdig Beskrieffning om Konungarijket Siam uthi Holländska språket 1636 forfättet. I. Kankel Wijsindzborg 1675.

In Latin: DESCRIPTIO | REGNI SIAM. | PER | IODOCVM SCHOV TENIVM, *qui fuit in illo Director mercaturæ nomine Societatis Belgicæ Indiæ Orientalis, aliquot annis, & anno MDCXXXVI hæc scripsit Belgico sermone.* | Translata in Latinum | PER BERNHARDVM VARENIVM. | and

APPENDIX | DE RELIGIONE | Siamensivm | *Ex Descriptione Belgica Iodoci Schoutenii.* |

The above are part of a tiny volume entitled "Descriptio | Regni Iaponiæ | Cum quibusdam | affinis materiæ | *Ex variis auctoribus collecta | et in ordinem redacta per* | Bernhardvm Varenivm | *Med. D.* | AMSTELO-DAMI, | Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. | ANNO M. DC. XLIX. sm. 8vo. pp. 287 and 320. Vander Aa mentions an edition at Cambridge 1673, 8vo.

34. **Mandelslo**: Albert von Mandelslohe. Schreiben von seiner Ost-Indischen Reise aus der Insel Madagascar anno 1639, samt einen kurtzen Bericht von dem jetzigen Zustand des äussersten orientalischen Königreichs Tzina mit etlichen Anmerkungen. Schleswig, 1645. folio. (Cordier.)

Second edition, Schleswig, 1658. (Cordier.)

Third edition.

Des fuertrefflichen wohlversuchten Meckelburgischen | von Adel Herrn Johan Albrecht | von Mandelslo | Morgenländische Reise- | Beschreibung. | Worinnen zugleich der Zustand der fuernembsten Ost- | Indianischen Laender, Staedte und der Einwohner Leben,

Sitten, Hand- | thierung und Glauben ; wie auch  
 die gefaehrliche Schiff- | fahrt ueber das Ocean-  
 ische Meer berichtet | wird, | Zum andern mahl  
 heraus gegeben | Und mit etlichen denckwuer-  
 digen, vermehrten Notis | oder Anmerckungen  
 wie auch mit vielen Kupfferstuecken | gezieret |  
 Durch | Adam Olearium, Fuerstl. Schleszwig-  
 Holsteinischen | Bibliothecarium auff Gottorff. |  
 Cum gratia & Privilegio. | Bey Christian Guth  
 Buchhaendlern in Hamburg. | Schleszwig |  
 Gedruckt in der Fuerstl. Druckerey durch  
 Johan Holwein. | Im Jahr 1668. Folio. [p. 184 a  
 short account of Siam.]

Fourth edition, in Olearius, Hamburg, 1696.  
 Folio. (Cordier.)

In Dutch, Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. and Am-  
 sterdam 1658, 4to. (Cordier.)

In French, Paris 1656, 4to. (Cordier.) Paris  
 1659, 2 vols. 4to. (Vander Aa.)

Also, VOYAGES | *Celebres & remarqua-*  
*bles*, | *Faits de* | PERSE | *aux* | INDES  
 ORIENTALES | *Par le Sr.* | JEAN-ALBERT  
 DE MANDELSLO, | *Gentilhomme des Amba-*  
*sadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie &*  
*Perse.* | *Contenant une Description nouvelle &*  
*très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du* |  
*Grand-Mogol, des Iles & Presqu'îles de l'Orient,*  
*des Royaumes de Siam, | du Japon, de la Chine*  
*du Congo, &c. | Où l'on trouve la situation*  
*exacte de tous ces Pays & Etats ; & où l'on*  
*rapporte assez au | long le Naturel, les Mœurs*  
*& les Coutumes de leurs Habitans ; leur Gouv-*  
*erne- | ment Politique & Ecclesiastique ; les*  
*Raretez qui se rencontrent dans ces | Pays ;*  
*& les Ceremonies qu'on y observe |* Mis en  
 ordre & publiez, après la mort de l'illustre  
 Voyageur, par le Sr. ADAM OLEARIUS, |  
 Bibliothecaire du Duc de Holstein, & Mathe-  
 maticien de sa Cour. | *Traduits de l'Original |*

Par le Sr. A. DE WICQUEFORT. | *Conseiller des Conseils d'Etat & Privé du Duc de Brunswick, Lunebourg, Zell, &c. Resident de l'Electeur de Brandebourg, & Auteur de l'Ambassadeur & de ses fonctions.* | Divisez en deux Parties. | *Nouvelle Edition revue & corrigée exactement, augmentée considerablement, tant dans le corps de l'Ouvrage qu'aux Marginales & surpassant en bonte & en beauté les précédentes Editions.* | On y a encore ajouté des Cartes Géographiques, des Représentations des Villes, & autres Taille- | douces très-belles & très-exactes. | *On y trouve à la fin une Table fort ample & fort exacte.* | **AMSTERDAM,** | Chez MICHEL CHARLES LE CÉNE, Libraire, | *Chez qui l'on trouve un assortiment general de Musique.* MDCCXXVII | Avec privilege. 2 vols. folio. [Description of Siam, cols. 304 to 331, much more detailed than in the original edition. The editor has apparently made considerable use of Schouten, q. v.]

In English: The Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein.....whereto are added the travels of John Albert de Mandelslo.....Faithfully rendered into English, by John Davies of Kidwelly. London, 1662. Sm. folio. (Cordier.)

Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1669.

See also Harris, Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.

35. **Van Vliet**: Relation historique de la maladie et de la mort de PRA-INTER-VA-TSIA-THIANT-SIANGH PHEEVGK, ou du grande & juste Roy de l'Elefant blanc, & des revolutions arrivées au Royaume de Siam, jusqu'à l'advenement à la Couronne de PRA ONGLY, qui y regne aujourd'huy, & qui prend la qualité de PRA-TIAVW, PRA-SATHOVGH, PRA-

TIAVW TSANGH, PRA TIAVW ISIANGH  
IHON-DENGH-PRA THIANGH CHOB OA.  
C'est à dire Roy du thrône d'or, comme aussi  
du rouge & blanc Elefant, à la queue tortillée.  
Escrit en l'an 1647. Par Ieremie van Vliet.  
[At p. 569 of the French version of Herbert,  
q. v.]

36. **Van Vliet:** Beschryving | van het | Koningryk Siam.  
| Mitsgaders | Het verhaal van den Oorsprong,  
onderscheyd, | Politijke Regering, d'Ecclesiastique,  
en costuy- | melijke Huyshoudinge, van  
d'Edelen en | Borgerlijke Liederen : Als mede den  
loop | der Negotie, en andere remarqua- | ble  
saaken des Koningrijks Siam. | Beschreven  
door d'Heer Jeremias van Vliet d'oude. | L. G.  
gewesen Opperhoofd in Siam, naderhand Gouverneur  
| van Malacca, en Raad van India. | Als mede | Het  
verhaal der staats-omkeering en in Siam, | voorgevallen  
| in 't Jaar 1688, uyt het handschrift van den Opper-  
| gesaghebber aldaar. | En | Het leven en daden van  
d'Heer Constantyn | Faulcon, eerste geheyme Raad van  
| gemelte Koningrijk Siam. | Tot Leiden. | By  
Frederik Haaring, 1692. | sm. 4to.  
See also Herbert.

37. **Garnier:** Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge  
et Laouwen par les Néerlandais et ce qui s'y est passé  
jusqu'en 1644. Paris, 1871. 8vo. Translated from the  
Dutch original, dated 1669. (Müller.)

38. **Francisci:** Neu-polirter | Geschicht-Kunst- | und |  
Sitten-Spiegel | auslaendischer Voelcker | fuer-  
nemlich | Der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner, Javaner,  
Malabaren, | Peguaner, Siammer, Peruaner, Mexicaner,  
Brasilianer, Abyssiner, | Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer  
Tartaren, Perser, Armenier, | Tuercken, Russen, und theils  
anderer Nationen mehr : | welcher, | in sechs Buechern,  
| sechserley Gestalten weiset ; | als |



I. Mancher seltsamer Geschichte, aumereklicher .  
 Faelle, wie auch etlicher wundersamer | Berge,  
 Hoelen, und Fluesse : | II. Der Policey-und  
 Kriegs-Ordnungen, Gebraeuchen, Sitten, und  
 Gewonheiten, | Tugenden und Laster : | III.  
 Der Geistlichen Ceremonien und Kirchen-Ge-  
 braeuchen, aberglaubischer Gottes- | diensten,  
 Goetzen-Bilder, praechtigen Tempel; standhafter  
 Bekenntnis- | sen und feindlicher Verfolgungen  
 Christliches Glaubens, wie auch wah- | rer und  
 falscher Maertyrer : | IV. Der heidnischen Wis-  
 senschaften, Kuensten, und Handwercken, wie  
 auch Lust-und | Freuden-Spiele, so heutiges  
 Tages, unter oberzehten Voelckern, getrie- | ben  
 werden : | V. Der Asiatischen und American-  
 ischen Jagten, imgleichen mancher wilden  
 Thiere, | nebenst andern dahin zielenden Dis-  
 cursen : | VI. Der letzten Ehren-Dienste, Leich-  
 Begaengnissen, Grab-Besuchungen, etlicher |  
 alter Monumenten, fuernemer und gemeiner  
 Graeber : | Dem schau-begierigen Leser darges-  
 tellt | von | Erasmo Francisci | Cum Privil. S. C.  
 Majest. Speciali. | Nuernberg, | In Verlegung  
 Johann Andre-Endters, und Wolfgang desz  
 Juengern Seel. Erben. | Anno M.DC.LXX. folio.

39. **Tavernier.** Six voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes, et recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux, sur le Japon; histoire de la conduite des Hollandais en Asie, etc. Amsterdam, 1674, 8vo. (Pagès.)

Another edition, 3 vols, 4 to, Paris, 1676. (Quaritch.)

Another edition, 1679, 3 vols, 8vo. (Pagès.)

LES SIX | VOYAGES | DE JEAN-BAPTIS-  
 TE | TAVERNIER, | CHEVALIER BARON  
 D'AUBONNE, | QU'IL A FAIT | EN TUR-  
 QUIE, EN PERSE | ET AUX INDES, | Pen-  
 dant l'espace de quarante ans, & par toutes les  
 | routes que l'on peut tenir, accompagnez d'ob-



ser- | vations particulieres sur la qualité, la Religion, | le gouvernement, les coùtumes & le commerce | de chaque païs ; avec les figures, le poids, & la | valeur des monnoyes qui y ont cours. | ..... Nouvelle Edition, reveuë, corrigée, & augmentée de | diverses choses curieuses. | A PARIS | Chez GERVAIS CLOUZIER, au Palais, sur les degrez en | montant pour aller à la Sainte Chapelle, au Voyageur. | M. DC. LXXXI. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 2 vols. 4to.

Another edition : 1692. 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.) [Part II, Bk. III, Chap. XVIII, pp. 394-400, a short account of Siam.]

In Dutch : Amsterdam, 1682, 3 vols. (Pagès.) Utrecht, 1712. 3 vols., 12mo. (Quaritch.)

In German : Herrn | Johann Baptisten Taverniers, | Freyherrn von Aubonne, | Vierzig-Jaehrige | Reise-Beschreibung. | ..... Auch noch ueber disz | ..... beijgefueget wird | Jacob Spons, Med. Doctoris, | Curieuse Reise, | durch Italien, Dalmatien, Griechen-und Morgenland. | Alles, | Teutscher Nation zu Liebe, Nutz und Ergoetzung, aus dem | Franzsoesischen in das Teutsche treulichst uebergetragen, | und zum Druck befoerdert, | durch | F. Menudier, ..... Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, Buch-und Kunsthaendlers. | Daselbst gedruckt bey Andreas Knortzen. | Im Jahr Christi M. D C. LXXXI. 3 vols. folio.

Another translation : Beschreibung | der | Sechs Reisen, | Welche | Johan Baptista Tavernier, | ..... In Türckey, Persien und Indien, | innerhalb vierzig Jahren, durch alle Wege, die man | nach diesen Laenderen nehmen kan, verrichtet : | .. ..... Anfangs Frantzoesisch beschrieben, ..... anjetzo aber | nebenst der Beschreibung des Tuerckischen Serrails, und der Kroenung des jetzt Regierenden | Koenigs in

Persien, in der Hoch-Teutschen sprach ans Liecht gestellt, | Durch Johann Hermann Widerhold. | .....Genff. | Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI. 3 vols. folio.

In English: Six Voyages through Turkey and Persia to the Indies, published by E. Everard. 2 vols. folio 1680-84 (forming vols 1 and 2 of a "Collection of Voyages of Tavernier, Benier, and others." Quaritch).

40. **Struys**: J. J. Struys | Drie aanmerkelijke en seer rampspoedige | Reysen, | Door | Italien, Griek-  
enlandt, Lijfflandt, Moscovien, | Tartarijen,  
Meden, Persien, Oost-Indien, Japan, | en vers-  
cheyden andere Gewesten. | Waar in vertoont  
werden, | Behalven een nauwkeurige, en om-  
standige beschrijvinge der | gemelde Landen,  
en 't geen tot haar nature behoort, seer won-  
der- | lijke en waarachtige toevallen den Auteur  
overgekomen door | Schipbreuken, Plonder-  
ingen, Slavernije onder de Tur- | ken en Per-  
sianen sware Hongers-noot Pijni- | ging, en  
ondere ongemakken. | Aangevangen Anno  
1647. en voor de Derde, of laatste Reys t'Huys  
geko- | men 1673. begrijpende soo in alles  
den tijdt van 26 jaren. | Nevens twee Brieven  
particulierlijk verhandelende het overgaan van  
Astracan, | en 't geene aldaar omtrent is voor-  
gevallen; En daar in ook een verhaal | der  
elenden, en sware ongemakken, uytgestaan by  
D. Butler, | door hem selfs geschreven uyt  
Ispahan. | Met verscheydene curieuse koopere  
Platen, door den Auteur selfs na | het leven  
geteekent, verciert. | t'Amsterdam, | By Jacob  
van Meurs, op de Keysers-Graft, en Johannes |  
van Someren, in de Kalverstraat, 1676. Met  
Privilegie. | 1 vol. 4to. (Vander Aa mentions a  
folio edition, same place and year.)

Another edition, Amsterdam 1686. 4to.  
(Cordier.)

Another edition, Haarlem, 1741-2, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1746, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1705, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1713, 4to. (Cordier.)

In German: Amsterdam, 1748, folio. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 1678, folio. (Vander Aa.)

In French: Amsterdam, 1681, 4to (Cordier.)

Lyon, 1683, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Paris, 3 vols. 12mo., 1719. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 1718, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, 1720. (Cordier.)

Rouen, 3 vols. 12mo., 1724. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1683. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1684. (Cordier.)

In English: THE | VOIAGES and TRAVELS | OF | JOHNSTRUYS | THROUGH | *Italy, Greece, Muscovy, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan,* and other Countries in *Europe, Africa and Asia*: | CONTAINING | Remarks and Observations | UPON | The Manners, Religion, Politics, Customs and Laws of the Inhabitants; | AND A | DESCRIPTION | of their several | Cities, Towns, Forts, and Places of Strength: | Together with | An Account of the Authors many Dangers by Shipwreck, Robbery, | Slavery, Hunger, Torture and the like. | AND | Two

Narratives of the Taking of *Astracan* by the *Cossacks*, sent from | Captain D. Butler. | Illustrated with Copper Plates, designed and taken from the Life by the | Author himself. | Done out of Dutch, By JOHN MORRISON. | *London*: Printed for *Abel Swalle*, and are to be sold at the Unicorn at the West- | End of *S. Paul's*, and *Sam. Crouch* at the Flower de luce in *Popes-Head Alley* in *Cornhil*. 1684. | 4to.

(Vander Aa mentions an English edition of 1683 in 4to, with a different title-page.)

41. **Glanius**: A | NEW VOYAGE | To the | EAST-INDIES: | Containing | An Account of several of those | Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdome of | BANTAM. | Giving an exact Relation of the | extent of that Monarch's Dominions, | the Religion, Manners and Customes of the | Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Pro- | duct of the Country, and likewise a faith- | ful Narrative of the Kingdome of SIAM, | of the Isles of JAPAN and MADAGAS- | CAR, and of several other Parts, with such | New Discoveries as were never yet made by | any other Traveller. | By Mr. *Glanius*. | *LONDON*, | Printed for *H. Rodes* next door to the | *Bear Tavern* near *Bride Lane* in | *Fleetstreet*. 1682. | 12mo.

(This is an epitome of Struys, *g. v.*, but the date of his voyage is placed in 1677, instead of 1647.)

- 42 **Instructiones** ad munera Apostolica ritè obeunda Perutiles missionibvs Chinæ, Tynchini, Cochinchinæ, atq; Siami accommodatae, a Missionarijs S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Juthiae Regia Siami congregatis Anno Domini 1665, concinnatae, dicatae Symmo Pontifici Clementi IX Romae, per Zachariam Dominicum Accsamitek à Kronenfeld Boëmum Pragensem,

Lingvarum Orientalium Typographum, Anno 1669. Superiorvm permissu. 8vo. (Cordier.)

New edition, Rome 1807, 12mo. (Cordier.)

43. **Marini:** Delle | Missioni | De'Padri | Della Compagnia di Giesv | nella Prouincia del Giappone, e partico- | larmente di quella di Tumkino. | Libri cinque. | Del P. Gio. Filippo de Marini | della medesima Compagnia. | Alla Santita di N. S. | Alessandro | P. P. Settimo | In Roma, per Nicolò Angelo Tinassi. MDCLXIII. | Con licenza de' Superiori. 4to.

[Bk. 5 treats of the Mekong valley, inhabited by the Laos, their capital being Lanchone (Lanchan or Wieng-chan.)]

(According to De Backer, vol. II. p. 388, the first edition was in 1657 by the same publisher ; the third, in 2 vols. 12mo., at Venice, 1665. There is also a French translation, entitled " Histoire nouvelle et curieuse du Royaume de Tunquin et de Lao.....Paris, Gervais Clouzier, 1666, 4to.)

44. **De Bourges :** RELATION | DV | VOYAGE | DE MONSEIGNEVR L'EVEÛQUE | DE BERYTE, | VICAIRE APOSTOLIQUE | DV ROYAVME | DE LA COCHINCHINE, | Par la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jus- | qu'au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux. | *Par M. DÈ BOVRGES Prestre, Missionnaire Apostolique.* | SECONDE EDITION. | A PARIS, | Chez DENYS BECHET, ruë S. Iacques, | au Compas d'or, & à l'Escu au Soleil. | M.DC.LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approbation.* 8vo.

The first edition was published in Paris, 1666 (Fabricius), and the third, Paris 1683. (Cordier.)

In Dutch : NAAUKEURIG | VERHAAL | van de | REIS | des Bisschops van | BERYTE | Uit FRANKRYK te Lant en ter Zee | naar CHINA..... | Door M. de BOURGES, | Reizenoot in deze Reis, in de Fransche Taal besch-

reven, en van | J. H. GLAZEMAKER daar uit  
getrokken en Vertaalt | .... | t'AMSTERDAM,  
| Voor ABRAHAM WOLFGANG, Boekver-  
koper, a an d'Opgang van | de Beurs, by de  
tooren in 't Geloof, 1669. | 4to.

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1683, 4to.  
(Cordier.)

In German: Erzählung des Reise des Bis-  
chofs von Beryte nach Algier durch Syrien,  
Arabien, Persen und unterschiedene Indische  
Landschaften in das Reich Siam. Leipzig, 1671,  
4to. (Cordier.)

- 45 **Pallu**: RELATION | ABREGÉE | DES MIS-  
SIONS | ET | DES VOYAGES | DES EVE-  
SQVES FRANCOIS, | envoyez aux Royaumes  
de la | Chine, Cochinchine, Ton- | quin &  
Siam. | *Par Messire FRANCOIS PALLU* |  
*Evesque d'Heliopolis.* | A PARIS. | Chez  
DENYS BECHET, ruë Saint | Jacques, au  
Compas d'or, & à | l'Escu au Soleil. | M. DC.  
LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approba-*  
*tion.* | 8vo.

Another edition: Paris, 1682, 8vo. (Cordier.)

Another edition: Paris, 1688, 8vo. (Fabricius.)

In Italian: Breve e Compendiosa Relatione  
de' Viaggi di tre Vescovi Francesi, che dalla S.  
Mem. di Papa Alessandro VII. furono mandati  
Vicarij apostolici à i Regni della Cina, Cocin-  
cina e Tonchino.....Roma, per Fabio di Falco,  
1669, sm. 8vo. (Cordier.)

- 46 RELATION | DES MISSIONS | DES EVESQUES |  
ERANÇOIS | AVX ROYAVMES DE SIAM, |  
de la Cochinchine, de Camboye, | & du TONKIN,  
&c. | *DIVISÉ EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | A  
PARIS, | Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur  
du Roy, à la Croix d'or. EDME COUTEROT,  
au bon Pasteur, & CHARLES ANGOT, au Lion  
d'or. ruë Saint Jacques. | M. DC. LXXIV. |  
*AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 8vo.



In Italian : RELATIONE | DELLE | MIS-  
SIONI | DE' VESCOVI VICARII | APOS-  
TOLICI, | MANDATI DALLA S. SEDE |  
APOSTOLICA | ALLI REGNI | DI SIAM,  
COCHINCINA ; | CAMBOIA, E TONKINO. |  
IN ROMA, MDCLXXVII. | Nella Stamperia  
della Sac. Cong. de Prop. Fide. | *Con licenza  
de' Superiori.* sm. 4to.

- 47 Relation des Missions et des Voyages des evesques  
vicaires apostoliques, et de leurs ecclesiastiques  
ès Années 1672, 1673, 1674 & 1675. A Paris,  
Chez Charles Angot, M. DC. LXXX, 8vo.  
(Cordier.)

Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)

- 48 Relation.....ès Années 1676. and 1677. Paris,  
M. DC. LXXX. (Cordier.)

Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)

- 49 De | ONTMOMDE JESUIT, | Of | Samenspraak  
tusschen den Seer Heiligen VADER | LA  
CHAISE, Biegtvader van den Konink van |  
Vrankrijk ; De Eerwaarde VADER PETERS,  
Biegt- | vader van den Koning van Engeland,  
En de | seer Godvrugtige VADER TAS-  
CHART, Ambassa- | deur van den Konink van  
Siam, | Waar in ontdekt worden | De voor-  
naamste saken, welke dese Eer- | waarde  
Vaders menen dienstig te zijn, tot | bekeering  
der ketters van Engeland, | en de Afgoden-  
dienaars van Siam. | Met | Een kleine PAS-  
QUINADE tegen de vermaarste Schrijvers |  
van de Gallicaansche Kerken. | Gedrukt voor  
de Liefhebbers, MDCLXXXVIII. sm. 4to.

- 50 **Gouye**: Observations physiques et mathématiques  
pour servir à l'histoire naturelle, et à la per-  
fection de l'astronomie et de la géographie,  
envoyées de Siam à l'Academie royale des  
Sciences de Paris, par les Pères jesuites  
François qui vont à la Chine en qualité de

Mathematiciens du Roy, avec les réflexions de Messieurs de l'Académie, et quelques notes du P. Göüye de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris Veuve Edme Martin, Jean Boudot et Estienne Martin, 1688, large 8vo. pp. 278. (De Backer, vol. II., p. 255.)

- 51 **Tachard** : Voyage | de | Siam, | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyez par le ROY aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec Levrs Observations | Astronomiques, Et leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, & d'Histoire. | A Paris, | Chez Arnould Seneuze, ruë de la Harpe, à la Sphere, et Daniel Horthemels, ruë de la Harpe, au Mécenas. | M. DC. LXXXVI. | Par Ordre Exprez de Sa Majesté. 4to pp. 424 and Index.

Voyage | de | Siam | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyés par le Roy, aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec leurs observations | Astronomiques, & leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, | & d'Histoire. | Enrichi de Figures. | Suivant la Copie de Paris Imprimée. | Par Ordre Exprez de sa Majesté. | A Amsterdam, | Chez Pierre Mortier, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

Another edition, with the same title page 1689.

Second Voyage | du | Pere Tachard | et des Jesuites envoyez par le Roy | Au Royaume de Siam. | Contenant diverses remarques | d'Histoire, de Physique, de Geographie, & d'Astronomie. | A Paris. | Chez Daniel Horthemels, ruë Saint Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.LXXXIX. | Par Ordre exprés de sa Majesté. | 4to.

Another edition, Middelbourg, Gilles Horthemels, Pere & fils, 1689. 12mo.

Another edition, Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1689. 12mo.

Voyages des Ambassadeurs de Siam en France. Paris, 1686, 4 vols. (query, does this book exist?)

In Dutch: Reis | van | Siam. | Waar in veele tot noch toe onbekende Zaaken, so om- | trent de gelegentheid van dit Land, als omtrent de Religie, | Zeden, en andere dingen worden verhaald. | Gedaan door de | Vaders Jesuieten. | En in 't Fransch beschreeven door den | Vader Tachart ; | Waar by komt het Verhaal van 't Ambassaadtschap des | Ridders van Chaumont | Aan 't selve Hof. | t' Utrecht. | Gedruckt by Johannes Ribbius, Boek- | verkooper in de korte Jans-Straat, Anno. 1687. | sm. 4to.

Also Reis na Siam gedaan door den Ridder de Chaumont, gezant van zyne Allerchristelyke Majesteit, aan den Koning van Siam, in 't Fransch beschreven door den Vader Guy Tachard, en uit die taal in het nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen. t'Amsterdam, 1687, 4to. (De Backer, vol II.)

- 52 **Breve Ragguaglio** di quanto è accaduto in Roma a' Sig. Mandarini venuti cō il P. Guido Tasciard della Compagnia di Giesù, Inviato Straordinario dal Rè di Siam dopo l'Udienza havuta da N. S. Innocenzo XI in-4<sup>o</sup>, pp. 8. In Roma. per Domenico Antonio Ercole, 1689. Con Licenza de' Superiori. (De Backer, vol. II.)

- 53 **Voltaire**: Siècle de Louis XIV. [Chap. XIV. mentions the Siamese embassy to Louis XIV.]

- 54 **Boswell**: The Life of Samuel Johnson L. L. D. new edition by Alexander Napier. London, George Bell and Sons, 1884. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 48, JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, that is not so extraordinary: the King of Siam sent ambassadors to Louis the Fourteenth, but Louis the Fourteenth sent none to the King of Siam."

"Here my friend for once discovered a want of knowledge or forgetfulness; for Louis the Fourteenth did send an embassy to the King of

- Siam, and the Abbé Choisi, who was employed in it, published an account of it in two volumes.”]
- 55 **Dangeau** : Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, publié par MM. Soulié, Dussieux, etc. Paris, 1854-60. Didot. 19 vols. 8vo. (Lanier.)
- 56 **Forbin** : Voyage | Du Comte de Forbin | A Siam | Suivi de quelques détails extraits | Des Mémoires de l'Abbé de Choisy | (1685-1688) | Paris | Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie | Rue Pierre-Sarrasin, No. 14 | 1853 | sm. 8vo.
- 57 **De L'Isle** : RELATION | HISTORIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE | SIAM. | *Par le Sieur DE L'ISLE, | Geographe.* | A PARIS, | Chez GUILLAUME DE LUYNE, au | Palais, dans la Salle des Merciers, sous | la montée de la Cour des Aydes, | à la Justice. | M. DC. LXXXIV. | *Avec Privilege du Roy.* | 12 mo.
- 58 **De La Loubere** : Du | Royaume | De Siam | Par Monsieur de La Loubère | Envoyé extraordinaire du Roy | auprès du Roy de Siam en 1687, & |  
 { La Veuve de Jean Baptiste Coignard, | Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy |  
 et |  
 1688. | A Paris. | Chez { Jean Baptiste Coignard, Imprimeur & | Libraire ordinaire du Roy, ruë S. Jacques, | à la Bible d'or. |  
 M. DC. XCI. | Avec Privilege de sa Majesté. | 2 vols. 12mo.
- Another edition* : in 2 vols. 12mo., at Amsterdam, Chez Henry & la Veuve de Theodore Boom. MDCC |
- Another edition* : Nouvelle Edition revue & Corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez Gerard Onder de Linden, MDCCXIII, in 2 vols. 12mo.

*In English :* A new | Historical Relation |  
of the | Kingdom | of Siam. | By | Monsieur  
De La Loubere, | Envoy Extraordinary from  
the French | King, to the King of Siam, in |  
the years 1687 and 1688. | Wherein a full and  
curious Account is given of the Chi- | nese Way  
of Arithmetick, and Mathematick Learning |  
In Two Tomes. | Illustrated with Sculptures. |  
Done out of French, by A. P. Gen. R. S. S. |  
London, | Printed by F. L. for Tho. Horne at  
the Royal | Exchange, Francis Saunders at the  
New Ex- | change, and Tho. Bennet at the  
Half Moon in | St. Pauls Churchyard.  
MDCXCIII. [1 vol. folio.]

- 59 **De Chaumont :** Relation | de | l'Ambassade | de Mr.  
le Chevalier | de Chaumont | A la Cour du  
Roy | de Siam. | Avec ce qui s'est passé de  
plus re- | marquable durant son voyage. | A  
Paris | Chez Arnoult Seneuse }  
à la | Sphere. | Et Daniel } ruë | de la |  
Horthemels, au | Mécenas | } Har- | pe |  
M. DC. LXXXVI. | Avec privilege du Roy. |  
sm. 8vo.

[Pinkerton mentions another edition 12mo.  
Paris, 1687. The third edition by the same  
publishers appeared in 8vo, Paris, 1687. Vander  
Aa mentions one in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1686.  
It has also been reprinted in Tom. X of Ar-  
chives curieuses de l'Histoire de France, par  
Danjou, 2<sup>e</sup> série (Lanier)]

*In Dutch :* Verhaal | van | t'Ambassaad-  
schap des Ridders | van | Chaumont | Aan t'  
Hof des Konings | van | Siam. | Nevens het  
aanmerkenswaardigst, dat 'er gedurende | zijn  
Reis voorgevallen is. | Uit het Fransch vertaald  
| Door | Willem Calebius. | t' Utrecht, | By  
Johannes Ribbius, Boekverkooper in de korte  
Jans- | straat, Anno 1687. | (Published together  
with a Dutch version of Tachart's first Journey.)

In Dutch : Verhaal van het Gezantschap des Ridders de Chaumont aan het hof des Koning van Siam, uit het Fransch in Nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen, 't Amsterdam, 1687, in 4to. (de Backer, vol. II.)

In German : Chaumont, Chevalier de, Beschreibung seiner Reise nach Siam, Frankfurt, 1687.

- 60 **De Choisy** : JOURNAL | DU VOYAGE | DE SIAM FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | *PAR M. L. D. C.* | A PARIS, | chez SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | aux Cicognes M. DC. LXXXVII, | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAJESTÉ.* | 4to.

JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM | FAIT | en 1685. & 1686. | *Par M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOISY.* | *Seconde Edition.* | A PARIS, chez SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | Aux Cicognes. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | *Avec Privilege de Sa Majesté.* | 12mo.

(Van der Aa mentions one in 8vo. also Paris, 1687, published by Cramoisy.

Also JOURNAL | ou SUITE du | VOYAGE DE | Siam. | EN FORME DES | LETTRES FAMILIERES | FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | *PAR Mr. L. D. C.* | Suivant la Copie de Paris imprimée. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez PIERRE MORTIER, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

[At the end is the list of presents sent from Siam to France, from de Chaumont's account.]

Also JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM, | FAIT | *Par M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOISY.* | *NOUVELLE EDITION.* | *Augmentée d'une Table des Matières.* | A TREVOUX. |



PAR LA COMPAGNIE. | M.DCC.XLI. 12mo.

61. **De Choisy**: Mémoires de l'abbé de Choisy, in Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, tome LXIII, Paris, Foucault, 1828. (Lanier.)

[Some extracts are given at the end of Hachette's reprint of Forbin, *q. v.*]

- 62 **Gervaise**: HISTOIRE | NATURELLE ET POLITIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE SIAM. | *DIVISEE EN QUATRE PARTIES*. | La première contenant la situation, & la nature du | Païs. La seconde, les mœurs des Habitans, leurs Loix, & leurs Coûumes. La troisième, leur Religion | La quatrième, ce qui regard le Roi qui regne à | present, & ce qu'il y a de plus particulier dans la | Cour de ce Roiaume. | A PARIS, | AU PALAIS. | Chez ÉTIENNE DUCASTIN, dans la Gallerie | des Prisonniers, au Bon-Pasteur. | M.DC. LXXXIX. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI* | 4to.

Another edition: Paris, 1688. 4to. Barbin (Lanier.)

- 63 **d'Orleans**: HISTOIRE | DE | M. CONSTANCE, | PREMIER MINISTRE | DU ROY DE SIAM, | ET | *DE LA DERNIERE* | *revolution de cet Estat*. | *Par le Pere D'ORLEANS, de la | Compagnie de | JESUS*. | A TOURS, | Chez PHILBERT MASSON, Imprimeur, | *Et se vend* | A PARIS, | Chez DANIEL HORTHEMELS, rue S. Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.XC. | *Avec Privilege du Roy*. |

Another edition: Lyon, chez les Freres Duplain, 1754, 12mo. (de Backers, I, 527.)

- 64 **Deslandes**: Histoire de M. Constance, premier Ministre du roi de Siam, par M. Deslandes, Amsterdam, 1756. sm. 18mo. (Lanier.)

- 65 **Kort-bondig** Verhaal | van den | Open en Ondergang, | Van d'Heer | Constantyn Faulkon | Ridder der ordre van St. Michiel, en voornaam | gunsteling des Konings van Siam: | Mitsgaders | Van de

- dood des Konings, en 't verdrijven der Frans- |  
 chen uit dat Rijk. Alles kort op den anderen ge- |  
 volgd, binnen 't Jaar 1688. en | in Indiën zelve t'  
 zamen gesteld. Door | een Liefhebber der  
 Waarheid | t' Amsterdam, | By Gerardus Bors-  
 tius, Boekverkoper op de hoek | van den Nieuw-  
 endijk, aan den Dam. Anno 1690. | pp. 38. 4to.
- 66 **Le Blanc** : Lettre du R. P. Marcel Leblanc, de la com-  
 pagnie de Jésus, missionnaire au royaume de  
 Siam, écrite dans sa prison de Middelbourg en  
 Zélande, aux dames ses sœurs, religieuses de  
 la Visitation de Sainte Marie de Dijon, le 13  
 Mars, 1690. (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353.)
- 67 **Siam** in the East Indies. Relation of the Revolution  
 lately happened in that Kingdom. London,  
 1690. (See also Churchill.)
- 68 **Desfarges** : Relation | des | Revolutions | arrivées |  
 A Siam, | dans l'Année 1688. | A Amster-  
 dam, | Chez Pierre Brunel, près la Bourse. |  
 M.DC.LXXXI. | 12mo. [Anonymous.]
- 69 **Vollant des Verquains** : HISTOIRE | DE LA | RE-  
 VOLUTION | DE SIAM. | ARRIVÉE EN  
 L'ANNÉE 1688. | A LILLE, | Chez JEAN  
 CHRYLOSTOME MALTE, | Imprimeur juré,  
 rue Equermoise, | au bon Pasteur 1691. | *Avec*  
*Permission.* sm. 8vo.
- 70 **Pouchot de Chantassin** : Relation du voyage et retour  
 des Indes-Orientales pendant les années 1690 et  
 1691, par un garde de la marine. Paris 1692,  
 12mo (Lanier.)
- 71 **Le Blanc** : Histoire de la révolution du royaume de Siam,  
 arrivée en l'année 1688, et de l'état présent des  
 Indes. Lyon, 1692, Horace Molin. 12mo., 2 vols.  
 (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353. Lanier says it is in  
 18mo.)
72. Aanmerklijk en Naaukeurig | VERHAAL | DER |  
 STAATS-OMKERINGEN, | Nu laatst in't Jaar  
 1688. | in SIAM voorgevallen. | Bevattende de  
 geleedene smaadheden in, | en 't uytrijven der

Fransen uyt | dat Rijk. | Uit het Handschrift van  
den Oppergesaghebber | der Franse aldaar, |  
*Door A. v. H. in 't Nederduits vertaald.* | Tot  
LEIDEN | By *FREDERIK HAARING.*  
1692. | 4to.

(This is a translation of No. 68.)

- 73 **Martinez De la Puente** : COMPENDIO | DE LAS  
HISTORIAS | DE LOS DESCUBRIMIEN- |  
TOS, CONQUISTAS, Y GUERRAS DE LA |  
India Oriental, y sus Islas, | DESDE LOS  
TIEMPOS DEL INFANTE DON | Enrique  
de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey |  
D. Duarte; hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II.  
de | Portugal, y III. de Castilla. | Y LA IN-  
TRODUCCION DEL COMERCIO | Portu-  
gues en las Malucas, y sus operaciones |  
Politicas, y Militares en ellas. | HECHO, | Y  
*ANADIDA UNA DESCRIPCION DE LA*  
*INDIA, | y sus Islas y de las Costas de Africa,*  
*por donde se comenzó la | Naufragacion del Mar*  
*del Sur; sus riquezas, costumbres | de sus*  
*gentes, y otras cosas notables.* | Y DEDICADO  
| AL GRANDE, AL PORTENTOSO | *POR-*  
*TVGVES* | SAN ANTONIO DE PADVA. |  
*POR D. JOSEPH MARTINEZ DE LA*  
*PVENTE:* | CON PRIVILEGIO. | En Madrid,  
En la Imprenta Imperial: Por *la Viuda de*  
*Joseph | Fernandez de Buendia* | Año de 1681.  
8vo.

[ p. 18. Geographical position of Siam.

p. 188. King of Sion or Siam sends ambas-  
sadors to Albuquerque.]

- 74 **Mallet** : Description | de | l'Univers, | contenant |  
Les differents Systèmes du Monde, | les Cartes  
generales et particulieres de la Geographie |  
Ancienne et Moderne : Les Plans & les Pro-  
fils des | principales Villes & des autres lieux plus  
considerables de | la Terre; avec les Portraits  
des Souverains qui y | commandent, leurs

Blasons, Titres et Livrées : Et les | Mœurs  
Religions, Gouvernemens & divers habillemens  
| de chaque Nation. | Dediée au Roy. | Par  
Allain Manesson Mallet, | Maistre de Mathe-  
matiques des Pages de la petite Escurie | de sa  
Majesté, cy-devant Ingenieur & Sergent Major  
| d'Artillerie en Portugal. | A Paris, | Chez  
Denys Thierry, ruë S. Jacques, à l'Enseigne |  
de la Ville de Paris, devant la ruë du Plâtre. |  
M. DC. LXXXIII. | Avec Privilege du Roy. |  
5 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 102, a description of Ayuthia.]

- 75 **Meister.** Der Orientalisch-Indianische | Kunst- | und. |  
Lust-Gaertner, | Das ist : | Eine aufrichtige Be-  
schreibung | Derer meisten Indianischen, als auf  
Java Major, Malacca und | Jappon, wachsenden  
Gewurtz-Frucht und Blumen-Baeume, wie auch  
| anderer raren Blumen, Kraeuter und Stauden-  
Gewaechse, sampt ihren | Saamen, nebst umb-  
staendigen Bericht deroselben Indianischen Nah-  
men, so | wol ihrer in der Medicin als Oeco-  
nomie und gemeinem Leben mit sich | fuehr-  
endem Gebrauch und Nutzen ; | Wie auch |  
Noch andere denckwuerdige Anmerckungen,  
was | bey des Autoris zweymahliger Reise nach  
Jappon, von Java | Major, oder Batavia, laengst  
derer Cuesten Sina, Siam, und rueck- | werts  
ueber Malacca, daselbstensehen und fleiszig  
observiret worden; | Auch | Vermittelst unter-  
schiedlicher schoener ins Kupffer gebrachter |  
Indianischer Figuren, von Baeumen, Gewaechsen,  
Kraeutern, | Blumen und Nationen entworffen  
und | fuergestellet durch | George Meistern |  
Dieser Zeit Churfl. Saechs. bestallten Indian-  
ischen | Kunst-und-Lust-Gaertner | Mit Churfl.  
Saechs. Durchl-gnaedigstem Privilegio | Dres-  
den, in Verlegung des Autoris, | druckts Johann  
Riedel, Anno 1692 | sm. 4to.

[p. 276, Imports to and Exports from Siam.]

- 76 **Hazart**: Kirchen-Geschichte, | Das ist : | Catholisches Christenthum, | durch die gantze Welt auszgebreitet, | Insonderheit | Bey | naechst-verflossenen, und anjetzo fliessenden Jahr-Hundert, | Darinnen kuertzlich beschriben wird, | Jedes Lands Art, und Belegenheit, | der Einlaender Lebens-Sitten, eygenthumliche Secten, | Satzungen, Staats-Wesen, Geist-und Weltliche Gepraeng; besonders aber, | und auszfuehrlich beygebracht die erste Einpflanzung, das Auffnehmen, und die | Erweiterung desz alda eingefuehrten wahren Christ-Glaubens: wie solcher von villen | eyffrigen Blut-Zeugen verfochten, von Lob-und Merck-wuerdigen Tugend-Thaten | viller anderer Christ-Helden gezieret, und von villen wundersamen | Begebnussen bekraefftiget worden. | Mit villfaeltigen Kupffern zu fueglicher Erkandnusz abgebildet. | Erstlich beschriben und an Tag gegeben, | Durch | R. P. Cornelium Hazart, | Nunmehr aber | Ausz der Nider- in die Hoch-Teutsche Sprach uebersetzt, | Zum andernmahl uebersehen, und vermehret, | Durch | R. P. Mathiam Soutermans, | Beyde der Gesellschaft Jesu Priestern. | Der erste Theil, | In sich begreiffend | Ost-Indien in gemein und sonderheit; auch | Mogor, Japon, China, Tartaria, und Bisnagar. | Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Sacrae Cæsareæ Majestatis. | Permissu Superiorum. | Zum andernmahl gedruckt zu Wienn in Oesterreich, | In Verlegung Leopold Voigt, einer loeblichen Universitaet Buchdrucker. | Anno M.DC.XCIV. |

(The original Dutch edition, of which the first vol. was published at Antwerp in 1667, does not seem to contain anything relating to Siam.)

- 77 **Letters Edifiantes**: Lettres | Edifiantes | et | Curieuses | Ecrites des Missions | Etrangères par, quelques Mis- | sionnaires de la Compagnie de | Jesus | VII. Recueil | A Paris, | Chez Nicolas Le Clerc, rue saint | Jacques, à l'image Saint Lambert. | M.DCCVII. | Avec Approbation, & privilege du Roy. | pp. 83, 84. XXIX Recueil, Paris, 1773, p. 140. XXXI Recueil, Paris, 1774, p. 192. 12mo.

(This series of collections to the number of thirty-four was published at various dates ranging from 1703 to 1776. Pagès enumerates five editions besides the first, namely:—Paris, 1780-83, 26 vols. 12mo; Lyon, 1819, 14 vols. 8vo; Paris 1829-32, 40 vols. 18mo; Toulouse, 12mo.; and Paris, 1838, 4 vols. large 8vo. Müller cites a Spanish edition in 16 vols. 4to, Madrid 1753-57, which, of course, cannot be the whole work.)

78. **Grand-pierre**: Relation de divers Voyages, faits dans l'Afrique, dans l'Amerique, & aux Indes Occidentales, la description du Royaume de Juda, & quelques particularités touchant la vie du Roy regnant. La relation d'une Isle nouvellement habitée dans le detroit de Malacca en Asie. Par le Fr. Dealssé de Grand-Pierre. Paris, 8vo, 1718. (Van der Aa.)
- 79 **Challes**: Voyage fait aux Indes-Orientales par une escadre de six vaisseaux commandés par M. Duquesne, depuis le 24 février jusqu'au 20 août 1691, par ordre de la compagnie des Indes Orientales, par Robert Challes, La Haye, 1721, 3 vols. 12mo (Lanier.)
- 80 **Schouten, Gautier**: Voyage | de | Gautier | Schouten | aux Indes | Orientales, | Commencé l'an 1658. & fini l'an 1665. | Traduit du Hollandois. | Où l'on voit plusieurs Descriptions de Païs, Roïaumes, Isles & Villes, Siéges, Combats sur terre | & sur mer, Coûtumes, Manieres, Religions de |



divers Peuples, Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, & |  
 autres Curiositez naturelles. | Nouvelle Edition,  
 revûë par l'Auteur, & considerable- | ment aug-  
 mentée. | Enrichi d'un grand nombre de figures  
 en Taille douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Pierre Cail-  
 loue, Libraire, Cour | du Palais | M. DCC. XXV.  
 Avec Aprobation & Privilege du Roy. |  
 2 vols. 12mo. [Vol. 1, p. 141, short account of  
 Siam and the Siamese Malay states.]

81. **Valentijn**: Omstandig Verhaal van de | GESCHIE-  
 DENISSEN en ZAAKEN | HET | KER-  
 KELYKE ofte den GODSDIENST | Betref-  
 fende, zoo in | AMBOINA, | Als in alle de  
 EYLANDEN, daar onder behoorende, | Van de  
 Oudste Tyden af tot nu toe, | Benevens een  
 Fraaye Verhandeling der BOOMEN, PLAN-  
 TEN, HEESTERS, enz. | Als ook der LAND-  
 DIEREN, VOGELN, VISSCHEN, HOR-  
 ENKENS, | en ZEEGE WASSCHEN, in en  
 by dezelve Eylande vallende ; | Mitsgaders een  
 Naaukeurige Beschryving van | BANDA, En de  
 EYLANDEN, onder die Landvoogdy begrepen,  
 | Als ook de Eylanden TIMOR, en SOLOR,  
 CELEBES, ofte | MACASSAR, BORNEO,  
 en BALI, | Mitsgaders van de Koningryken |  
 TONKIN, CAMBODIA, en SIAM, | Benevens  
 een Verhaal der ZAAKEN, in de voornoemde  
 Eylanden, en Koning- | ryken tot nu toe voorge-  
 vallen ; | *Met zeer nette Prentverbeeldingen, en*  
*Landkaarten verrykt* | DOOR | FRANÇOIS  
 VALENTYN, | *Onlangs Bedienaar des Gode-*  
*lyken Woords* in AMBOINA, BANDA, enz. | Te  
 DORDRECHT, } by { JOHANNES VAN  
 AMSTERDAM, } { BRAAM.  
 } { GERARD ONDER }  
 } { DE LINDEN. }
- Boekverkoopers, | MDCCXXVI | Met Privile-  
 gie. (Being the third volume of the Oud en  
 Nieuw Oost-Indien of Valentijn, in 5 vols. folio.

(It is to be regretted that these volumes are not severally paged throughout. p. 50 of the "Beschryving van onsen Handel in Cambodia" towards the end of vol. III, gives an account of the Eastern Laos, epitomised by Yule, *q. v.*, and translated into French by F. Garnier, see *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, pp. 56-96, "Beschryving van Siam en onsen Handel aldaar," much of which is taken without acknowledgment from van Vliet, *q. v.*)

- 82 **Kaempfer.** The | History of Japan, | giving | An account of the ancient and present State and | Government of that Empire ; | of | Its Temples, Palaces, Castles and other Buildings ; | of | Its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds and Fishes ; | of | The Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, | Ecclesiastical and Secular ; | of | The Original Descent, Religions, Customs, and Manufactures of the | Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch | and Chinese. | Together with a description of the Kingdom of Siam. | Written in High-Dutch by Engelbertus Kaempfer, M.D. | Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court ; and translated from his | Original Manuscript, never before printed, by | J.G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. and a member of the | College of Physicians, London. | With the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. | Illustrated with many copper plates. | London: | Printed for the Translator, MDCCXXVII. | 2 vols. folio. [pp. 13-47 concerning Siam.]

In Dutch: the Hague, 1729.

Amsterdam, 1733, 1 vol. folio.

(extracts) Amsterdam 1758. (Pagès.)

In German : Lemgo, 4to. vol. I, 1777, vol II, 1779, and a folio vol. of plates.

In French: the Hague, 1729, 2 vols. folio.  
the Hague, 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.  
(Pagès.)

the Hague, 1732, 3 vols. 12mo.  
édition abrégée, Amsterdam 1732, 3 vols.

83. **Hamilton**: New Account of the East Indies, Edinburgh, 1727, 2 vols. 8vo. (See Pinkerton.)

84. **Picart**: CEREMONIES | ET | COUTUMES | RELIGIEUSES | DES | PEUPLES IDOLATRES, | *Représentées par des Figures dessinées de la main de Bernard Picart*: | Avec une Explication Historique, & quelques | Dissertations curieuses. | TOME SECOND, | PREMIERE PARTIE. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez J. F. BERNARD, | MDCCXXVIII. folio.

[p. 43, Religion de Siam.]

(According to Cordier, published in 9 vols. folio, 1723-43; another edition at Amsterdam, 1739-48; at Paris, 1741, in 7 vols.; 1783, in 4 vols.; 1810, in 13 vols.; and in English, London, 1733-39, in 7 vols. folio.)

85. **Thomson, James**: The Seasons Summer, l. 792, "From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines With insect lamps,"

86. **Berkenmeyer**: LE | CURIEUX ANTIQUAIRE, | OU | RECUEIL | GEOGRAPHIQUE | ET | HISTORIQUE | *Des choses les plus remarquables qu'on trouve dans les quatre Parties de l'Univers*; | Tirées des Voiages de divers Hommes célèbres; | Avec deux Tables, des Noms Geographiques, | & des Matières. | Par le Sr. P. L. BERKENMEYER. | Avec tres belles Figures. | A LEIDE, | Aux depens de PIERRE vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. | MDCCXXIX. | 3 vols. 8vo.

[vol. 3, p. 857, Du Roiaume de Siam.]

87. **Stoecklein**: Allerhand | So Lehr-als Geist-reiche | Brief, Schrifften | und | Reis-Beschreibungen, | welche von denen | Missionariis | Der Gesell-

schaft Jesu | Aus | Beyden Indien, | und andern  
 | Ueber Meer gelegeneneten Laendern, | Bisz  
 auf das Jahr 1726 | in Europa angelangt  
 seynd. | .....Augspurg und Grætz. | 1729  
 | parts 1 to 8, 1724 to 1726; parts 9 to 11,  
 1727; parts 12 to 15, 1729; part 16, 1730;  
 3 vols. folio.

[ Letter No. 318. How the Crown-prince and  
 First Queen attended a ceremonial of the  
 church.]

- 88 **Lafitau**: Histoire | Des Découvertes | et | Conques-  
 tes | Des Portugais | Dans le Nouveau Monde,  
 | Avec des Figures en taille-douce. | Par le  
 R. P. Joseph François Lafitau | de la Com-  
 pagnie de Jesus. | A Paris | Chez Saugrain  
 Pere, Quai des Augustins, au coin de la ruë  
 Pavée, à la Fleur de Lis. Jean-Baptiste  
 Coignard Fils, Imprimeur du Roi, ruë S. Jac-  
 ques, à la Bible d'or. | MDCCXXXIII. | Avec  
 Approbation et Privilege du Roi. | 2 vols. 4to.

[ Vol. I, p. 429, Embassy of the King of  
 Siam to Albuquerque, and return mission of  
 Miranda d'Azevedo and Nicolas Coello.]

- 89 **Salmon**: Modern History; or Present State of all  
 Nations, 1725-39. 32 vols. 8vo; 2nd edition 1739,  
 3 vols. 4to; 3rd edition 1744-5, 3 vols.; and a  
 4th edition under the title of "The Universal Tra-  
 veller, or a compleat Description of the foreign  
 Nations of the World," London, Baldwin, 1755,  
 2 vols. folio. (Cordier, col. 28.)

In Italian: Stato presente di tutti i paesi  
 e popoli del mondo naturale, politico e morale,  
 con nuove osservazioni e correzioni degli antichi,  
 e moderni viaggiatori, tradotto dall'inglese,  
 seconda edizione, Venezia, 1740-66, 26 vols.  
 8vo. (Cordier, col. 28.)

- 90 **Salmon and Goch**: Hedendaagsche | Historie, | Of |  
 Tegenwoordige Staat | van | Alle Volkeren, |  
 In opzigte hunner Landsgelegenheid, Personen,  
 Kle- | deren, Gebouwen, Zeden, Wetten, Ge-

woontens, | Godsdienst, Regering, Konsten en  
Wetenschap- | pen, Koophandel, Han dwerken,  
Landbouw, | Landziektens, Planten, Dieren,  
Mineralen | en andere Zaken tot de natuur-  
lyke Hi- | storie behorende. | II. Deel | Behel-  
zende de Tegenwoordige Staat der | Sundasche  
Eilanden, en wel inzonderheid Borneo, | Java,  
Sumatra en der Koninkryken Siam, | Kochin-  
china en Tonkin | Eerst in 't Engelsch be-  
schreven door | Th. Salmon, | Nu vertaald en  
merkelyk vermeerderd door | M. van Goch,  
M.D. | Met nieuwe Landkaarten en Print-  
verbeeldingen versiert. | Tweede Druk. | Te  
Amsterdam, | By Isaac Tirion, Bookverkooper  
op | den Nieuwendyk, by den Dam, in |  
Hugo Grotius, 1739 | Met Privilegie. 8vo.

[The first vol. of this work is occupied  
with China, Japan, the Philippines and the  
Moluccas.]

The first edition appeared in 1729. (Cordier.)

In German: Die | heutige Historie, | oder  
der | Gegenwaertige Staat | der Koenigreiche |  
Siam, | Pegu und Arrakan, | nebst allen, | theils  
daran grenzenden, theils dazugehoerigen | Laen-  
dern | von Tonquin und Cochinchina | bis an  
den Flusz Indus und das Reich des groszen |  
Moguls; | Nach Anleitung | Herrn Salmons |  
im Englischen, doch fuernehmlich aus dem Hol-  
laendischen des | Herrn D. van Goch, | dem  
deutschen Leser zu Dienst nebst einer Land-  
charte herausgegeben. | Zweyte und verbesserte  
Auflage | Altona und Flensburg, bei den Ge-  
bruedern Korte. 1753. | 4to.

The first German edition appeared in 1732  
(Cordier, who adds that there were six editions,  
mostly published at Altona).

- 91 **S. Antonio**: Chronicas | de la | Apostolica Provincia |  
de S. Gregorio | De Religiosos Descalzos de  
N. S. P. | S. Francisco | En Las Islas Phil-

pinas, | China, Japon, &c. | .....Escrita Por |  
 El P. Fr. Jvan Francisco de S. Antonio.....  
 Parte Primera, Manila, 1738. Parte Segunda,  
 Manila, 1741. Parte Tercera, Manila, 1744.

[Contains: Parte Primera, p. 667, Description  
 breve del Reyno de Siam.

Parte Segunda, pp. 102, 389, 393, mere men-  
 tion of "Syam."]

- 92 **Dufresne de Francheville**: Histoire générale et parti-  
 culière des finances. Paris, 1738, vol. 3. (Lanier.)

- 93 **De Larrey**: Histoire de France sous le règne de Louis  
 XIV. Rotterdam, 1738.

[Vol. V, pp. 155 and 187, Siamese embassy to  
 France. (Lanier).]

- 94 **De la Hode**: Histoire de la vie et du règne de Louis  
 XIV. Francfort, 1742.

[Vol. IV, pp. 281 340, 402, Siamese embassy  
 to France (Lanier).]

- 95 **Guyon**: Histoire des Indes-Orientales anciennes et  
 modernes, par l'Abbé Guyon. Paris, 1744.  
 3 vols. 12mo. (Lanier.)

- 96 **Harris**: *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*.  
 | OR, A | COMPLETE COLLECTION | OF |  
 VOYAGES and TRAVELS. | CONSISTING  
 OF ABOVE | Six hundred of the most AUTHEN-  
 TIC WRITERS, | BEGINNING WITH |  
 Hackluit, Purchass, &c. *in English*; | Ramusio,  
 Alamandini, Carreri, &c. *in Italian*; | Thevenot,  
 Renaudot, Labat, &c. *in French*; | De Brye,  
 Grynæus, Maffeus, &c. *in Latin*; Herrera,  
 Oviedo, Coreal, &c. *in Spanish*; | *And the*  
*Voyages under the Direction of the* | EAST-  
 INDIA COMPANY *in HOLLAND, in Dutch*. |  
 Together withe Such Other | HISTORIES,  
 VOYAGES, TRAVELS, or DISCOVERIES |  
 As are in GENERAL ESTEEM; | whether  
 published in *English, Latin, French, Italian,*  
*Spanish, Portuguese, High and Low Dutch,* or  
 in any other *European Language*. | Containing



whatever has been observed Worthy of Notice in | EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA ; | IN RESPECT TO THE | Extent and Situation of EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, &c. | THE | CLIMATE, SOIL, and PRODUCE, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral, of Each COUNTRY : | LIKEWISE THE | RELIGION, MANNERS, and CUSTOMS of the several INHABITANTS, their Government, | Arts and Sciences, Publick Buildings, Mountains, Rivers, Harbours, &c. | ILLUSTRATED BY | Proper CHARTS, MAPS and CUTS. | TO WHICH IS PREFIXED | A Copious INTRODUCTION, comprehending the RISE and PROGRESS of the ART of NAVIGATION, | and its successive Improvements ; together with the *Invention* and *Use* of the LOADSTONE, and its *Variation*. | Originally published in TWO VOLUMES in FOLIO. | By JOHN HARRIS, D. D. and F. R. S. | Now Carefully REVISED, | With LARGE ADDITIONS, and Continued down to the PRESENT TIME ; | Including Particular ACCOUNTS of the | MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE of Each COUNTRY. | LONDON : | Printed for T. WOODWARD, A. WARD, S. BIRT, D. BROWNE, T. LONGMAN, R. HETT, C. HITCH, N. WHITRIDGE, | S. AUSTEN, J. HODGES, J. ROBINSON, B. DOD, T. HARRIS, J. HINTON, and J. RIVINGTON. | M. DCC. XLIV. | 2 vols. folio.

[Vol. I, p. 306, a short account of the Dutch Trade in Siam. Ibid, p. 694, a short notice of Siam. Ibid, p. 781, an account of Siam, translated from Mandelsloe. Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1705, 2 vols. folio.]

97. Astley: A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels.....London: printed for Thomas Astley. 1745. 4 vols. 4to.

[Vol. I contains, at p. 429, *The Voyage of Captain Anthony Hippon, to the Coast of Koromandel, Bantam, and Siam, in 1611. Written by Nathaniel Marten, Master's Mate.*

Also, at p. 435, *The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris, Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. Translated from the Dutch, and contracted.* (See also under Floris.)]

98. **Reboulet**: *Historie du règne de Louis XIV, Avignon, 1746.*

[Vols. V, p.p. 255-9, VI, p. 51, Siamese embassy to France. (Lanier.)]

- 99 **Prevost**: *Histoire Générale des Voyages, ou nouvelle collection de toutes les Relations de Voyages qui ont été publiées jusqu'à present, par l'Abbé Ant. F. Prevost, Paris, Didot, 1746-70. 4to. 20 vols. (Quaritch.)*

[The De Backers mention an edition in 12mo., of which vols. 33 and 34 contain an account of Siam taken from Tachard.]

100. **Churchill**: A | COLLECTION | OF | Voyages and Travels. | Some now FIRST PRINTED from | ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, | OTHERS | now first published in ENGLISH. | WITH A | GENERAL PREFACE, | Giving an account of the Progress of TRADE and | NAVIGATION, from its First Beginning. | Illustrated with several Hundred Useful MAPS and CUTS, | Containing Views of the different Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports and Shipping: | Also the Birds, Beasts, Fish, Serpents, Trees, Fruits and Flowers; with the Habits | of the different Nations, all Elegantly Engraved on COPPER-PLATES. | LONDON: | Printed by Assignment from Messieurs CHURCHILL, | For THOMAS OSBORNE in *Gray's-Inn.* MDCCCLII | 8 vols. folio.

[Vols. VIII, p. 92, A Description of SIAM from the *Portuguese* Original M. S. By *Pedro de Sa*; p. 95, A FULL and TRUE RELATION OF THE Great and Wonderful REVOLUTION that happened lately in the KINGDOM of SIAM in the EAST-INDIES.....Being the Substance of several Letters writ in *October*, 1688, and *February*, 1689. from Siam, and the Coast of CORMANDEL. Never before published in any Language, and now translated into ENGLISH.

(This is reprinted from the original edition published in London, 1690, printed for Randal Taylor, sm. 4to. pp. viii and 22.)

101. **Semler**: Uebersetzung | der | Allgemeinen Welthistorie | die in Engeland | durch eine Gesellschaft von Gelehrten | ausgefertigt worden. | Fuenf und zwanzigster Theil. | Unter der Aufsicht und mit einer Vorrede herausgegeben | von | Johann Salomon Semler | der heil. Schrift Doctor und oeffentlichem Lehrer, auch des theologischen Seminarii Director | auf der koenigl-preuszl. Friedrichsuniversitaet zu Halle | Mit Roem. Kaiserl. Koenigl. Poln. und Churfuerstl. Koenigl. Preuszisch. und Churbrandenburgischen | wie auch Schweizerischen Privilegien | Halle, Druck und Verlag Joh. Justinus Gebauers. | 1763 | 4to.

[p. 518, The Portuguese supplanted by the Dutch in the Siam trade.]

102. **Turpin**: Histoire | Civile | et Naturelle | Du Royaume | De Siam, | Et des Révolutions qui ont bouleversé | cet Empire jusqu'en 1770; | Publiée par M. Turpin, | Sur des Manuscrits qui lui ont été communiqués | par M. l'Evêque de Tabraca, Vicaire Apos- | tolique de Siam, & autres Missionnaires de | ce Royaume. | A Paris, | chez Costard, Libraire, rue S. Jean | de Beauvais. | M. DCC. LXXI. | Avec Appro-

bation et Privilège du Roi. | 2 vols. 12mo.

(In English in Pinkerton's Collection of Travels, vol. IX, p. 573.)

103. **Castillon**: Anecdotes | Chinoises, | Japonaises, Si-amoises, | Tonquinoises, &c; | Dans lesquelles on s'est attaché prin- | cipalement aux Mœurs Usages, | Coutumes & Religions de ces dif-férens Peuples de l'Asie, | A Paris, | Chez Vincent, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue | des Ma-thurins, hôtel de Clugny. | M DCC LXXIV. | Avec approbation, & Privilège du Roi. | 8vo.
104. **Juan de la Concepcion**: Historia general de las Islas Philipinas, conquistas espirituales y tem-porales de estos Españoles dominios, estableci-mientos y progresos, que comprehende los im-perios, reinos y provincias, de las Islas y Con-tinentes con quienes ha havido comunicacion y comercio, con noticias geograficas, de cos-tumbres, de religiones, etc. En Manila 1788—92, 14 vols. sm. 4to. (Quaritch.)  
[Vol. XV (?), Part IX, Chap. X, pp. 240-266, contains an account of an embassy of the King of Spain to Siam, which is translated in Bow-ring's Siam, vol II, p. 115.]
105. **Siamese Tales**: Being a Collection of Stories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-sib, for the pur-pose of engaging his mind in the love of truth and virtue. With an historical account of the Kingdom of Siam. *To which is added* the principal maxims of the Talapoints. Translated from the Siamese. London, printed for Vernor and Hood, Birchin Lane, Cornhill; and Cham-pante and Whitrow, Jewry-Street, Aldgate. 1796. 12mo.
106. **Pinkerton**: A General Collection of the Best and Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World.....London ..... 1808-1814. 17 vols. 4to.  
[Vol. VIII, p. 419, Siam at war with Pégu.

p. 464, Account of Siam, from Hamilton.

Vol. IX, p. 418, Pegu at war with Siam.  
 p. 421, Peculiar custom prevalent among the  
 Siamese. p. 425, Benzoin from Siam (from  
 Eitch's voyage to Ormus and the East Indies).  
 p.p. 404, 405, extracts from Balbi's voyage to  
 Pegu. p. 573, Translation of Turpin's History  
 of Siam.]

107. **Bissachere**: Gegenwärtiger Zustand von Tunkin,  
 Cochinchina, und der Königreiche Camboja  
 Laos und Lac-Tho. Von de la Bissachère.  
 Nach dem Französischen, herausgegeben und  
 mit Anmerkungen versehen von E. A. W. v.  
 Zimmerman. Weimar, im Verlage des H. S.  
 privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1813. 8vo.
108. **Milburn**: Oriental Commerce.....  
 by Wm. Milburn Esq. of the H. E. I. C. Service.  
 London. 1813. 2 vols. 4to.  
 [For the commerce of Siam, see Vol. II, pp.  
 438 to 443.]
109. **Anderson, John**: Political and Commercial Consi-  
 derations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and  
 the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca,  
 Prince of Wales Island. 1821. 4to.
110. **Finlayson**: The Mission to Siam, and Hué the Capital  
 of Cochinchina, In the years 1821-2. From  
 the Journal of the Late George Finlayson, Esq.,  
 Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 8th Light  
 Dragoons. Surgeon and Naturalist to the  
 Mission. With a Memoir of the Author, By  
 Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F. R. S.  
 London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1827.  
 8vo.
111. **Crawfurd**: Journal | of an | Embassy | from the Gov-  
 ernor-General of India | to the | Courts of Siam  
 and Cochinchina; | Exhibiting a View | of the  
 | Actual State of those Kingdoms. | By |  
 John Crawfurd, Esq., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S.,

&c. | Late Envoy. | London, 1828. 4to. pp. 598.  
 Second Edition | In Two Volumes | London :  
 | Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, |  
 New Burlington Street. | 1830 | 8vo.

A Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries. By John Crawford, F. R. S. London 1856. 8vo.

112. **Conder**: The Modern Traveller. A Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. In Thirty Volumes. By Josiah Conder. Volume the Eleventh. London : James Duncan, 37, Paternoster Row. 1830. 12mo.

[Contains Burmah, Siam and Anam.]

113. **Tomlin**: Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam and while residing nine months in that country. (Probably published at Singapore in 1829. The author is supposed to have been J. Tomlin, a missionary. sm 4to. pp. 67.)

A Missionary Journal kept at Singapore and Siam ; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin. Malacca. pp. 90 ; 1832.

114. **Gutzlaff**: Journal | of | Three Voyages | along the | Coast of China | in | 1831, 1832, & 1833, | with notices of | Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo Islands. | By | Charles Gutzlaff. | To which is prefixed, | An introductory essay on the policy, religion, etc. | of China, | By the Rev. W. Ellis, | Author of "Polynesian Researches, etc." | Second edition. | London : | Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis, | Stationers' Hall Court. | 1834. 12mo.

Third edition, London : Thomas Ward and Co.

115. **Abeel**: Residence in China and the neighbouring countries. By Rev. D. Abeel. New York. 1836. 12mo. pp. 378.

116. **Low**: A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture



of the British Settlement of Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, In the Strits of Malacca; Including Province Wellesley on the Malayan Peninsula. With Brief References to the Settlements of Singapore and Malacca, And accompanied by incidental observations on various subjects of local interest in these Straits. By Captain James Low, of the Madras Army; in civil charge of Province Wellesley, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office. 1836. 4to.

[pp. 282-288 relate to Siam.]

117. **Moor**: Notices of the Indian Archipelago, and Adjacent Countries; Being a Collection of Papers relating to Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Nias, the Philippine Islands, Sulus, Siam, Cochin-china, Malayan Peninsula, &c. Accompanied by an Index and Six Maps, viz., 1—The town and suburbs of Singapore. 2—The Indian Archipelago, including Siam and Cochin-china. 3—River Coti in Borneo. 4—Malacca and Naning. 5—Chart of Singapore Strait, &c. 6—Penang and Province Wellesley. By J. H. Moor, For some time Editor of the Malacca Observer, Singapore Chronicle, and Singapore Free Press. Singapore: 1837. sm. square folio.

[pp. 197-227 relate to Siam.]

118. **Roberts**: Embassy to the eastern courts of Cochin-china, Siam, and Muscat; in the U. S. Sloop-of-war Peacock, David Geisinger, commander, during the years 1832-3-4. By Edmund Roberts. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1837. pp. 432, 8vo. (Chinese Repository.)
119. **Earl**: The Eastern Seas, or Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago in 1832-3-4. comprising a tour of the Island of Java—Visits

to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, &c.; also an account of the Present State of Singapore, with an account of the present state of Singapore, with Observations on the Commercial Resources of the archipelago. By George Windsor Earl, M. R. A. S. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., Leadenhall Street. 1837. 8vo.

120. **Ruschenberger**: Voyage Round The World, including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam, in 1835, '36, and '37, by S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D. Philadelphia, 1838. 8vo.

[Contains an account of the mission of Mr. Roberts, United States Envoy, in 1836. (Chinese Repository, vol. XVIII, p. 23.)]

121. **Malcom**: Travels in South-eastern Asia, &c. By Howard Malcom, 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 272, 321. Boston, 1838. (Chinese Repository.)

122. **McLeod**: India. (McLeod and Richardson's journeys) Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 6 August 1869; —for

“Copy of Papers relating to the Route of Captain W. C. McLeod from Moulmein to the Frontiers of China, and to the Route of Dr. Richardson on his Fourth Mission to the Shan Provinces of Burmah, or Extracts from the same.”

India Office 9 } J. W. Kaye, Secretary,  
August, 1869 } Political Department.  
(Mr. Somerset Beaumont).

Order, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 10 August, 1869. (With a Map.)

123. **Low**: On the Government of Siam. By Captain James Low. In Asiatic Researches, vol. XX, Second Part. Calcutta, 1839, pp. 245-288.

On Siamese Literature. By Captain James Low. *ib.*, pp. 338-392.

124. **Sue**: Histoire de la Marine Française, 1845. Second edition.

[Vol. IV, pp. 270-1, Siamese embassy to

France. (Lanier.)]

124. **Jancigny**: Japon, Indo-Chine, Empire Birman (ou Ava), Siam, Annam (ou Cochinchine), Peninsule Malaise, etc. Ceylan, Par M. Dubois de Jancigny, Aide de camp du roi d'Oude. Paris, Firmin Didot Frères, Éditeurs,.....MDCCL. 8vo.
125. **Malloch**: Siam: Some general remarks on its productions, and particularly on its imports and exports, and the mode of transacting business with the people. By D. E. Malloch. Calcutta: Printed By J. Thomas at the Baptist Mission Press. 1852. 4to. (but 8vo size.)
126. **Neale**: Narrative of a Residence at the Capital of the Kingdom of Siam; with a description of the manners, customs, and laws of the modern Siamese. By Fred. Arthur Neale. London: Office of the National Illustrated Library 227 Strand. 8vo.
127. **Bohn**: China pictorial, descriptive, and historical. With some account of Ava and the Burmese, Siam, and Anam, with nearly one hundred illustrations. London: Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden. 1853. 8vo.  
(The part relating to China was written by Miss Corner, the remainder by an anonymous author.)
128. **Pallegoix**. Description | du Royaume Thai ou Siam | comprenant | La Topographie, Histoire Naturelle, Mœurs et Coutumes, | Législation, Commerce, | Industrie, Langue, Littérature, Religion, Annales des Thai | Et Précis Historique de la Mission. | Avec Carte et Gravures | Par Mgr Pallegoix | Évêque de Mallos, vicaire apostolique de Siam. | Se vend | au profit de la mission de Siam, à Paris | 1854 | 2 vols. 12mo.  
Memoire sur la mission de Siam. 12mo. Beaune. No date.

129. **Harris**: Ligor and Siam. Account of an Overland journey from Ligor to Bangkok. (By Arthur Harris, Madras 1854. pp. 13, apparently struck off from the columns of a newspaper).
130. **Bowring**. The | Kingdom and People | of | Siam ; | With | A Narrative of the Mission to that Country | in 1855. | By Sir John Bowring, F. R. S. | Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. | London : | John W. Parker and Son, West Strand | 1857. | 2 vols. 8vo.
131. **Osborn**: Quedah ; or, stray leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters. By Captain Sherard Osborn, R. N., C. B. London : Longmans. 1875. 8vo.
132. **Yule, Henry**: A Narrative of the Mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in 1855.. .....London, Smith, Elder, and Co. 1858, 4to. p. 374, Appendix K. The Mission of Gerard Van Wusthof to the King of the Laos ; ( abstract of the account given by Valentijn, q. v.)
134. Les Français | à Siam | 1685-1689 | (Extrait du Cabinet Historique). | Paris | Au Bureau du Cabinet Historique | Rue de Savoie, 20 | 1862 | thin 8vo.
135. **Van Dijk, L. C. D. v**: Neêrlands vroegste betrekkingen met Borneo, den Solo-Archipel, Cambodja, Siam en Cochinchina, Amsterdam 1862 8vo. ( Müller)
136. **Die Preussische Expedition** nach Ost-Asien. Nach amtlichen Quellen. Berlin, Verlag der Königl. Geheimen Ober-hofbuchdruckerei (R. v. Decker). Bd. I, 1864 ; Bd. II, 1866 ; Bd. III ? crown 8vo.  
Also, a folio album of views ( Ansichten ), Berlin 1864, R. v. Decker, Paris, A. Franck ; Brussels, C. Muquardt ; London, Williams and Norgate.
137. **Werner**. Die Preussische Expedition | nach | China Japan und Siam | in den Jahren 1860, 1861 und

1862. | Reisebriefe | von | Reinhold Werner, |  
Kapitän zur Zee in der Kaiserlich deutschen  
Marine. | Mit sieben Abbildungen in Holz-  
schnitt und einer lithographirten Karte. | Zweite  
Auflage. | Leipzig: | F. A. Brockhaus. | 1873  
8vo.

The first edition appeared in 1863.

138. **Mouhot**: Travels | In the | Central Parts of Indo-  
China | (Siam), | Cambodia, and Laos, |  
During the years 1858, 1859, and 1860. | By  
the late | M. Henri Mouhot, | French Natura-  
list. | With Illustrations. | London: | John  
Murray, Albemarle Street, | 1864. |

2 vols, 8vo.

in French. Henri Mouhot | Voyage | Dans les  
Royaumes de Siam | De Cambodge, De Laos  
| Et autres parties centrales de l'Indo-chine |  
Relation extraite | Du Journal et de la corres-  
pondence de l'auteur | Par Ferdinand de Lanoye  
| Paris | Librairie de Hachette & Cie. Boule-  
vard Saint-Germain, No. 77 | 1868.

small 8vo. other editions in and 1883.

in Italian. Viaggio | Nei | Regni di Siam, di  
Cambodge, di Laos | Ed in altre parti centrali  
dell' Indo-China | Del Naturalista | Enrico  
Mouhot | Con 75 incisioni e 2 carte geografiche.  
| Milano | E. Treves, editore | 1871. |

small 4to.

139. **Thomson**: A two months tour in Siam. By H.  
Dixon Thomson. Singapore: Printed at the  
Mission Press. 1866. pp. 28.

140. **Bastian**: Reisen in Siam | Im Jahre 1863. | von |  
Dr. Adolf Bastian. | Nebst einer Karte Hinterin-  
diens von Professor Dr. Kiepert. | Jena, | Her-  
mann Costenoble. | 1867 | [8vo. This is the  
title of the 3rd volume of a work entitled Die  
Voelker des Oestlichen Asiens, by the same  
author] also,

Die Geschichte | der | Indochinesen. | Aus  
Einheimischen Quellen | von | Dr. Adolf Bastian,  
| Leipzig 1866. | Verlag von Otto Wigand. |  
London. Truebner & Co. | 8vo. [This is vol.  
1. of the above-mentioned work. The history  
of Siam begins at p. 289.]

Siamesische Märchen, in "Orient und Occi-  
dent."

141. **Gréhan.** Le | Royaume de Siam | par | M. A. Gré-  
han | (Phra Siam Dhuranuraks) | Consul de Sa  
Majesté Le Suprême Roi de Siam et son Com-  
missaire Général | Près l'Exposition Universelle.  
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur : | Grand Offi-  
cier de l'Ordre Royal de l'Éléphant Blanc,  
Commandeur | et Officier de plusieurs ordres  
étrangers. | Publication ornée de Portraits et  
vues | Dessinés par Riou | De dix photogra-  
vures représentant l'exposition de Siam a Paris  
et au Havre, de deux | autographes, et d'une  
carte géographique, d'après des documents nou-  
veaux | Troisième édition | Corrigée et augmen-  
tée | Paris | Challamel Ainé, Libraire-éditeur |  
commissionnaire pour la Marine et les Colonies |  
30, Rue des Boulangers, et 27, Rue de Belle-  
chasse | Arthus Bertrand, Éditeur | Libraire de  
la Société de Géographie et de la Société cen-  
trale de sauvetage maritime | 21, Rue Haute-  
feuille 1869 | 8vo.

[fourth edition, 1878.]

142. **Beauvoir:** Java, Siam, Canton, Voyage autour du  
Monde par le Comte de Beauvoir. Ouvrage en-  
richi d'une grande carte spéciale et de quatorze  
gravures-photographies par Deschamps. Troi-  
sième édition. Paris Henri Plon. 1870. 12mo.  
(a 12th edition appeared in 1878, another in  
1884 in 18mo.)

143. **Alabaster:** The modern Buddhist, Being The views  
of a Siamese Minister of State on his own and  
other religions Translated, with Remarks, by



Henry Alabaster. Interpreter of H. B. M. Consulate-General in Siam. London Trübnde & Co. 60 Paternoster Row. 1870. 8vo.

The Wheel of the Law. Buddhism illustrater from Siamese sources. By the Modern Buddhist ; A Life of Buddha, And an Account of the Phrabat. By Henry Alabaster, Esq., Interpreter, &c.....London, Trübner & Co.....1871.

144. **Leonowens** : The English Governess at The Siamese Court : Being Recollections of Six Years in the Royal Palace at Bangkok. By Anna Harriette Leonowens. With Illustrations. From Photographs presented to the Author by the King of Siam. Boston : Fields, Osgood & Co. 1870. 8vo.

The Romance of Siamese Harem Life. By Mrs. Anna H. Leonowens. London, Trübner & Co. Boston, James R. Osgood & Co. 1873. 8vo.

145. **McDonald** : Siam Its Government, Manners, Customs, &c. By Rev. N. A. McDonald Philadelphia ; Alfred Martin, 1871, 12mo.

- 145a. **Scherzer** : Die Wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asiens, 8vo Stuttgart, 1871.

- 145b. **De Carné** : Voyage en Indo-Chine et dans l'empire chinois, précédé d'une notice sur l'auteur, par le comte de Carné. 18mo. Paris, 1872.

146. **Vincent** : The Land of the White Elephant Sights and scenes in southeastern Asia A personal narrative of Travel and Adventure in Farther India Embracing the countries of Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochinchina (1871-2) By Frank Vincent, Jun. With Map, Plans, and numerous Illustrations. London Sampson Low, Marston Low and Searle.....1873. 8vo.

147. **Garnier** : Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine Effectuée pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868 Par une Commission Française Présidée

par M. Le Capitaine de Frégate Doudart de Lagrée et publié par les ordres du Ministre de la Marine sous la direction de M. le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Francis Garnier...2 vols. 4to with an atlas of maps and illustrations. Paris, Hachette et Cie. 1873.

See also *Révue Maritime et Coloniale*.

148. **Bacon G. B.** Siam, the Land of the White Elephant as it was and is. Compiled and arranged by George H. Bacon, New York: Scribner, Armstrong and Co. 1873 12mo.

(See also "Scribner's monthly").

149. **O'Farell**: Siam au vingtième Siècle par Ed. O'Farell. Paris Libraire des Bibliophiles Rue Saint Honoré, 338. 1873 12mo.

150. **Sachot Octave**: Pays de l'Extreme Orient—Siam—Indo-Chine Centrale—Chine—Corée—Voyages—Histoire — Géographie — Mœurs—Resources Naturelles. 8vo. pp. 216. Paris 1874.

151. **Lecocq**: Les Ambassadeurs de Siam à Saint-Quentin en 1686, par M. G. Lecocq. Paris. Ed. Rouveyre, 1874. pp. 13.

152. **Bradley**: A narrative of Travel and sport in Burmah, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula. By John Bradley. London: Samuel Tinsley, 1876. 8vo.

153. **Thomson**: The Straits of Malacca—Indo-China and China or Ten Years' Travels, Adventures and Residence Abroad by J. Thomson, F. R. G. S. London, Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle. 1875. 8vo; also New York, Harper & Brothers, 1875.

J. Thomson *L'Indo-Chine et la Chine. Récits de Voyages Abrégés* par H. Vattermare. Paris. Librairie Hachette et Cie.....8vo.

(In the Bibliothèque des écoles et des familles.)

154. **Kruijt**: Aantekeningen en Opmerkingen betreffende Siam, bij een bezoek aan de hoofdstad Bangkok, door J. A. Kruijt. 4to. p.p. 33.
155. **Fergusson**: History of Indian and Eastern Architecture: By James Fergusson, D. C. L., F. R. S., M. R. A. S. &c. &c.....London, 1876. 8vo.  
p. 631 Architecture of Siam.
156. **Quedah**: Treaties and Engagements entered into with, or affecting, The Native States of the Malayan Peninsula. 3 Parts. Singapore: Printed at the "Straits Times" Press. 1877.  
Part I. contains Treaties with and affecting Quedah.
- 156 a. **Loftus**: Gulf of Siam Directions To Accompany Charts of the Me-nam Bang-pak-kong..... A. J. Loftus. Hydrographic Office Wat Chang Bangkok 1878. 8vo. pp. 28 and 8; plan of Bangkok.
157. **Lemire**: Exposé chronologique des Relations du Cambodge avec le Siam, l'Annam et la France. Par Charles Lemire, Paris, 1879. pp. 46 8vo., and map.
158. **Pereira**: Las Moedas de Siam.
159. **Harmand**: Rapport sur une Mission en Indo-Chine de Bassac à Hué, in vol. V of the 3rd Series of Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires.  
See also *Annales de l'extrême orient*; *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*; and *Le Tour du monde* for 5 July, 12 July, 19 July 1879, and subsequent numbers.
160. **Cooke**: The British Burma Manual. Compiled and Arranged by Captain C. B. Cooke, Calcutta 1879. 2 vols 8vo.  
Vol I. contains the Treaty with Siam of 1855, the Orders in Council of 1856 and 1876, the Boundary Treaty of 1868, and the Chiengmai Treaty of 1874.

166. **Smith**: History of Siam, Reign of H. M. Somdetch, P'ra Narai, who reigned during the years 1657 and 1682, A. D. Translated by Samuel J. Smith. Bangkok 1880. pp. 46.  
 History of Siam, Reign of H. M. Somdetch, P'ra P'etarahcha, who reigned during the years 1682 and 1698, A. D. translated by Samuel J. Smith. Bangkok, 1880. pp. 70.  
 History of Siam. Reigns of Their Majesties Somdetchs, P'ra Putta Chow Su'a, P'ra Chow Yu Hua Tai Sa, P'ra Chow Yu Hua Boroma Koht, Chowfa Dauk Madu'a, P'ra Chow Tinang Suriya Marin Who reigned during the years 1698 and 1767. A. D. translated by Samuel J. Smith, Bangkok. 1881 pp. 71-115.  
 Siamese Domestic Institutions, old and New Laws on Slavery. Translated by Samuel J. Smith. Bangkok. 1880 pp. 64.
162. **Senn van Basel**: Schetsen uit Siam. Amsterdam, 1880, roy. 8vo.  
 (originally published in the Indische Gids.)  
 see also Annales de l' Extrême Orient.
163. **Delaporte**: Voyage au Cambodge—L'Architecture Khmer, par L. Delaporte. Numerous Engravings. Paris, 1880, large 8vo.
- 163a. **Hellwald**: Hinterindische Länder und Völker Reisen in den Flussgebieten des Irrawaddy und Mekong; in Birma, Annam, Kambodscha und Siam. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der neuesten Zustände in Birma bearbeitet von Friedrich von Hellwald. Zweite vermehrte Auflage. Mit 70 in den Text gedruckten Abbildungen und 4 Tonbildern. Leipzig. Verlag von Otto Spärmer, 1880 8vo.
164. **Sourches**: Mémoires du Marquis de Sourches, publiés par MM. le Comte de Cornac et H. Bertrand. Paris, 1882, tome I. (Lanier).
165. **Fontpertuis**: Chine, Japon, Siam et Cambodge, 16mo. Paris 1882 (?).

166. **Bangkok Centennial**, Held at Bangkok, Siam. 1882. pp. 64.
167. **Loftus**: Notes of a Journey across the Isthmus of Krà, made with the French Government Survey Expedition, January-April, 1883.....By Comr. A. J. Loftus, F. R. G. S. Singapore, London, Edward Stanford. 1883. 8vo.
168. **Deschanel Paul**: La Question du Tonkin, Paris, Berger-Levrault et Cie, 1883, 8vo. pp. 291-296 relate to Siam and its political future.
169. **Moura J.**: Le Royaume de Cambodge. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1883, 2 vols. royal 8vo. with illustrations (vol. 2 contains information with regard to the relations between Siam and Cambodia).
170. **Lanier**: Étude Historique sur les Relations de la France et du Royaume de Siam de 1662 à 1703 D'après les documents inédits des Archives du Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies avec le *fac-simile* d'une carte du temps Par Lucien Lanier Professeur agrégé de l'histoire, au Collège Rollin Versailles Imprimerie de E. Aubert, 6, Avenue des Sceaux 1883.
171. **Cordier**: Mémoire inédit du capitaine P. P. Darrac, concernant les affaires de Siam, in the first volume of "La France en Chine au XVII<sup>e</sup>. Siècle", Paris, 1883, 8vo.
172. **De Lagrée, Doudart**: Explorations et Missions. Paris, 1883, 4to pp. CXIV and 684. maps, illustrations and plans.
- 172a. **Reclus**: Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Tome VIII, L'Inde et L'Indo-Chine. Paris 1883.
173. **Bock**: Temples and Elephants: The Narrative of a Journey of Exploration Through Upper Siam and Lao. By Carl Bock.....Map, Coloured Plates, and Illustrations. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington.....1884, 8vo.

174. **Giburt**: La famille royale de Siam. Les princes : Chaofa, Phra Ong Chao, Mem-chao ; les Kroms, d'après des documents Siamois inédits, par Eugene Giburt. Paris, Challamel et Leroux, 1884.
175. **Siam and Laos**, as seen by our American Missionaries, Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication [preface is dated May, 1884], 8vo.
- 175a. **Meyer**. Alterthümer aus dem Ostindischen Archipel und angrenzenden Gebieten, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung derjenigen aus der hinduischen Zeit. Herausgegeben mit der Unterstützung der General-direction der königlichen sammlungen für Kunst und Wissenschaft zu Dresden von Dr. A. B. Meyer K. S. Hofrath, Director des K. Zoologischen und anthropologisch-ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden. Mit 19 Tafeln Lichtdruck darunter 4 chromolithdruck und eine Karte Leipzig Verlag von A. Naumann & Schroeder Königl Saechs. Hofphotograph 1884 folio.
176. **Colquhoun**: Amongst the Shans. By A. R Colquhoun. With....an historical sketch of the Shans by Holt S. Hallett,....preceded by an introduction on The Cradle of the Shan Race by Terrien de la Couperie. London, 1885. 8vo.  
England and France in Indo-China, By the Author of "Across Chrysê", in The National Review for June, 1883. (London, W. H. Allen & Co.)
177. **Rosny**: Ethnographie du Siam Le Peuple Siamois ou Thai, 18mo. cart. pp. 120. et 14 fig. Paris, 1885.  
Les Peuples connus des anciens Chinois, in Indisch Plakaatenboek, Batavia, 1885.  
Études asiatiques de géographie et d'histoire. (Contains a chapter entitled Le royaume de Siam), 8vo. Paris, 1864.



178. **Haas, J** : Siamesische Münzen.
179. **Jal** : Dictionnaire de Biographie et d' Histoire.  
Article on " Ambassadeurs Siamois." (Lanier.)
180. **Knox** : Boy Travellers in Siam.
181. **Martin** : Histoire de France. Vol. XIV, pp. 28-9.  
Siamese embassy to France. (Lanier.)
182. **Raynal** : Histoire philosophique et politique des  
deux Indes. vol. I book IV. the advantages  
which France might derive from Siam. (Lanier).
183. **Conversations** on the Siamese Mission, published  
by the Massachusetts Sunday School Union.  
( Chinese Repository.)
- 183a. **King, D. C.** : Siam and Cambodia.

#### ADDENDA.

---

184. **Paul Branda** : [Reveillère, P. E.]. Ça et La Cochinchine et Cambodge L'âme Khmère Ang-kor  
Paris Librairie Fischbacher (Société Anonyme) 33, Rue de Seine, 33 1886 Tous  
droits réservés. sm 8vo.
185. **Cort** : Siam, or, the heart of Farther India. By Mary  
Lovina Cort, a resident of Siam. New York :  
Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
186. **A Copy** of an ancient Siamese inscription. The  
original is dated about the year 1193 of the  
Christian Era and was discovered on a stone  
pillar in the city of Sukhoday, the capital of  
Siam at that period. *Printed at the royal  
printing office*, in the lithographic press.  
Bangkok. 4to., 8 p.p. (Maisonneuve).

(To be Continued.)



دغن توان فترې رنيق جنتن اية دامې راج جين كفلا توجه  
 مندغر يغمكين ايت مك اي فون تندو برتاغيسن ۲ كدواپ  
 مك لالو دباوا اوله مبيغ بوغسو اكن راج جين ايت فولغ كرومهن  
 دفرجامو ماكن مينوم دغن سفرئين سرت برموكان ۲ فد متيف  
 هاري مغييمفونكن مگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دغن برماين فلباغي  
 بوپين ۲ يغ انده ۲ مك بمراف لمپ ايت مك راج جين كفلا توجه  
 فون برموهن فولغ فد نگرين سرة ممبري اف ۲ جنجي جك اف مسق  
 كسوكاران مبيغ بوغسو فغگيل ايان دان مبيغ بوغسو فون جك  
 اف مسق كسوكاران راج جين دسوره فغگل اياپ متله اية مك راج جين  
 فون تربغه فولغ كمبالي كغد اصلن دان مبيغ بوغسو تنفله منجادي  
 خليفه داتس تخت مغيگهسان كراچان نكري بندر تهويل اداب  
 تمتله حكاية راج مري رام دغن توان فترې مكوئتم بوغا متغكي  
 دنگري تنجوغ بوغا دان فتراپ كرا كچيك امام ترگنكا كمبالي  
 كغد اصلن مانسي منجادي راج دبندر تهويل مك انتاراكدوا بوه نكري  
 ايت تباداله برفتومن اوتوس مغوتوس فد تيف ۲ تاهن ادان  
 تمت حكاية اين ددالم بندر نكري ميغافورا فد توجه هاريبولن  
 جون تاهن مريبو لافن راتس لافن فوله انم.



د تفيسكن مريبو داتخ مك هاري فون ترخ چواچ منچادي كلم  
 كابوۛ ملاكو هاري مده مال م اوله كارن كباپشكن كاوان ۲ بورخ اية مك  
 راج جين كفلا توجه اية فون مدهله تپاد تننو مبارخ لاکوپ لالو  
 اي مغمبيل چندانا جغكي كمپن باروس دباكرپ مسمبيل منچيتنا  
 جغكيۛ ماييت باي فغليما باي نارون تگغا نو فورون تگغا  
 مكورون تگغا برانتا نيلا كمالا دان دردي ملا جمبونا راج سيغا  
 مرجن دان مرجن سيغا مش كمالا ميننا دان برانتا لوي دان  
 ميلا ۲ گداغ گجما مروت اي برچكتي فيغگخ مفاذف كفا مفا  
 فنجورو عالم دنيا اين دغن تيته اديشكو كرا كچيك امام ترگگغا  
 ماريله اشكو مكلين برهيمفون مندافتكن اكو مك مكلين رعية  
 لسكرا اية فون داتغله برهيمفون فنه مسك ممنجة دان مگومر  
 راج جين كفلا توجه ايت مك مدهله راج جين اية برتمبه ۲ مومه  
 دان گادوه مك ددالم انتارا ايت مك راج مبيغ بوغسو فون  
 مسفي برهدافن دغن راج جين كفلا توجه اية مك دغن مكنتيك اية  
 مگل كرا دان بورخ ايت فون هاييسله اندور ممباوا ديرين مك  
 هاري فون مده كمبالي ترخ چواچ مفرت سلي لام مك دفندخ  
 اوله جين كفلا توجه اداله مئورخ مودا فد هدا فنيپ ترلالو انده  
 روفاپ مك كات جين اية هي مانسي مياف اشكو مك جواب  
 مبيغ بوغسو واهي ابخ روفان مده تپاد مغل اديق ادفون اديق  
 اين دهولو برنام كرا كچيك امام ترگگغا يغ ممباوا تيته راج مري  
 رام مغمبيل امترين دنكري فولو كاچ فوري مك تنكل دگونوخ مده  
 كيت براكران مودارا ابخ اد ممباي مبننو چنچين فد اديق  
 اينله چنچينپ مكارخ اديق مده دكهوينكن ايه بندا كية دميني

تهویل براف لام منجادی راج ایه مهغگ مناهن دوا بلس بولن  
 مک فد سوات هاری مک ترسموئله فرکتان راج چین کفلا توجه  
 برکهندکن توان فتری رنیک جنتن کفد راج شهتوبد جک  
 تیاد دبری توان فتری ایه مک دسوره کوکوھکن مسکلین کوت  
 فاریه هندق دلغگردغن لاکي ۲ اي هندق دمیلیق رانا نگري  
 بندر تهویل تله ددغراوله راج شهتوبد کهندق راج چین کفلا توجه یغ  
 دمکین ایت مک اي فون ترلالوله موسه هاتین لالو مندافتکن  
 فتراپ ممیغ بوغسو هندق ممیالس فرکتان کهندق راج چین  
 کفلا توجه تله ممفی کفد ممیغ بوغسو لالو دکتان ا۲ کهندق  
 راج چین ایت مک کات ممیغ بوغسو حال ایه جاغن ایهندا  
 برموسه ۲ هاتی اتس انقداله ملوانن تنافی انقدا فنتاهمکان توجه  
 بوه رومه دان فنتا قرطس مسوه کفل تله دسیفکن اوله راج شهتوبد  
 کهندق انقن ایت مک اي فون تیاداله ا۲ کرجان ممبوت  
 بورخ قرطس مالم میغ هغگ ممفی فنه بورخ قرطس ایت توجه  
 بوه رومه لالو دکنچپپ انتارا مبولن لمپ مک راج چین کفلا توجه  
 فون ممفیله دلوار کوت مک اي فون برمرور ۲ منتا لوان جک  
 میاف لاکي ۲ میلاکن مغادو لاکي ۲ دلوار کوت این مک تله ددغر  
 اوله مگل اورخ بسر ۲ سگراله دفرسمبهن کفد ممیغ بوغسو مک  
 اي فون مگر ممبیل انق کونچی ممبوکا فنتی کچیک بنین سفتی  
 برتاته گیواغ ممبیل چندانا جغگی کمین باروس لالو فرگی ممبوکا  
 رومه بوروخ ایه دغن ممباکر چندانا جغگی کمین باروس ایه سرا  
 برایغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوات ۲ منچیتا بورخ ایت دسوره تربغ فرگی  
 ملوان راج چین کفلا توجه مئیکور دتفیس مفرله داتغ مفرله

اي كنڱرين لالو ممولائي برچاڱ ۲ مغهيمشونڪن سڱل اورڱ ۲ بسر  
 دان ممالو سڱل بويين ۲ دان مپمبليله سڱل ڪربولمبو ڪمبيغ ايم ايتنيڪ  
 بريمبو لقسا ڪرڻ ٿامنيڪ منچادي بويڪيه دان ڌاره ڪربو لمبو  
 منچادي لاوت تيغگل دان اير ڊيڊيه منچادي انق سوغي  
 ڊڪرچڪن اوله سڱل اورڱ بسر ۲ نڱري بندر تهويل مسئله گنف تيگ  
 بولن برڪرڇ ايت مڪ راج مري رام دان انق راج ۲ دان اورڱ بسر ۲  
 فون براغڪت ڪبندر تهويل ادفون اڪن راج شهقوبد ڊمڪين ايت  
 جوگ فڪرچاڻپ تله مسمفي راج مري رام ڪڊالم نڱري بندر تهويل  
 مڪ برتموله ڪڊوا فيهق اغڪائن راج ايه برڪرڇ فولا سمول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم لالوله ڊماتوڪن فغنتين لاکي ۲ دغن فغنتين فرمفوان  
 ڊانس فتران يڱ ڪامسن برٿا تهڪن موٽو معنيڪم براومسي ۲ اڪن  
 متيارا مڪ تله مده سلسي فڪرچاڻ نيكح ڪهوين ايه مڪ ممبغ  
 بوغسو فون ڪڪله دغن استرين توان فترتي رنيق چنتن ستيف  
 هاري ملاڪوڪن ڪسوكاڻن دان راج مري رام فون فولغ ڪنڱرين  
 ڊنچوڱ بوغا دغن سڪلينپ.

ارڪين مڪ ممبغ بوغسو فون تيغگلله ڊڊالم نڱري بندر  
 تهويل انتارا براه لپاپ مڪ راج شهقوبد فون فيڪرله ڊڊالم  
 هاتين اي فون مده توا بايقله نڱري بندر تهويل اين اڪو مرهڪن فڊانق  
 مننتوڪو ممبغ بوغسو اڪو مشدر ممغڪو مهاج تله فوتس فيڪراڻپ  
 يڱڊمڪين مڪ اي فون سگراله ممگل ممبغ بوغسو مپرهڪن  
 سڱل فرنته عادت اتوران نڱري يڱ صاله ماتي ڊموره بونه يڱ  
 برڊوس دفوڪل ڊبالون جوگ يڱڊوس رنڊم مڪ ڊموره رنڊم  
 جوگ مسئله ايه تتفله ممبغ بوغسو منچادي خليفه ڊڊالم بندر



کدوا لاکي امستري براغکت کنگري بندر تهويل تله ددغر اوله  
 راج مري رام سمبه تمغگوڅ ايت مک اي فون ترلاو سوکا هاتپين  
 لالو براغکته ماسق مندافتکن امستري تان فترې سکونتم بوڅا  
 مستغکي برخمرکن انځدا بگندا کرا کچيک سده منچادي مانسي  
 سرت راج شهقوبد مپوره تمغگوڅ مغمبيل کيت فرگي کبندر  
 تهويل فد هاري ايت چوگ تله تان فترې مندغر يغمدمکن ايت  
 مک اي فون سگراله برتينه کڅد سگل دابغ ۲ اکن برصيف  
 هندق برجالن تله سيف سنوان کلغکافن بتاف الت راج يغبسر ۲  
 چوگ تله کايستکن هارين درفد فاگي ۲ هاري مک راج مري رام  
 کدوا لاکي امستري فون براغکتله داپريغکن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۲ انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت مسقيه اي  
 کبندر تهويل برتمو راج شهقوبد دان انځدا بگندا مميغ بوغسو  
 فنه مسق رعيه بله تنترا کدوا بوه نگري ددالم کوت بندر تهويل  
 ايت انتارا بيراف هاري راج مري رام دودق ددالم بندر تهويل  
 ايت ترلالوله سوکا ممالو بويين ۲ سگل گوڅ گندغ سروي نشيري  
 انتارا ايت مک راج شهقوبد فون فرگي مغادف راج مري رام  
 موافقت هندق برکرج مغموينکن انځدا بگندا ايت سکالي لاگي  
 اکن برفواس ۲ هاتي برتمديغ کرج ماميغ نگرين ددالم تيگ بولن  
 اين کيت توکر رعيه بله تنترا دبندر تهويل باوا کنگري تنچوڅ بوڅا  
 رعيه بله تنترا تنچوڅ بوڅا باوا کبندر تهويل درفد اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۲ کارن کيه ماميغ ۲ براتق مئورغ مهاج تله ايت مک ساغه  
 برکنن کفد هاتي راج مري رام کهندق راج شهقوبد ايت مک اي فون  
 براغکت فولغ کنگري تنچوڅ بوڅا ممالو اتقن مميغ بوغسو تله

منتف توان فترې دغن راج مېښخ بوڅسو ايت مك اينڅ توا  
 فون فرځيله مغادف راج شهقوبد فرمېښكن كرا كچيك امام ترځنگا  
 مده منجادي مانسي ترللو ايلق روف فارمن ځيلغ كميلغ كيلوان  
 مك اي فون مگراله دانغ هندق مليهت انقن مده منجادي  
 مانسي تله مېفي اي درومه توان فترې ايت مك راج شهقوبد  
 فون برتېته مځمفونكن مگل انق راج ۲ دان اورځېسر ۲ رعيت  
 بلا تنتراپ اوله كسوكان انقن ايت مده منجادي مانسي سرت  
 برهمفون مكلين اورځېسر ۲ ايت مك اي فون برتېته كغد تمځوځ  
 مپوره مېري تاهو كغد راج مري رام دنكري تنجوځ بوڅا كن  
 كرا كچيك امام ترځنگا مده منجادي مانسي ترللو بايك روفاپ  
 سرت دفرمېلاك راج مري رام كدوا لاي امترين دانغ براڅكه  
 كنكري بندر تهويل تله هاييس تېته راج شهقوبد ايت مك تمځوځ  
 فون برجالن منوځو كنكري تنجوځ بوڅا انتارا براف لمان توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت تله مېفيله اي كنكري تنجوځ بوڅا  
 لالو ماسق كوت لغسوځ نايك بالي فغادافن ادفون فدماس ايت  
 راج مري رام مديڅ حاضيير دبالي تغه فنه مسك دهاف اوله  
 اورځ بېسر ۲ مكتيك لاكي مك تمځوځ فون لالو مغادف  
 مرابي بردانغ مېبه امفون توانكو بريپوم امفون هارف دامفون  
 مېبه فاتييك همب توا ادفون فاتييك دانغ مغادف دولي يڅ  
 مېه ملي اين منجونوځ تېته فدوك ادندا راج شهقوبد دنكري  
 بندر تهويل معلومكن حال فدوك انقدا بگندا كرا كچيك امام  
 ترځنگا ايت مده منجادي مانسي ترللو ايلق روف فارمن كارن  
 ايتله فدوك ادندا يڅ دبندر تهويل هارف مېفمېلاك كن توانكو

دوا مالڻم افڪل مالڻم اي ڪلوار درفد ماروڻن ترلانو ايلق روفاپ  
 سفرت فرنام بولن امڦه بلس هاري بولن ڳيلڻ ڳميلڻ ڪيلو ۲۰  
 مڪ مسمي فد مالڻم يڻ ڪنڀڳاپ مڪ توان فترتي رنيق جنتن  
 فون برتيتنه ڪفد ماءُ اينڻ توا دموره جاڳ برتنتلڪن پيور بولت  
 دان دموره چهاري ميره تاوار فينڻ تاوار دان ميره مانيس فينڻ  
 مانيس دان ميره مابو فينڻ مابو مڪ تله ڊڪرچاڪن اينڻ توا  
 سفرت تيته توان فترتي ايه سيف مڪلينپ مڪ ڊحاضيرڪن فد  
 منتافن ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايه مڪ تتڪل اورڻ مڍڻ لينا تيدر مڪ اي  
 فون ڪلوارله درفد ماروڻن ايه ڊوبهڻ ڊباليق بنتل بسراي فون  
 ممباموه موڪا لالو منتف مڱل مڪانن يڻ ترماچي ايت مده  
 منتف مڱل نعمة ايت لالو مڱمبيل تمفت ميره تيفقپ امس  
 چران بنجر دماڪن مڪافور ترامس ترلانو تاوار اي فون ڪومر ۲  
 دمنتف مڪافور لاڳي ترلانو مانيس مڪ اي فون حيران ددالم  
 هاتين مڪ لالودمنتف مڪافور لاڳي لالو اي مامق برادو لالو ترلالي  
 ڪارن مابو ميره ايه مڪ اينڻ توا فون بڱڪيه مڱمبيل ماروڻن  
 ڪرا ايت لالو ڊباڪر امڦن منچادي ڪاين فوته ابوب منچادي  
 اوري مڪ هاري فون مده مسمي دينهاري ايم فون رامي  
 برتفو ارق مڱيلي مڪ مميڻ بوڱسو فون باڱون جاڳ درفد  
 فرادوان مڪ دليهت ڪفد بنتل بسرپ ماروڻن ايت مده تپاد  
 مڪ اي فون باليق تيدر ڪتمڦه فرادوان هاري فون مده مميڻ  
 مڪ توان فترتي فون باڱون درفد برادو لالو برتيتنه ڪفد مڱل  
 داڻڻ ۲ مپوره ميفڪن مڱل نامي منتافن تله مده ميف مڪلينپ  
 مڪ مميڻ بوڱسو فون باڱون منتف لاکي امترين تله مده

کوة تله برتمو کدواپ مسام ممبري حرمة کدوان لالو برجاۛ تاغن  
 مک راج شهبوبد فون لالو ممباوا راج مري رام ماسق کدالم  
 کووت دبري مسوه امتنان چوکف لڅکف دغن مسفرت الت  
 کراچان يغيسر مک مستله مده تنف سگل اورغيسر۲ دان هلبالغ  
 رعيت بلا تنتران ماسيغ۲ دغن تمشتپ مک راج شهبوبد دان  
 راج مري رام فون برپارا هندق ممولائي برجاگ تيگ هاري  
 تيگ مالم مک دليموله کرا کچيک امام ترگگغا دان توان فتري  
 رنيق جنتن فد مالم جمعة کتيک يغ بايک ساعه يغ مسفرن  
 مک برهمفولله سگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب منيکککن  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگغا دغن توان فتري رنتيق جنتن تله برساتو  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگغا دغن توان فتري اية مک راج مري رام  
 فون برموهن کفد راج شهبوبد هندق باليق کنگري تمجورغ بوغا  
 تله مده راج مري رام براغکت فولغ ايت مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگگغا تيگگلله دنگري بندر تهويل ملاکوکن کسوکاۛن دغن  
 توان فتري رنتيق جنتن مستله ملسي درفد فکرجان نيکح ايت  
 مک فد مالم يغکتتيگ مالمن وقتوۛ تغه مالم اي فون کلوارله درفد  
 ماروغن منجادي مسفرت صيفه مانسي مک ماروغن ايت  
 دتاروه فد باليق بمتل بسر مک اي فون فرگي مسنتف فغانن  
 رامول دان اير فانس دغن فلباگي نعمت يغ لذت چيتا راماپ  
 مده مسنتف مکان۲ ايت مسنتف سيرة مکافور فد تيفق جوروغ  
 چران بنجر مستله ايت اي فون فرگي برادو برسام۲ دغن توان  
 فتري فد تمغه فرادوان مک توان فتري فون مدياله مليهتکن  
 کلاکوان کرا کچيک امام ترگگغا يگدمکين اية هڅگ برتوروت۲

برايغ ۲ له مځگل مگل هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلا تنتران مپوره تبس  
جالن بتول منوجو نگري بندر تهويل مکتیک ایت مک جځکیت  
مايية باي فغليما باي بیکر هلبالغ نارون تځگا نافورن تځگا  
مځمیلون تځگا مکورون تځگا برانتا نیلا کماله دان دردي ملا جمبونا  
مځکماله مینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا فون داتغه مبابوا  
رعية بلا تنتراپ فنه مسق سفنج هون رمبا ایت اي برکرج  
منبس جالن درفد نگري تنجوغ بوغا مځي کنگري بندر تهويل  
مک مالم مالمن ایت اي برکرج درفد اول سنجاکاله ایت هځگ  
مځي بننخ تیمور تمبول نایک فجر صديق مپغشیغ مغرق تندا  
هاري اکن میغ مک جالن ایت فون مده میف سفرت تیکر  
دبننخ مهلي رومفوة تیاد تځگل تله ایت مک مگل رعية بلا تنترا  
فون مامیغ ۲ فولغ کتمفتپ.

مته هاري ترغ چواچ مک راج مري رام کدوا لاکي  
امتري دان تمځوځ لقسمان دان مگل اورغ بسر مکلین بدوندا  
فون دتیتنکن اوله راج مري رام برجالن دهولو تله مده برجالن  
رعییت بلا تنترا ایت مک اي فون براځکه تیگ برانق دغن کرا  
کچیک امام ترځگا دایریغن اوله مگل اورغ بسر برجالن منوجو  
نگري تنجوغ بوغا سلغ انتارا براف لماپ توجه هاري توجه مالم  
دجالن ایت مک مځي فد فمځگیران نگري بندر تهويل تله  
کدغرانله خبرپ کفد راج شهقوبد راج مري رام مده مځي اد  
دلوار کوت راج شهقوبد دغن مگل انتق امترین دان مگل اورغ  
بسرپ مک راج شهقوبد فون مگرا برکرة مگل اورغ بسر دان  
رعية بلا تنتراپ فرځي مپمپوت مځالو ۲ کن راج مري رام دلوار

کنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا فرمسمهڪن ڪفد راج سري رام مپوروهڪن باوا  
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايه سهارى سمفي سهارى ايه جوڳ دليمو سرت  
 دنيڪهڪن دغن توان فترى رنيق جنتن تباداله بيت برڪيريم  
 سورت ڪفد راج سري رام تله ايه مڪ تمڱوڻ فون برمونهله  
 لالو برجالن ڪلوار ڪوت منوجو جالن باليق ڪنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا  
 انتارا ببراف لام دجالن ايه توجه هاري توجه مالم مڪ سمفيله  
 ڪنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا لالو ماسق ڪوت فد ڪتيڪ ايه راج سري رام  
 فون حاضير دبالى فغدانن تغه فنه مسق دهاف اوله مڱل اورڻ  
 بسرم مڪ تمڱوڻ نايڪ مڱادف راج سري رام سراي برداغ  
 سمبه امفون توانكو بريوم امفون هارفڪن دامفون ڪيراپ سمبه  
 فاتيك ادفون حال فاتيك يڱدتيهڪن اوله توانكو فرڱي ڪنگري  
 بندر تهويل ڪفد راج شهقوبد ممپينڱڪن انڱدا بڱندا ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا دغن توان فترى رنيق جنتن ايت مڪ سدهله  
 سمفي فاتيك ڪسان دان لغسوڻ مڱادف راج شهقوبد ايه ممپفيڪن  
 تيته توانكو ايت سدهله دتريماپ انڱدا ايه مڪ اينله دسورهڪن  
 فاتيك مڱادف توانكو سرت تيتهن سهارى فاتيك سمفي  
 مڱادف توانكو سهارى ايه جوڳ دسوره باليق ممباوا ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا ايه سهارى سمفي ڪفداپ فد هاري ايت جوڳ  
 هندق دليمو لالو دنيڪهڪن تله راج سري رام مندغر سمبه  
 تمڱوڻ يڱدمڪين مڪ اي فون ترلالو سوکا سراي برتيته ڪفد  
 مڱل اورڻ يڱاد دبالى ايه دسوره برلڱڪف مڱل عاليه ڪلڱڪافن  
 هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين سرة ممبري تاهو ڪفد ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا مڱتاکن هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين مڪ ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون



مك تمځگوځ فون برجالنله دځن مگل رعيت بلننتراپ منوجو  
 جالن كنځري بندر تهويل انتارا براځ لماپ دجالن ايت توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك سمځيله فد فمځگيران نځري بندر تهويل  
 مك كځد هاري يځكدلافن مك سمځيله فد كوت راج شهقوبد  
 مك ايفون كلوارله مېمبوت تمځگوځ لالو دباوا ماسق كدالم كوت  
 لغسوخ لنتس كمالي راج شهقوبد مكتيك دودق ايت مك  
 تمځگوځ فون لالو فرسمېكن مگل بځكيسن ايه سرت سورت راج  
 مري رام ايت مك لالو دسمبوه اوله راج شهقوبد دباچ دهدافن  
 امترين درفد اول سمځي اخيرپ مك فهمله اي اكن فركتان يځ  
 ترسمبوه ايه راج مري رام مېمنځكن انځن كرا كچيك امام ترځگگا  
 دځن انځن توان فترې رنيق چنتن مك اي فون فيكر ددالم  
 هاتين چيك تباد دتوروتكن كهندق راج مري رام ابن تنتو مالو  
 اي ددځر اوله مگل راج اخيرپ اكن برفرځ فول اكو دځن راج  
 مري رام ايه بايله اكو تريما چوا انځن سده چنچين اكو هندق  
 بومنتون كرا چوگ تله سده دفيكركنن مك اي فون برتيتنه  
 كځد تمځگوځ دمكين بوپيپ هي اورځكلي تمځگوځ ادفون كهندق  
 توان مو راج مري رام ايه تله اكو تريما انځن ايه منجادي مننتوكو  
 مك تباداله برباق فيكرن لاځي مځرا چوگ هندق دكموينكن  
 انځن بيه ايه دځن كرا كچيك امام ترځگگا مكتيك مك هيذاځن  
 فون كلوارله دري دالم امتان برباځي ۲ نعمت زواده يځ لذت ۲  
 چيتا راماپ تله ايه مك هاري فون مالم مامسيځ ۲ كمالي تيدر  
 فد تمفتن مك تله سيځ كايسكن هارين راج شهقوبد فون كلوار  
 كمالي فغهدافن سراي برتيتنه كځد تمځگوځ مپوروهكن برباليق

کلکین افکل راج سري رام تله برهننتي درفد ففراغن ايت  
 لالو ممولائيله برجاگ ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم مپمبله سگل کربو  
 لمبو ايم ايتنيک کمبيغ کيبس هندق مغاتور سگل اينغ فغاموه  
 کند مندا کرا کچپیک تله مده برموکان ايت لالو داتورکن الت  
 فاوي سگل کرا جائن دغن چوکف لغکف مفره فترا راج يغ بسر ۲  
 جوا متله ايت مک اي فون دودقله فد بالي بسر برموکان  
 فد تيف ۲ هاري دغن سگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دان کند مندان  
 متله ايت بيراف لماپ ممفي تيگ بولن مک کرا کچپیک  
 امام ترگگما فون مپوروه اينغ توا فرگي مغانف ايهندا بندا  
 بگندا جک موغگوه اي مغانوانق کقد بيت فنت فينغکن  
 توان فتری رنيق جنتن فترا راج شهقوبد دنگري بندر تهويل  
 جک تيدق ايهندا بندا فينغکن بيت فتری ايه بيه فون هندق  
 باليق ممبواغ ديري کدالم هوتن متله ايت مک اينغ فون  
 مغانک تاغن لالو فرگي مغانف راج سري رام کدوا لاکي امتری  
 ددالم بيليق انجوغ امتان فرممپکن يغممکين ايت مک بگندا  
 فون ترممپوم سراي برتيتنه بايقله اينغ توا ييسق بيت موافقت  
 دغن سگل اورغ بسر ۲ مپوروه اوتوسن کنگري بندر تهويل ايت  
 متله کائيسکن هارين درفد فاگي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام  
 فون ممگل سگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان مغمفونکن سگل رعية بلتنترا  
 کدالم بالي بسر هندق مپوروه اوتسن کنگري بندر تهويل تله  
 لغکف سکلين مک دتوليس مفوچق مورت دموره هنترکن  
 کفد اورغکاي تمغگوغ مورت دغن سگل ييشکن دغن مچوکف  
 لغکف بتاف عادت راج يغمسر ۲ ممينغ جوگ تله ميف مموان

دگرتق مستیگر ایت مک تورن ایر درفد مولوتن تیگ تیتیق  
 مک مهراج دوانا فون تاهوله اکن ففرغن ایه علامه هندق اله مک  
 ای فون مناغیس مک دایسین سرت دبو به فلورو تیگ بی مک  
 لالو درغکوه مستیگر بواتن جاوا مکالی دلتوفکن تیگ کالی  
 دگومن اسف بر فایو غ کا و دار بوپیپ باگی بومی دگرتق گمفا ددالم  
 نگری تنجو غ بوغا مک فلوروپ ایه فون لالو مغنا کفد دادا راج  
 لقسمان براتور توغکو مک ای فون ربه تله دلیه اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگشگا اکن باف سوداراپ سده کنا ایه مک ای فون مملقه  
 فرگی کگونوغ ایگیل برایگیل مشمل اوبه راج لقسمان تله بایک  
 سمبوه دان سمفون سمفوت سدی لما راج لقسمان ایه مک دوندغ  
 کفد خیمه مهراج دوانا سده تراغکت فنچی ۲ فوتیه علامه مشاکو  
 تیواسن فرغن یغدمکین ایه مک ای فون لالو مشگیل کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگشگا سرت برتمو کدواپ مک مهراج دوانا فون ممبری  
 حرمت دغن بیراف کفوجین سرای برکات هی کراکچیک فد  
 هاری این تله برهننتیله ففرغن کیب، تنافی اکو فنتاء هیدفکن  
 مکلین هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلننترا اکو یغسده ماتی سفای بوله  
 اکو باوا بالیق فولغ کنگری فولو کاج فوری مک کرا کچیک فون  
 ممباکر چندانا گهرو کمین باروس دان داوسفکن ایر ماور سرت  
 دفرچیقکن کفد مکلین اورغ یغ ماتی ایت فون کمبالی هیدوف  
 سموان بغکیب مپمبه کاکي کرا کچیک سرت دغن ریوه گاگق  
 ترلالو عظمه بوپیپ مک مهراج دوانا فون لالو براغکت فولغ  
 کنگریپ ترهننتی چرتراپ ایه.

مکتیک لائی مک تمیق هلبالغ لشکر رعیه تنترا مهراج دوانا  
 فنه مسک دلوار کوت راج سري رام سره منديریکن بهراف خیمه  
 دان ممالو مگل فلپائی بویین ۲ گندخ ففراغن مایوف ۲ بهسا  
 کدغران ملاکو تراغمت نگري تنچوغ بوغا ایت مک برسمپوتله  
 فول دغن گوغ دان گندخ دري دالم کوه لما مکتیک برماهو تن ۲  
 گندخ ففراغن ایت مک کدوا فیهق تنترا ایه فون بغکیه بیرغ لالو  
 برفرغ ترغ چواچا منجادی کام کابوه اوله ماشه باقی امف منافع  
 مریم مکتیک برفرغ ایت مک باپله داره تومفه کبومی مغالیر  
 مشرت ایر سابق لاکوپ دان مگل بغکی فون برکافران مشرت  
 انق کاتی دان مگل یغ بسر برتغگورن مشرت باتغ هندق هیلیر  
 منله باقی داره تومفه کبومی ایه مک بهاروله ترغ چواچا تمیق  
 کیلت منجات منچر ممفی کاءودرا دان کدغران مگل سوار یغ  
 برانی برتگران دان جریت یغ فناکوت فون ترلالو هیسوه گمفر  
 عظمه بویین درفد ماشه کرمس لغگرن مهراج دوانا یه هپغگا  
 مشفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک کدوا فیهق تنترا فون برسوریله  
 ماسیغ ۲ فولغ فد خیمه منله ایه مک دبیلغ اوله مهراج دوانا  
 رعیتن یغ توجه ریبو مک تیغگل توجه راتس مک ای فون مغمل  
 فتی کچیک بانین مستی برتائه گیوغ دکفلا تمفه تیدر لالو دبوکا مغمل  
 چندانا جگگی کمین باروس اوبت تیگ فتروم فلورو تیگ بی  
 مستیغگر برتائه امس سماجادی مک دباکر فوننو غهاردان کمین  
 ایت لالو داومشکن مستیغگرا ایت سره برایغ ۲ کفد کاتی دیوای بارغ  
 کوچیتا کوفراوله کهندق منجادی مهاج اکوفنتا بناسکن رعیه  
 لشکر راج سري رام دان اکو فنتا توجوکن کفد سري رام سره

ايسوئپ اية اكو فون ممفي فول هندق مغادو كسنتين دمان تله  
 برکات ۲ اية مك كرا کچيک فون فولغ مغادف بندان ممبسرن  
 ديرين صفره گاجه جنترن مک دامبلن تيگ بچي بوه ممفلن دان  
 تيگ بچي بوه پيور گاديغ دکولوم فد مولوتن لالو دکيليق بندان  
 فتري سکونتتم بوغا مستغکي اية مک اي فون مغمبر ترمندم کائوان  
 بيرو تيمام ۴ نورن اية جاته کتغه فادغ انا براننا دهداث مري رام  
 صرت دفرسمبهکن بنداپ دان پيور گاديغ دان بوه ممفلن ايت  
 تله دليه اوله راج مري رام توان فتري سکونتتم بوغا مستغکي  
 دغن کرا کچيک مک اي فون برصيف هندق باليق کنگري  
 تنچوڭ بوغا مک کرا کچيک فون برکره مغمبمفونکن مگل هلبالغن  
 منراغي جالن هندق باليق کنگرين مک بيراف لماپ دجالن  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم تله ممفيله دنگري تنچوڭ بوغا مک  
 مکلين اورڭ بسر ۲ يغدالم نگري اية فون صاختله سوکا داتغ برهيمفون  
 مغالوکن راج مري رام داتغ ممباوا استرين توان فتري سکونتتم  
 بوغا مستغکي صرة دغن انندا بگندا کرا کچيک مک دفالو اورڭله  
 مگل گوڭ گندڭ سروني نفيري علامه راج يغمبر براوله کسوکان  
 مک کرا کچيک امام ترگگنا فون مغادف راج مري رام  
 فرسمبهکن لغگران مبراج دوانا هندق داتغ ددالم توجه هاري  
 اين منام کوت يڭ رنده دموره تيغگيکن يڭ نيڤيس دتبلکن يڭ  
 لما ديهاروکن مک مکلين رعية بلا تنترا فون برهيمفون درفد  
 اوجوڭ نگري ممفي کفغکل نگري مخرجکن مگل کوه فاربه دان  
 برصيفکن مگل مريم منافع ليلا رنتناک فستول فمورس اوبه فلورو  
 تله گنف کفد هاري يڭ کتوجه ترڭ چهيا منجادي کام کابوتله

فولخ مسمفي گُئف هاري يگكتوجه فد فاگي ۲ اي فون مسمفي فد  
 بالي مهراج دوانا لالو اي مموکل مگل گوځ گندځ مرونې نفيري  
 ملاکو اورځ هندق نوبه ادفون مهراج دوانا فد ماس ايه تغه برادو  
 تله مندځر بويين ۲ گندځ ايه مک اي فون باځون لالو کبالي دليبه  
 کرا کچيک جوگ تغه برماين مئورځديرين مک ترلالوله مرکا ددالم  
 هاتي مهراج دوانا مروت مپوره تغف مک لشکر هلبالځ فون  
 داغ مپربو منځگف کرا کچيک مک اي فون ممبرکن دپرين  
 مفرت کربو جنتن مک دتغف اوله هلبالځ ايه جوگ تله ترايکه  
 ايت مک دباوا اورځ کهدفن مهراج دوانا مک کرا کچيک فون  
 برکات ۲ هي هلبالځ چک اخکو مکلين موځگوه هاتي هندق  
 ممبرونه اکو فرگيله اخکوامبل کايين بالوتکن بدان اکو دځن کايين  
 مک ايکت تگوه ۲ مده ايه تواځ دځن ميپق مک اخکو باکرله  
 نسپاي اکو ماتي دان هنيچور مکلين هاتيکو تله هلبالځ مندځر  
 يغد مکين ايت مک مگرا دفر ممبرکن کفد مهراج دوانا مک  
 تيته مهراج دوانا دموره کرجکن مفرت يغد کتاکن اوله کرا کچيک  
 ايت تله مده سيف ايکت دان بالوت مک دموره باکر دځن  
 افې مک کرا کچيک فون برايځله اي کفد مگل ديوات جکلو  
 موځگوه لاگي اکو ممتي مک منچادي افيله فولو کاچ فوري  
 ممتان ايه مک تر باکر نگري ايه تله مده مک اي فون مغادف  
 مهراج دوانا فاتيک اين هندق برموهن فولځ کنگري تنجوځ بوځا  
 ممبروا بندا فاتيک مک کات مهراج دوانا بايک چک اخکو  
 مسمفي کسان هندقله اخکو کوکوھکن کوه دان همفونکن لشکر  
 هلبالځ رعيه تنترا کامو مهاري کامو مسمفي کنگري تنجوځ بوځا



ددالم مېچي تمفاین دسورهن ماکن کفد مکلین اورڅ کولیت دان  
 بچي دسوره بالیښکن منته ایه مک ای فون فرگي فول کفد پیور  
 گادیڅ ایت دفرېواته دمکین جوگ لاکوپ مک مکلین اورڅیڅ  
 برجاگ ۲ دسیتو فون ترلالو عظمه گادوه دان گمفر فرگي مغادف  
 مېراج دوانا فرسمېهکن حال فوهن مېفلم دان پیور گادیڅ ایه  
 مده هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوت تغگل مک تیتنه مېراج دوانا  
 لاکي ۲ مېاف یڅ برېوات لاکو یغدمکین دسوره لیست مک  
 دمنځ ادمئیکور کرا مک دسورهن تیمبق دان بدیل مک ای فون  
 تورن مروفاکندیرین سفرت مئیکور کربو چنتن برهدافن دغن  
 مېراج دوانا مرای برکات اکو این هی مېراج دوانا مئورڅ لاکي ۲  
 یغترلالو فرکاس مېاوا تیتنه راج مزي رام مغمیل توان فترې سکونتم  
 بوخامستغکي اغکو دهولو مغمیل توان فترې ایه دغن علمو حکمت  
 کسقتین اغکو اکو سکارڅ هندق مېاوا بنداکو دغن لاکي ۲ کو  
 جوگ چک ادمبارڅ لاکي ۲ اغکو هندقله اغکو کلوارکن مک مېراج  
 دوانا فون لالو برتیتنه مېوره تغکف ایکه تاغنپ کبلاکڅ مک  
 کرا ایت فون بردیم دیرین لالو دسوره تیکم دغن کریس کریس  
 فاته دتیکم دغن لمبیڅ لمبیڅ فاته مک دسورهن جادیکن افی  
 سفرت مواته بوکیت بسرپ دسوره باکر مک دکرچکن اورڅ  
 سکتیک ای ددالم افی ایت هابس تالی فغیکتن مک ای فون  
 مده کلوار مغادف مېراج دوانا دامی دلپهه مېراج دوانا مېلی  
 بولو فون تیاد هاغوس مرای ای برکات هی مېراج دوانا افله  
 لاگی فرمایین اغکو مک کات مېراج دوانا فرگیله اغکو فولغ دهولو  
 اکو برتغگوه کفد اغکو ددالم توجه هاری این منته ایه کرا کچیک

هندق منتف برسمام دغن کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱا منته سده  
میف لالو منتف برسمام فد سوات هیداغن مک انتارا ماکن  
ایت برکاة ۲ توان فتري برتپاکن راج سري رام ادفون سکارغ  
ایهندا ایه تیغگل دفادغ انتا برانتا دغن مگل لشکر هلبالغن  
هندق ملغگر نڱري فولو کاج فوري این مک اینله دسورهن  
انقدا دهولو مغمیل بندا باوا فولغ کنگري تنجوغ بوغا مک کات  
توان فتري بایک انکو موافقة دغن داتومو مهراج دوانا کارن  
یائیت داتومو کڙدامو ادفون بندا این دهولو هندق دفراسترین  
اکنتتافي تیاد جادي کارن بندا این انقن مک بندا فون هندق  
دهنترکن بالیق کنگري تنجوغ بوغا سبب فون مک ترهننتی  
سکین لمپ کارن هندق ملیهتکن مستیاوان ایهندا ایه جوگ مک  
کاة کرا کچیک تیاد ماء و انقدا برموافقة کارن انقدا منجونجوغ تیتته  
راج سري رام هندق دباکر نڱري فولو کاج فوري این جادي هابو  
هارغ دان دسوره مغادو کسنتین مهراج دوانا ایه دغن کسنتین  
انقدا حال اینله مک انقدا تیاد موافقة دغن مهراج دوانا ایه کالو ۲  
دمرکائی ایهندا بڱندا اداپ مک کاة توان فتري واهی انکو  
ادفون مهراج دوانا ایت ترلالوله قهرپ اد دوا فرمایندن مشوهن  
پیورگادیغ دان مشوهن ممفلم دسیتو فون تیاد بوله ماله سدیکیه  
بریب ۲ اورغ سده دبونهن مک انکو سکالی ۲ له جاغن فرگی  
کسیتو دامی ددغر اوله کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱا یغدمکین ایت  
مک ای فون مگرا فرگی کڙد فوهن ممفلم ایت دامبلن سکلین  
بوهن دان دتندشکن فوکوئن هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاة تڱل  
مک ای فون فولغ کرومه بنداپ ممباوا بوه ممفلم ایت دتاره

فوله امشۛ اۛۛ سمفۛ کفد بویوڅ اینڅ توا مک دچلوکښپ اۛکورڼ  
 مامق بویوڅ اۛۛ مک دایڅ ۲ اۛۛ فون نایک ممباوا بویرڅ ۲ اۛۛ سموان  
 مک کرا کچۛک فون مځیرۛځکن دایڅ ۲ ایت سمفۛ کرومۛ مک  
 کرا کچۛک فون ملۛمۛت کاټس بویوڅ امتان توان فترۛ سکونتم بوڅا  
 مستځکۛ مک دایڅ ۲ فون منچورۛکن ایر کدالم لوڅ تمباگ ایت  
 دامۛ ددځر کرا کچۛک مک اۛ فون مپوره دایڅ ۲ اۛۛ منافۛس  
 ایر اۛۛ کارن ایر فپیږم راج ۲ مک توان فترۛ فون مندځر کات  
 کرا اۛۛ مک اۛ مپوره جوگ تافۛس ایرپ اۛۛ مک سمفۛ کفد  
 بویوڅ اینڅ توا مک جاتوهله سبنتو چنچۛن کدالم کاین تافۛس  
 ایر اۛۛ لالو دامبل اوله توان فترۛ چنچۛن اۛۛ مک لالو دفاکۛپ  
 کجارۛن سرت دکتهوۛپله حال چنچۛن اۛۛ چنچۛن سوامۛن یڅ  
 دتیځگلکن دنگرۛ تنجوڅ بوڅا مک اۛ فون لالو مندی دځن  
 مځراپ لفس برسۛرم مک کرا کچۛک امام ترگځگا فون مامق  
 کدالم رومۛ دودق داتس الڅ مک دفندڅ اوله توان فترۛ  
 سکونتم بوڅا مستځکۛ انټپ جوگ کرا کچۛک امام ترگځگا بهارو  
 سمفۛ لالو دفځگلن هۛ انټکو چهۛا مات بندا بهارو سمفۛکه توان  
 مارۛله تورن مندافتکن بندا ساغت رندو دندم بندا لماله صده  
 تیاد برجمفا دهولو فون بوکښپ بندا یڅ ممباوځکن انټدا اۛهمو  
 جوگ دهاتۛ بندا تیاد سمفۛ یغدمکۛن اۛۛ دامۛ کرا کچۛک  
 امام ترگځگا مندځر فرکتان بنداپ اۛۛ مک اۛ فون مندافتکن  
 بنداپ دودق داتس ربیان توان فترۛ دځن فلوq چۛومون  
 سکۛلۛن اورڅ فون حیران ترچڅغ ملۛهتکن کلاکوان توان فترۛ دځن  
 کرا ایت مک توان فترۛ فون برتۛته مپوره سفکن هۛیداځن

فرقسا سگل فکرجان تیاد فاتوت لاون اشکو برکات ۲ دغن اکو  
 اشکو کرا اکو مانسي مک کرا کچیک ایه فون لالو برکات الکن  
 راج اورغیسر لاڳي بوله برکات ۲ این فول ستارا اشکو مک  
 دایغ ۲ ایه فون دائغ هندق مموکل کثلا کرا ایه مک لالو دسوره  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت بهارو هندق دفوکلن مک دائغله کرا ایت  
 منغکف مکلین دایغ ۲ ایه ادیغ دفوکل ممفی برداره ۲ کمدين  
 دلفسکن مک دایغ ۲ ایت سگرا مغمبل ایر دباوا فولغ مک اوله  
 کرا کچیک لالو دکوچهن ایر ایت هابیس کوتر فد تیف ۲ بویوغ  
 ایت مک ممفی براف کالی ایه فون دمکین جوگ دگوچی  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت برباڳي له کرا ایه بربايل دغن سگل دایغ ۲  
 یغ مغمبل ایر ایت مک دکوچهن جوگ سرای برکات مغاف  
 مک اشکو بواشکن ایر ایه میگیماں بایک اشکو باوا فولغ ایر ایه  
 منجادی نجس جوگ دان اکو این ممفی امفه فوله تاهن فون  
 اکو تگکو جوگ دسین مک لالو دچرتراکن گونا ایر ایه کفد کرا  
 ایت ادفون گونا ایر این اداله دهولوپ مهراج دوانا مغمبل  
 امتری راج سري رام توان فتری مکنونتم بوغا مستغکی هندق  
 دبواتن امتری تله ممفی کماری مک دبوکا فصل سلسله یغ  
 دهولوم روفاپ مده منجادی انق کفد مهراج دوانا ایت ادفون  
 دهولوپ تله هیلغ مک تیاداله جادی دفرامتری بگمدا ایه  
 دفربواتن مسوه امتان چوکف دغن کالتنپ مک ملام ممفی  
 کسین برفیغتلله مهراج متباری دان بولن فون تیاد فرنه دفسندغ  
 برمییرم ددالم لوغ تمباگ دتغه امتان ایتله گوناپ ایر این فپییرم  
 توان فتری مک کرا کچیک فون مناتف سگل بویوغ یغ امفت

در شریف کمغرب مغگه دگونوځ گونوځ درننه مغگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 مک جاته ای کفولو تغه لاوه مک دودقله ای سئورځ دیرین سرت  
 برفیکر افله کسوداهن اکو این هندق ملمقه در سینې کفولو کاج  
 فوري الکن گونځ لاځي تپاد تاهن افله فولو یغدمکین مک هیلغله  
 حقلن توجه هاري توجه مالم مک ترايغله ای اکن جین کفلا توجه  
 لالو دچیتن مک دسروپله کوچیت کوفراوله اکو منتاله جین کفلا  
 توجه سمفي فدکتیک این مک اوچف فون هابس جین کفلا توجه  
 فون حاضیر تردیری دهدافنپ روفاپ سفرة کانق ۲ سرای برکاة  
 افله مولان مک ادیق سمفي کفولو این مک دچرتراکنله درفد  
 اول هڅگ اخیرپ درفد باهو راج سري رام مک گگرله  
 باهو راج سري رام مک دلپهت اوله راج لقسمان مک دسمبرپ  
 کدوا کاکي تاغن ادیق مک دشائینکپله ادیق مک جاتوهله کفولو  
 این مک جین ایه فون گلق ۲ یاادیقکو دمینله یغ تاهن نایک  
 کائس باهوا یغ مک ای فون ممپسرکنندیرین تیغگی سمفي کائوان  
 فوته دان اوان هیتم مک کیرا ۲ توجه دفا لاځي تپاد سمفي فد  
 جمباتن نگري مهراج دوانا فولو کاج فوري مک ای فون ملمفت  
 کتغه فادغ ددالم رومفوت کمونچف ایه مک برتدوه دباوه فوهن  
 کدودق مک هاري فون سدغ بونتر بایغ ۲ مک دایغ ۲ فون  
 تورون امفت فوله امفه اورغ ممباوا بویوغ سموپ هندق مشمبل  
 ایر مک لالو دساف اوله کرا کچیک هی مانسی افله گون اغکو  
 مشمبل ایر ایه مغه بایق بویوغن مک ترکچوت دایغ ۲ مندشرکاة  
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ ایه فون برکات هی کرا کچیک افله گون اغکو

ایتله لشکر هلبالغ کیه جک ایغ کسوکران باکر کمین این مغادف  
 امفته فنجورو علم این فغگل لشکر هلبالغ یغترسبوة مک کرا کچیک  
 کمبالی تورن کفادغ اننا براننا مغادف راج مری رام مک سمین  
 ادفون فاتیک هندق مغمبر درفد فوچق گونوغ ایغکیل برایغکیل  
 ایت دتاهن اوله راج جین کفلا توجه لاگی فون گونوغ ایت  
 تیاد تاهن دمناله فول تمفت فاتیک هندق مغمبر کفولو کاج  
 فوری ایه مک کات راج مری رام ایتله فادغ اننا براننا دهدافن  
 اکو این هندق ملیه کسقتین اشکو مک کاه کرا کچیک سیلاکن  
 توانکو کلوار درفد فادغ این دهولو کارن این فون تیاد تاهن تیگ  
 کالی ای مغمبر سکالی کتفی سکالی کتغه سکالی ککفلا فادغ  
 مک فادغ ایت فون مده منجادی لاوت مک ای فون بالیق  
 مغادف راج مری رام مک تینه راج مری رام هی کرا کچیک  
 فرگی کفد فوهن توالغ فون تیاد تاهن گونوغ فون تیاد تاهن فادغ  
 فون تیاد تاهن جکلو بگیتو مارپله داتس باهو اکو اینله یغ تاهن  
 مک ای فون ملمفته کاتس باهوراج مری رام مک دگگرب  
 مک سکیرام تغه بهاگی گاگه مک براماله عورت مریبو  
 مراتس سمبیلن فوله سمبیلن دان سگل تولغ مندی مک متاپ  
 فون میره سفرت ساگ درندغ سفرت دوری نغکا دان برلوبغ ۲  
 سفرت فنتت کلفوغ سغتنله گاگهن مک تغلم هغگ لوتوت راج  
 مری رام مک دلپهت اوله راج لقسمان جک اکو بیرکن سودرا  
 اکو این مائین فون تیاد دافت دفتدغ مک لالو دتغکفپ دغن  
 کدوا بله تاغنن دشاینکن اوله راج لقسمان درفد دقسینا کفقسینا



سوکا سرت کتاب سکالی توانکو سودي سريب کالي فاتيک  
 سوکاپ مک کات جين بيت فون دوا بلس موسيم مده لمار  
 برتاف دگونوڻ اين تپاداله لالو بيت مليڭڭڭ ځونوڻ متله مده  
 برکات ۲ ايه مک جين کفلا توجه ايه فون دکلوارکن مېنتو چنچين  
 درفد مولوتن دبريکن کفد کرا کچيک سراي برکاه هي کراکچيک  
 اينله مېنتو چنچين تندا مځاکو اديککو کرا کچيک سودرا اف  
 مسق کسوکران هندقله دچيت فد چنچين اين سرب نيک  
 جنيس اد ددالمن درفد نعمة فلباگي مکانن دان لشکر اد امفت  
 فوله امفته انق جين برتاف دکاکي ځونوڻ اين بوله دچيت مک  
 کرا کچيک فون برلوده دتافي تاغنن تيگ کالي مک دځيسيلن  
 تافي تاغنن مک منجادي ماني کمين فوته سفرت کافس دبوسر  
 بسرب باځي تلور ايتک ممنتارا اي ځيسيل تاغنن ايت برکات ۲  
 دغن راج جين کفلا توجه افله مېمپ مک ابغ برتاف دځونوڻ  
 ايه مده براف لام مک جواين ادفون دهولوپ مده تيگ کالي  
 ابغ مېمنځ انق راج مته قوټه تپاد جوگ دتريما اينله مېمين مک  
 ابغ برتاف جک تپاد دافه ددالم تاف اين بلومله ابغ باليق تورون  
 مک کرا کچيک فون ممبري مېوکو کمين تندا مده مځاکو سودار  
 در دلپا مېمفي کاهيره سرت دچرتراکن حکمت کمين ايه جک  
 اف ۲ مسق کسوکران مک باکرله داتغله رعية کيت فد امفته فيهق  
 چچکيه ماييه باي فغليما باي بيگر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نفورون  
 تگگکا مملون تگگکا مکورون تگگکا برانتا نيلا کماله دان دردين  
 ملا جمبون راج مېمغا مرجن مرجن مېمغا مېمگماله مينا برانتا لاوي

نیت فاتیك این هندق مغمبر كنگری فولو کاج فوري منجونوځ  
 تینته راج سري رام کونن چرتراپ درفد گونوځ این جوا یغ بوله  
 تمفق میځگر بلم نگری فولو کاج فوري ایت مک کات راج جین  
 دمان اشکو برفاوت دان برتراجغ نایک گونوځ ایت مک  
 ساهوتن ادفون فاتیك برفاوة کشف اوگما دان برتراجغ کشف عقل  
 دغن تیځگی دولت توانکو جوا مک لفس فاتیك نایک گونوځ ایت  
 مک تله برکات ۲ ایت دسورهکن اوله راج جین ای فرځی مغمبر  
 کفولو کاج فوري درفد کمونچق گونوځ ایځگیل برایځگیل ایت تله  
 سمځی کرا ایت فد کمونچقن مک لالو دگرځن گونوځ ایت سفرت اورځ  
 مغونچغ تفوځ تاوار لاکوپ مک باتوا ایت فون هابس گوځر جاتوه  
 کسوځی هابیس توځگل جاتوه کرانتوم بناس مک تله ترگوځر یغ  
 دمکین ایت مک ځمقرله سکلین انق جین امځه فوله امفت یغ  
 برتوځگو دکاکی گونوځ ایت سده دوابلس مومیم تیاد بوله مغځرځن  
 گونوځ ایت مک کات مریکځیت سیاف جوا یغترلمه قوات درفداکو  
 مک راج جین کفلا توجه ممځگل کرا کچیک بالیق تیاد دبنرکن ای  
 مغمبر درفد گونوځ ایت تاکوت جادی بناس گونوځ ایت مک ای فون  
 برهننتی درفد سځه ځمبیرا هاتین دمسقکنپ گونوځ ایت دغن سبله  
 تاغن مک گونوځ ایت فون رونته سبله لالو جاتوه کنگری کوالا  
 ملاک مک ای فون برتمو دغن راج جین کفلا توجه سرت برتاپ  
 افاله سببن مک فاتیك دفځگل بالیق مک جواب راج جین ادفون  
 سبب کامی فځگل بالیق این جک ریضا کرا کچیک کامی هندق  
 براکواکوان سودرا درفد دنیا سمځی کاهیره مک ای فون ترماځه

سمفي كهدفن راج مري رام مك اي فون تندو ميمبه امفون  
 توانكو بريب ۲ امفون هارفكن دامفون سمبه فاتيک دمناله جوا  
 تمفت فاتيک مغمبر كفولو کاج فوري مک فادغ کروشیک ایه  
 تباداله تاهن مده منجادي لاوه سمناپ مک تینه راج مري رام  
 گونخ ایغیل برایغیل ایتله تمفه اغکو فرگی مغمبر مک اي فون  
 فرگیله تنافي هارف دامفون گونوخ ایه فون تباد تاهن مک  
 دسورهکن جوگ اي فون فرگی مملفه کانس گونوخ ایه تله فرتغاهن  
 گونوخ ایت مک برتموله اي دغن ماتو کوت فاگر تغکا باتو سکلیغ  
 امفه ساگی مک اد مئورخ انق چین برتوغگو دفتتو مک برتموله  
 دغن کرا کچیک امام ترغکا مک اي فون برتاپ کفد چین ایت  
 هي اورغ مودا سیافله یغ فوپ کوة باتو این ترالو اندهن مک  
 ماهوتن چین ایت هي کرا کچیک ایتله تمفه راج چین کفلا توجه  
 اي برتاف دسینی مده دوا بلس موسیم لمپ مک کرا کچیک  
 فون مپوره بري تاهو اي هندق مغادف مک انق چین ایه فون  
 فرگی مغادف راج چین کفلا توجه تله سمفي اي کبالي مک  
 سگرا دفتدغ اوله راج چین کفلا توجه مرای برتینه افله فکرچان  
 اغکو داتغ این مک سمبه ادفون فاتيک ماري این کارن مئیکور  
 کرا کچیک هندق مغادف توانکو مک تیتهپ سگرا له اغکو باوا  
 ماسق کرا کچیک ایت مک انق چین عالم ادي مئوم سگرا له  
 ممباوا کرا کچیک ایت ماسق مغادف راج چین درجاوله مسرکن  
 دکت مده دکه سمفي تیبا مک برتموله دغن راج چین کفلا توجه  
 کتاب هي کرا کچیک هندق کما اغکو ماهوة کرا کچیک ادفون

فاتوت اغکو منتا تمفت هندق مغبور ایت اد یرافله بسر بادن  
 اغکو دان یرافکه جین یغاد مغافیت اغکو مک فرگیله اغکو  
 کدالم هوتن فد توالغ یغیسر داهن توان ترسندام کدالم اوان فوتیه  
 دان اوان هیتم توجه هاری توجه مالم اکو مغلیلغ فغکلن مک  
 برتمو دغن رنتامن یغ ممولام مک سمبه کرا کچیک امفون  
 توانکو بریوم امفون هارفکن دامفون سمبه فاتک ادفون توالغ  
 ایت تیاداله تاهن تمفة فاتک برتمفیک هندق مغمبر مک تینته  
 راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهت گاکه فرکاس اغکو مک  
 ای فون فرگی دغن کتیک ایت برلاری ۲ تله سمفی فد توالغ  
 دغن سکچف ایت مک لالو دتفون فوکو توالغ ایت مک ایفون  
 ملمفت نایک کداهن توا لالو دگونپغ صرت دتندغن مک توالغ  
 ایت فون لولوه لنتق رموق ردم ترسندام کدالم بومی مک ای  
 فون بالیق مغادف راج سری رام برکهندقکن تمفت هندق  
 مغمبر کفولو کاج فوری مک دسورهکن فول اوله راج سری رام  
 فرگی کفادغ کروشیک مک کات کرا کچیک تیاد تاهن توانکو  
 فادغ ایت مک کات راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهتکن  
 کسقتین اغکو مک ای فون فرگی تله سمفی مک ای فون مپلم  
 تیگ کالی کاتس تیگ کالی کباوه مک هوچن فامیر فون تورن  
 کلم کابوه تغه هاری منجادی مالم مک فادغ ایت منجادی لاوتله  
 سمتم ۲ مک راج سری رام فون گمفرله کتاب هی ابغکوراج  
 لقسمان افله بلا یغد تورنکن الله تعالی فد مهاری ۲ هوچن ایر مک  
 سکارغ هوچن فامیر فول تله مدده برکاته ۲ ایت مک کرا کچیک فون

ماکنله تیگ اورغ سما سداون ایت سکتیک ماکن مک دامبیل  
 اوله کرا کچیک کواه بایم ایت مک دکا چوکنن فد ناسی ایت ترکادغ  
 ماکن ایت دغن کیتولن لاکو ترکادغ کلاکوان کرا جوگ دغن  
 ترگارو ۲ مک تیتنه راج سري رام هي کراکچیک جاشنله برباق  
 لاکو منجادی تپاداله سمفرنن اکو ماکن دغن اغکوانتارا ایت  
 مک کرا کچیک فون مگارو داون فیسغ ایت مک منجادی  
 برلادوغ فلفه فیسغ ایت مک کواه ایت تورنله کدالم لادوغ فلفه  
 فیسغ ایت سکتیک لاگي ماکن فون سدهله برهننتی کتیگ ۲ پ  
 تله لفس ماکن مینوم مک دبنتغ فول تیکر دباوه فوهن کایو ایت  
 مک تیدورله راج سري رام برسمام دغن کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا  
 تله هندق ترلالي مات راج سري رام مک کرا کچیک ایتقون  
 بغکیت منچابوت بولو کنیغ دان بولو مات مک ترکجوت بالیق  
 راج سري رام سري برتیتنه هي کرا کچیک جاشنله اغکو برباق  
 لاکو کرن اکو هندق تیدور ترلالو لنتیه مک اي فون برديم دیرین  
 مک راج سري رام فون بالیق برادو مک اي فون بغکیه مغوریق  
 تلپغا کیری دان تلپغا کانن دان مغوریق هیدوغ مک راج سري  
 رام فون باغون سري برتیتنه مغاف اغکو ترلالو باقی کلاکوان  
 مک ترغالیب سکالي لاگي دمننتشپ جگگوت دان میسی دان  
 لالو باغون جاگ لالو دودق سرت اي فون برتیتنه کفد انقن هي  
 کرا کچیک سمبه اغکو سده برلاکو کفد اکو تیتنه اکو بیلا اغکو  
 کرچاکن مک کرا کچیک فون برکات دمناله تمفه تومفوان فاتک  
 هندق مشمبر کفولو کاج فوری ایت مک تیتنه سري رام تپاداله

ترڱڱا سوڱڱوهكه سفرة اغكو كات اية مسبه كرا كچيك جيك  
 اد دبزنكن الله بركة قدردت توهن سوڱڱوه جوا توانكو مسگيمان  
 مسبه فاتيڪ اية مك كاة راج سري رام افله كهندق اغكو كغد  
 اكو مك اغكو كتاله مبارغن سمتمان بوله اكو لاكوكن مك كات  
 كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا اد فون كهندق فاتيڪ هندق سامداون  
 ماكن دغن توانكو دان هندق تيدر براوليقي ۲ داس فغكون توانكو  
 انتهن مياف ماتي انتهن مياف هيديوف كارن فاتيڪ درود  
 كچيك مسفي بسر سده مكين عمر فاتيڪ بلوم فرنه فاتيڪ برتمو  
 دغن توانكو اية مسبيپ مك مبارغن ۲ تينه توانكو اية فاتيڪ  
 جنجوخله مك راج سري رام فون برتينه دمكينله كتاپ هي  
 انكو كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا جك اغكوالو منودوغ كمالوان اكو  
 اين اغكو كوامبيل باليق باوا فولغ كنڱوي سرت داکو انق درود  
 دنيا مسفي كاهرت مك اغكو مغمبيل بندا اغكواية جاجن  
 منچوري فادن هندنله امبيل دغن صيفه لاکي ۲ اغكو سڪالي  
 جاجن منچوري فادان دغن مهراج دوانا لاڱي اكو فنتا باكرن  
 نڱري فولو كاچ فوري بير منجادي فادغ جارق فادغ توكور  
 مسفي فوامس هاتيڪو مك بايقله كات كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا تله  
 هابيس فركتان اية مك مسفيله سده كباوه فوهن بريغن دغه  
 فادغ اننه برانته اية مك راج لقسمان فون برسيقله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي مياور بايم يغدكوتيف دغه فادغ اية تله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي سكلينپ مك دامبيل فولق داون فيسغ دثفي فادغ  
 اية سقله مك دبويهله نامي دان گولي داس داون اية مك



سگل هلباغ لشکر رعیه بلتنتراپ لالو میو غسوغ ایهن در جاوه  
 سمفی دکه لالو دایریگن درفد بلاکغ ایهن سرای برداغ سمبه  
 امفون توانکو بریمو امفون هارف دامفون سمبه فاتیک افله  
 مسک کسوکران توانکو مک سمفی کفد فاتیک ددالم هوتن  
 یغ لفس این رمبا یغ بانٹ تمغه یغتیاد فرنه سمفی مانسی افله  
 کیرا بچارا توانکو تله ددغر اوله راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان سمبه  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج سري رام تیاد لالو منجاوب کات  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج لقسمانله یغیوله منجاوب فرتپان ایت  
 کتاب ادفون حال ایهمو ایه تنکل اشکو مده دبوغ کدالم  
 هوتن یغ لفس رمبا یغ باقه سکیرام تیدق براف لماپ مک بندا  
 اشکو فون دامبیل اوله مهراج دوانا دباوای فرگی کنگری فولو کاج  
 فوری مک سمفی سکارغ بندا اشکو اداله ددالم ناغن مهراج دوانا  
 د فولو کاج فوری سبب اینتله مک ایهندا کدوا سمفی کماري  
 مک اداله چرتراپ نگری کاج فوری تمفق میپکر بالم در  
 اتس گونغ ایغکیل برایغکیل اداکه اشکو لالو نایک کائس  
 گونغ ایغکیل برایغکیل ایه فنتا تنتوکن کدودکن نگری ایه  
 دسبله بارت اتو تیمور اتو دسبله اوتارا اتو ملاتن نگری ایه مک  
 سمبه کرا کچیک امام ترگگیا چیکلوا دغن تیغگی دولة توانکو  
 اوسهکن اننارا نایک گونوغ ایغکیل برایغگل مشیمار کنگری  
 فولو کاج فوری فون لالو فاتیک دغن سکچف کتیکا این چیکلو  
 اد دغن تیغگی دولة توانکو تنافین جک مغگاوال سمبه فاتیک  
 تیتته توانکو فاتیک جنجوغله مک بهارو اینتله راج سري رام  
 برکتام دغن انقن دمکین کتاب هی انکو کرا کچیک امام

کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا اي مغهيمثونکن مگل رعيت بلتننراپ  
 فيکر فاتیک بايکله کيت دافتکن انڱا کرا کچیک ايما ترڱگا  
 ايت فد فرامان ککندا ايله يغبوله نايک داتس گونځ ايڱيل  
 برايڱيل ايت کيت براف مده لمار ليما هاري ليما مالم ميومر  
 گونځ اين هندق نايک تباد جوگ لفس مک افبيل بگندا مندرکن  
 سمبه ککندا يغمکين ايت مک تينه راج مري رام ايت منام  
 فيکر ککندا ادند منوروت جوگ مک اي فون برجالن منوجو  
 بويي لونځ دان کرا ککه ايت لام فون تيدق براف لام درفد  
 فائي ۲ صفي تغه هاري مک تمثله سوات فادځ ترلار لواص  
 مئيوجان مات مننتځ سلجځ کودا برلاري سلله بوروځ تربځ لواص  
 فادځ ايت مک اي فون صفي فد تڙي فادځ ايت مک دليپت  
 تغه فادځ ايت تباد دافه ملولسکن کاکي فنه مسک لونځ دان  
 کراکرکه اوڅکا دان سيامځ دځن لومفته کينچاپ مامسيځ ۲ ايت دځن  
 راگم فرمائين برائي ۲ چنيس اد يځ برجالن کاکي کائس کفلا  
 کباوه اد يځ برچکي فيڱځ دان منته منچابوت رومفوت مک  
 تله دليپتن اد دوا اورځ مانسي اد دتڙي فادځ ايت مک سکلين برو  
 دان کرا اوڅکا دان سيامځ مامسيځ ۲ ايت ملافځکن جالن سدفا کيري  
 سدفا کائن لواص جالن ايت منوجو صفي کباوه فوهن بريځين  
 يځدتغه فادځ تمفه دودق کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا مک راج مري  
 رام دان راج لقسمان فون ماسق کفادځ مڱيکوت جالن ايت  
 منته صفي دکت فادځ ايت مک تمثله دفندځ اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترڱگا اکن ايهندا بگندا داڻځ کدوا برمودارا مک اي فون  
 مگرا بڱکيت فرگي مپمبوت ايهندا بگندا ايت چوکف دځن

هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدالافن هاري بهاروله مسقي باليق  
 كڙگل رنتس يځ مولا تمشت برمالم ايت مك كات راج مري  
 رام يا ككندا راج لقسمان دمناله تمشت يځبرنام گونځ ايځگيل  
 برايځگل ايت مك ماهوئن اداله فاتيڪ مندر ورت درفد  
 اورځ توا ۲ دهولو دسبله متهاري نايك جوگ كون چتراپ  
 منله ايت مك برجالنله كدوا برمودارا براف لمپ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم مك تروس كفد سوات فادځ كروشيك يځامت لوامس  
 ٽشي لاوت يځ لفس براف لمپ اي برهنتي دسيتو مهاري مسالم  
 مك فد فاڳي ۲ ايسو هارين ايت اي فون برجالن فولا كدوا  
 برمودارا براف لمپ مسكيرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق  
 كدالافن هاري سدځ فاڳي ۲ هاري مك مسفيله اي ككاكي گونځ  
 ايځگيل برايځگيل مك، ددندځ اوله راج مري رام باتو گونځ ايت  
 بركيله ۲ سفره كچ دسومرله كاكي گونځ ايت منچ هاري جالن هندق  
 نايك هيڱ مسقي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم لمپ تباد جوا  
 برتمو جالن مك مسفيله فد ايسو هارين سدځ فاڳي فانس فون  
 منچر درفد چله ۲ گونځ هاري فون سده مسقي توليه ٽڱال مك  
 ددغراوله راج مري رام بويي بناڻځ رپوه گاڱ گمڻيتا ترالو  
 عظمت بويي مك مساحت حيران ددالم هاتين بويي افله  
 گراڻن يځدمكين ايت سراي برتاپ كفد كندا بگندا راج لقسمان  
 يا ككندا بويي افكه گراڻن ايت ترالو عظمت همب بلوم فرنه  
 مندر بويي يځدمكين ايت مك مسبه راج لقسمان امڻون توانكو  
 ايت بويي لوتوځ دان كرا كركه اوڱا مياڻ بروق دان كوڅكڅ  
 جاڻن توانكو تباد تاهو ايتله لشكر رعيت بلتنترا انق كيت

دهولو ماتي دهدافن ايتله عادت يڭسده تورون تمورون مك كفد  
 هاري اين فاتيک مککلين سوکاله ماتي درفد هيديوف يڭدمکين  
 منڭگوڭ کمالوان مک تينته راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان جاڭنله  
 اورڭ کاي تمڭگوڭ منوروت همب سدهله همب مءورڭ يڭ چلاک  
 تپاداله فاتوت داتوء ممواپ منوروت چلاک تيڭگلله توڭگو جاڭ  
 بلا فليهرا نڭري دان رعيت بلتننترا مککلين چکلو اد ملامت  
 کلڭ همب فولڭ باليق کنگري اين دشن منتنوس جوڭ چکلو  
 هاييس مککلين فرڭي بنامله نڭري کيت اين مک سفنيڭگلن  
 بيت فرڭي اين اروڭکاي تمڭگوڭله اکن گنتي کيت منچادي  
 راج ددالم نڭري چک ساله بونه بونه چک ساله رندم  
 رندم جوڭ حکم يڭ لام جاڭن داوبه ۲۵۱۵ چک داوبه نڭري بناس  
 ماهوت مککلين بايکله انتارا برکتام ايت مک هاريڭون سفيله تڭه  
 هاري رمبيڭ بونتر بايڭ ۲ مک راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان کدواپ  
 ايت برسفيله هندڭ ملڭکه ترکناله لڭکه سدڭ بديمان انڭ اولر  
 برلبيت دکاکي انڭ لغ تربڭ مپوڭسوڭ اغين مک ملڭکهله ملڭکه  
 کهداف دوا لڭکه برباليق کبالڭڭ ملڭکه کهداف تندا منڭگلکن  
 نڭري تنجوڭ بوڭا دوا لڭکه کبالڭڭ تندا برباليق کنگري تنجوڭ  
 بوڭا مک برجالن اي کدوا سودارا ماسڭ بلوکر کلوار فادڭ ماسڭ  
 فادڭ کلوار هوتن ماسڭ هوتن کلوار رمبا براف لمان برجالن ايت  
 مدده ممفي تيڭ بولن سفوله هاري مک برتموله سفوهن کايو  
 برنام توالڭ تراڭکف دوا داهن توا هاييس سندام کدالم اوان يڭ  
 فوته دان اوان يڭ هيتم مک اي فون برهنتي برمالم دفڭکل کايو  
 ايت مک ايسوهارين مک دکليپيڭن فڭکل کايو ايت توجه

بسر لالو مغادف راج سري رام تله دښدځ سري رام ککندا سده  
 سمفي ايت مک اي فون برتمفيک تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه  
 نگري فادم فليتا دان توجه ميمفغ گلغځ رتق توجه بچي مميغ  
 گوډر دان اورغ مښدوځ تيگ بولن هابيس ترگوډور ددالم نکري  
 تنجوځ بوغا مندوځرکن گنتر موارا راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت  
 مک اي فون ربه فغس داتس ريبان ککندا بگندا سکتیک  
 فغس ايت اي فون لالو باغون درفد ريبان ککندا بگندا ايت  
 دغن تريق تاغيس لالو برکتا ۲ وهي ککندا اداکه توان مځاکو ادندا  
 مسودارا لاگي درفد دنيا سمفي کا خرت دغن برموځگوه هاتي  
 مک کتا راج لځسمان فاتيک اين سدياله همب کپاوه دولي توانکو  
 سلماپ کيت برمسودارا يځتياد موځکير تله دځر راج سري رام  
 چک دمکين ايت ماريله کيه فرغي مميواځکن ديري افاله گون  
 دودق فد ميدن مجلس اورغ مالو عايب مځاغت دځر اوله  
 سگل راج ۲ اورغ بسر درفد هيډوف بايک ماتي چک تياد ترماځو  
 هارغ دموک تربواځ مالو کيت تياداله ادندا فولغ کنگري مک  
 مځاځوت راج لځسمان ميلاکن توانکو بايک بارغ کمان ۲ فاتيک  
 سدي مځيريفځکن رمثله ماتي فوته تولغ ددالم بلوکرلامون تياد  
 نرتودوځ مالو کيت افله گون کيت دودق دميدان اونتوځ لاین  
 مياگي تياد برمسو دغن اونتوځ اورغبيغ بايق برکتا ايت دځر  
 اوله سگل اورغيسرم دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتنتراپ مک ماميغ ۲  
 فون برداتځ مميبه امفون توانکو بريو امفون هارفکن دامشون  
 مميبه فاتيک همب توا مځگ امانت همب ۲ توا يځدهولو کال  
 چک توانکو براوله عايب مکلين فاتيک اورغيسرم فاتوتپ

داوان ميگا مپيگر بالم تمفق دگونخ ايشگيل برايگيل کتاب  
 مک متله سمفي اي لالو ممگخ تاغن توان فترې ايت لالو  
 دباوآپ ادند ايت فرگي برجالن کنگري فولو کاچ فوري  
 چک توانکو هندق فرگي مغيکوت ادند ايت بوليله فرقسا  
 کفد اورغ ۲ اکن نگري ايت کارن فاتيک تياي تاهو مک  
 راج سري رام فون کلوار سگرا فرگي کبالي بسر متله سمفي  
 مک برتمفيک اي تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه نگري فادم فليتا  
 توجه سميفغ گلغغ راتو گوئر ممبغ توجه بيچي اورغ مغمندوغ تيگ  
 بولن هاييس گوئر ددالم نگري تمجوغ بوغا مندغرکن گنتر سوارا  
 راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت مک اي فون فغنس تياي سدرکنديرين  
 مک اداله مکتيلک فانس فون فنه فادغ مک اي فون سدرله  
 اکنديرين سراي برتيته کفد اورغکاي تمغگوغ مپوروه مغمبيل ککندا  
 بگنداراج لقسمان يغديم دهولو تنجوغ بوغا مک تمغگوغفون سگراله  
 برجالن توجه هاري توجه مالم تياي برهننتي ميغ دان مالم مک  
 اي فون سمفيله کبالي لقسمان لالو مغادف مک راج لقسمان فون  
 برتيته افله فکرجان داتو داتغ کماري اين مک سمبه تمغگوغ  
 ادفون فاتيک داتغ کماري اين دتيتهکن اوله سري فادک ادندا  
 راج سري رام موهن فرميلاکن توان فاتيک کسان برصام ۲ دغن  
 فاتيک اين مک راج لقسمان فون برميغ اکن کلغکافن هندق  
 براغکت دغن سگراپ کارن سده اي کنهوي اکن حال  
 کسوماهن فادک ادندا بگندا ايت مک اي فون برجالنله برصام ۲  
 اورغکاي تمغگوغ توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت سمفي  
 کدالافن هارين مک تيبا کدالم نگري تمجوغ بوغا نايک کبالي



حال اي يڭ سده لفس كدالم هوتن انتهن دمان ۲ اي سكارڭ  
 بايك كپت فولڭ كرومه مك مامبيڭ ۲ ايت برفيمئين تاڭن جالن  
 فولڭ مكيرا ۲ هاري سده توروڭ امبون رننيك ۲ مندوڭ فون برتفق  
 ارق مڭيلي مك راج سري رام فون مسفيله كفتنو كوت مك  
 دليهنن فنتو كوت ايت فون تربوكا ماشتله تباد سدق كغد رامس  
 هاتين مك اي فون برلاري كبالي دليهنن بالي فون تربوكا جوڭ  
 مك نايك كبالي دليهنن فنتو روڭ ايت فون تربوكا جوڭ مك  
 لالو دليهنن دفتنو بيليك انجوڭ تمغه فرادوان ايت فون سده تربوكا مك  
 دفتنڭ اد سئورڭ توا مپوڭي فليتا مك ايفون سڭرا مامق كدالم بيليق  
 ميبوكا تايبركلمبو تمغه فرادوان مك دليهنن توان فترې سده تباد  
 مك اي فون باليك دودق دهقان مائيڭ توا داتس تيكر فاچر  
 فرميداني داتس چيو برامس تمغت سماين مك اي فون برتته  
 كغد مائيڭ سكارڭ دمان فرڭي توان فترې مكنتوم بوڭا مستغكي  
 مك تباد اي ددالم تمغت فرادوان مك سمبه اينڭ توا امفون  
 توانكو بريبو امفون هارفن دامفوني سمبه فاتيك همب توا  
 سمبه فاتيك سمبه چلاك سمبه فاتيك سمبه درهكا هارفن  
 دامفون موهن دبوڭ فاتيك كلوارهندق فاتيك سمبهكن ماني ايبو  
 دان تبادفاتيك سمبهكن ماني باف فد فيكران فاتيك فد ماس  
 اين مايڭ ايبو باف دبوڭ جادي ميام فاتيك دتيڭگلكن توانكو  
 منوڭكو امتان مهاج مرنتهكن دباوه دولي توانكو جوڭ درفد  
 ببراف زمان هيڭگا مسفي فد توانكو ادفون حال ادنايت اداله  
 فد سواة مالم تغه مالم تلمشو دينهاري بلوم مسفي مك انتارا  
 ايت اداله سئورڭ اورڭ مودا داتڭ مامق كدالم مك كتاپ  
 اي يڭبرنام مهراج دوانا داتڭ در فولو كاچ فوري ترميسيف

مک کتا توان فترې کیه دودق ماکن مېره مکافور مئورغ مېره  
 لایو فینغن بومق گمبیر هاغوس کافور منته تمباکو تمبه کبون  
 مک منته مده منتهف مېره مکافور مئورغ توان فترې دغن  
 مېراج دوان مک کتا مېراج دوانا یا ادندا توان فترې اداکه ریضا  
 خالی رامه مسرا مغوتیف تولغ کولیه ککندا دردنیا مسمفی کا  
 اخیرت مک ماهوة توان فترې مسکالی ککندا ریضا خالی رامه  
 مسراکن ادندا مریبو کالی ادندا ریضا غلی رامه مسراکن ککندا  
 مک کتا مېراج دوانا

کالو مسموه باگی لوکان      اگر چندان توان لوروتکن  
 جکلو مشگوه بارغکتان      بارغکمان ککندا تورتن

ماریله کیت فولغ کنگری فولو کاچ فوری مک توان فترې فون  
 مغاکوله لالو برمیف تله سیف مسکلین مسکیرام هاری تغه مالم  
 ترلمفو دینیهاری بلوم منشی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورغ  
 توا برکالیه تیدر وقتوایتله مېراج دوان ممباوا توان فترې مسکونتم  
 بوخا منشگی امتری راج مری رام کنگری فولو کاچ فوری تله  
 مده مېراج دوانا فولغ ممباوا امتریپ راج مری رام مک  
 ترهمنیله فرکتان این

مک ترسموتله القصه راج مری رام مشیکوت کمبیغ امس کدالم  
 هوتن هاری گلف گولیتا دغن مالم بوتا دغن مسکلین اورغ بسران  
 بهاروله راج مری رام ترمدراکن دیرین مری برتیته کفد مگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلنتتراپ دمکین کتاب هی مسکلین هلبالغ  
 گیلا اف کیت این هاری مالم بوتای این هندق منشکف کمبیغ  
 مدغکن ای ددالم کوت کیت لاگی تیاد دافت دتغکف افکه

دغن فرندځ چوکف حکمة ممولا جادي عاشيق مکمشوځ ميفوثر  
 ليمن اسم گارم سراج سيمو سري گاځق سفالية ٿيلا اهيدان مابو  
 دعا اولنس فون اد ترسورة دسيتو کارن بوکن تنون مبارځ تنون  
 تنون بندان دري مودا اد ماتو فنيچا تاء مده جک مده نكري  
 بناس مک دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا ٿځکو لو اية دراتس اولون مک  
 دکر فسکنن کفنتو بيليق اية مک انق کونچي يځدوا بلس بچي اية  
 فون بردرځ جاتوه منديرين هابس گوگر مک سڱرا دسمبوة اوله  
 توان فتري سراي برکاة افاله مولان مک انق کونچي اين گوگر  
 منديرين مک مهراج دوانا فون سڱرا منولق فنتو بيليق ايت  
 مک دليه اوله توان فتري سورځ مودا دلوار فنتو اية هندق  
 ماسق کدالم بيليق انجوځن تمفة فرادوان راج سري رام مک  
 ترلفس ماسق برديري ۲ اي دهداث توان فتري سکوئنم بوځا  
 مستځکي مک توان فتري برکنا ايوهي توان داڻځ دري مان مک  
 ابځ ممفي کماري اين مک دساهوة مهراج دوانا ککندا داڻځ دري  
 نگري فولو کاج فوري يځترميسيف داون ميگا هيلځ دفوفوة  
 اځين ميځگر بالم تمځق دري کمونچق گونځ ايڱيل براڱيل  
 افله مشغولن دهاتي ابځ مک ممفي کرومه اديق فد وقتو مالم  
 اين مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

تڱگي لاڱي اسف افې  
 تڱگي لاڱي هارف کامي

براف تڱگي فوچق فيسځ  
 براف تڱگي گونځ مليننځ

مک ساهوت توان فتري

ايکن مسق کبرومبوځ  
 چوبا برسره برادوانتوځ

کالو بگيتو رمبځ جلاپ  
 بگيتو لتق رمبځ کتاب

مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

برتاره بوانت کرنٿوځ  
 اينکن برسره برادوانتوځ

مرنتي چابځپ دوا  
 مکين ماتي لاڱي دچوبا

تياڊ جوڳ ڊافت مڪ هاري فون مده منتو مال مڪ تينته  
 راج مري رام کفد مڪلين اورڻ بسراڻ دان هلبڻ رحيت بلا تئترا  
 ڪمناڻه فرڱي ڪمبيڻ ڪيت ايت مڪ جواب مڪلينن اديڻ مڻتاکن  
 ڪسبله صلاتن مڻتڻه مڻتاکن فرڱي ڊمبله تيمور دان اديڻ مڻتاکن  
 ڊمبله بارت دان اديڻ مڻتاکن ڪسبله اونارا تياڊاله تئتو مڪ تينته  
 راج مري رام جڪلو تياڊ ڊفراوله ڪمبيڻ ايت کفد مال مڪ اين تياڊاله  
 ڪيت فولڻ ڪرومه مڪ هاري فون مدهله گلف مڪ مامبيڻ ۲  
 مريڪ برفڻڻ ۲ تاڻن مامق ڪهوتن ايت انتارا ايت مڪ ترهنتيله  
 چرترا راج مري رام منورو ڪمبيڻ ڪڊالم هوتن ايت.

مڪ تر مڻتوله القصه مهراج دوانا ڊاڻڻ ڊري نڱري فولو ڪاڇ  
 فوري ڪنڱري تنجوڻ بوڻا مڻهندڪن توان فترتي مڪونتوم بوڻا  
 امتري راج مري رام هندق ڊهوانن امتري مڪ تله لفس راج  
 مري رام ڪڊالم هوتن مڪ مهراج دوان فون مامق ڪڊالم ڪوت  
 منوڇو بالي بسر مڻتله مڻفي ڪهلامن بالي مڪ اي فون مڻمبالين  
 روفان مڻرت مانسي ترالو بايڪ فارمن رڻموت فنڇڻ جيڇڪ  
 تڱو لالو نايڪ ڪاٽس بالي مڪ ڊليهن فننتو روڻ فون تربوڪا  
 لالو مامق ڪڊالم روڻ لغسوڻ مامق ڪڊالم امتان تله مڻفي اي  
 ڪتڻه امتان مڪ ڊليهن فننتو بيليق انڇوڻن يايت برندنديڻ  
 ڪاڇ دوا بلس انق ڪونڇي يڻتروڪونڇي مڪ مهراج دوانا فون برسمام  
 ڊلوار فننتو ايت دڻن مڻتف مڻيره مڪافور جنتن ڪله ڊڪوڻڪوڻ  
 مري نايڪ ڪموڪا مڪ فيڪر هاتين بتافڪه گراڻن مڻمبوڪا فننتو  
 بيليق اين مڪ ترايڻتله اي سهلي تڱولو ڊهولو بربڻڻ فلاڻي  
 صلي عالي رڻمڻ تڱهپ ڊنڊم تا مده ڊتفين چوڪف فرينڊو

کوة کیت ایت هندق دتغکف مک بایقله کات مکلین هلبلغ  
 مکتیک لاڭی مک کمبیخ ایت فون لالو درهلامن مک دفندغ  
 سوڭگوله سفرة تیتته راج مک مکلین رعیت بلا تنترا فون  
 تورونله لاکي ۲ فرمفوان فرڭي مغفوغ کمبیخ ایت هندق منغکف  
 مک سکیرا ۲ تیگ جغکل لاڭی جاوهپ تاغن مانسی هندق  
 سمفی سفرة کاکي تغلوغ باقپ مک ایا فون هیلغ دماٲ مک  
 دلیهٲ کبالکغ اداله ایا موڭوة داون نڭا ماسق لوروه مک  
 دکفوغ اورغ فولق دمکین ایت جوگ تیاد دافت مک سمفی  
 تیگ کالی دکفوغ اورغ بسر ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک  
 تیتته راج مری رام دسوروه کچر برامی ۲ مک دتوتف فنتو کوٲ  
 تیغگی یغ مرنتغ مک دهمبٲ اورغله کمبیخ ایت درفد ساتو  
 کوٲ کفد سوات کوٲ درفد فاگر دیول ساتو کفد فاگر دیول ساتو  
 ایا برکلیق مک تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک تیتته راج مری  
 رام دسوروه ربه کوٲ دان فاگر دیول ایٲ سموپ مک دکرچاکن  
 اوله اورغ بسر ۲ تله ربه کوٲ ایت مکلین ایا برکلیق درفد ساتو  
 رومه کفد ساتو رومه درفد سفوهن نیور کفد سفوهن نیور دري فاڭی ۲  
 هاری سمفی تغه هاری بونتر بایخ ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت کمبیخ  
 مک هاری فون سده سمفی وقتو ظهراي فون فرڭي کلوار کوة  
 ایت مراگوت ۲ رمفوت منچهاری ماکن مک تیتته راج مری رام  
 ماريله کیت ایکوة کمبیخ ایت کلوار کوة مک سمفی کلوار کوٲ  
 لالو دایکوة برامی ۲ مک برتموله کمبیخ ایت تغه مراگوت ۲  
 رمفوت دتغه فادغ مک دهمفیرله رامی ۲ دري فاڭی مسرکن  
 تیغگی هاری دري تیغگی مرندو فتغ مغیکوٲ کمبیخ ایت

درهلامن بالي ترلالو امة چنتيك روفاپ مك توان فترې فون  
 برلاري ۲ ماسق كدالم روغ امتنان مغادف سوامين راج سري رام  
 دتمغه فرادوان بردائغ ممبه دمكين بويين امفون توانكو بريپو ۲ امفون  
 ادفون فاتك تغه برماين دبالي بسر مك مكنتيك ايت داتغله  
 ساءيكور كمبيغ امس لالو درفد هلامن بالي مك فاتك ليهت  
 دغن مكلين دايغ ۲ اينغ كاكق فغاسوه كند مندا كمبيغ ايت  
 امس ترلالو هيبت روفاپ بر كفلا امس برمتاكن اينتن كاكپ  
 فيرق كوكو مواس برتاتهن رتنا موتو معنيكم برامبيكن متيارا  
 مك ساختله براهي فاتك هندق بوات فرماين قدر سهارې  
 مكربت هاري مك تيته راج سري رام بيت فون تپاداله فرنه  
 مندغر كمبيغ امس ورت اورغ فون تپاد مندافت مك ككندا  
 فون ساختله هندق ممندغ كمبيغ ايت مك لالو براغكت كدوا  
 لاکي امترين كبالي بسر برديري مكنتيك مك تمفق كمبيغ ايت  
 لالو دغن ببراف حرمة مررت موفن دان مالوپ مررت دغن ايغه  
 جيمتپ مك راج سري رام فون ترسيدق ددالم هاتين هندق  
 مسموات فرماين بارغ سهارې مك دتمتوغله تابوه لاراغن گوغ  
 فلاوغ چانغ فمغگل مكنتيك لاگي برهيمفونله رعيت درفد هوچوغ  
 نگري ممفي كفشگل نگري يغ چافيق داتغ برتوغكة يغپوتا داتغ  
 برفيمقين يغ تولي ترتان ۲ يغ كورف داتغ مغيمبر يغبرانق مندوكغ  
 انق مكلين رعيت بلنمترا فنوه تمشت داتغ مغادف كوتا مان  
 يغ رنتوه فاريت مان يغ رابق مومسه مان يغ داتغ ملنغر دان  
 تران مترو لوان توان فاتك مك تيته راج سري رام تپاداله اف  
 مسق كسوكران كيت ملينكن اداله ساءيكور كمبيغ ماسق كدالم



استان مک توان فتري مکنتم بوغا مستغکي فرگیله کفد موامین  
 مپمپهکن حال اي ايغین هندق فرگی برماين کبالي بسر دغن  
 مکلین اینغ فغاموه دان کند منددايغ ۲ امفه فوله امفه اورغ فاتک  
 هندق برگندغ مرونې بردف ربان بیولا کچافي نوري دندی تفو  
 تاري فنتون ملوک گورو جناک مک تینه موامین بنرله کفد بیت  
 میلاکنله توان فتري برماين ۲ ایه مک توان فتري فون براغکت  
 کبالي دغن مگل دايغ ۲ کداین مکلین مک برماينله توان فتري  
 برسوک ریا ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو عظمت مک ترهنتي الفیصه  
 توان فتري برماين این.

انقیدصه مک ترسمبوت فول چرترا مهراج دوانا  
 یغدودق دوارکوت ساغتنله ایغین هاتین منداغر فلباگی فرماين  
 توان فتري مکنتم بوغا مستغکي مک مهراج دوانا برهایغ ۲ له کفد  
 مگل دیوات کوفقسا فراوله چیتا منجادي جکامه لاگی اکو  
 کستتین تورون دري نگري فولو کاج فوري بارغ منجادیله اکو  
 کمبیغ امس برکفلا امس برمتناکن اینتن برکاکیکن فیرق برکوکوک  
 موامس برتبوتکن فیرق مراتا۲ بادان برسلغ دغن موامس برتاتنهکن  
 فرمات اینتن برتابور مراتا۲ بادان دان رتنا موتو معنیکم برامبی ۲ کن  
 متیارا تله مده منجادي کمبیغ امس مک اي فون مامق کدالم  
 کوت راج مري رام لالو منوجو بالي بسر بالي ملنتغ دري جاوه  
 مسرکن دکت تله ممفی کهلامن بالي اي فون برلاکو دغن حرمة  
 دان چرمست دان ممبري تعظیم مک توان فتري تغه ساغمت ۲  
 مروت برماين مک ترلیهتله اي اکن مایکور کمبیغ برجالن لالو

مسمولا جادي عاشيق مكمفوغ سيفوترلیمین اسم کارم سري گاڭق  
 مسفالیت گپلا اهیدان مابو مک توان فترې مکتوم بوغا امتری  
 راج سري رام ددالم بیلیق انجوغ امتان تمفت فادوان مک  
 فد مالم ایت کله کسه تیاد برکتنتوان فیکرن دان مبارغ لاکوپ  
 هیغک برچچوران فله درفد توبه بادان دان موکن سرت دمافو  
 دغن کاین ملیندغن درفد ماغت فانس میغپ مک هاتیپ  
 فون نایک لیغ لیپوهاییس مهلی برگنتی مهلی کاین ملیندغ  
 مپافو فله ماغت بایک فلهون برتیتیک درفد اوچوغ رمپوتن  
 تله دلپه اوله اینغ توا لالوای برکات یاتوانکوا فله حال کلاکوان  
 توانکو یغدمکین این مک تینه توان فترې مکتوم بوغا یامایغ  
 سمنجق درفد کچیل بیت ممفی کبسر درفد دمید ممفی اگوغ  
 دري مودا ممفی توا این عمر بیت تیاداله فرنه بیت منغگوغ هائی  
 گونده گولان یغدمکین این اننه افله بلاپ کفد بیت یامایغ توا  
 مک کات مایغ ممبرپ توانکو براف لماپ سده کیه برمسما  
 بلوم فرنه فاتک لیست توان فترې یغدمکین این مکیرام اینغ  
 توا برکات ۲ دغن توان فترې تغه مالم ترلمفو دینهارې بلوم  
 ممفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورغ توا برکالیه تیدر بوی  
 کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ لنتیغ ریغ درمبا تردغو له لمبو دفادغ  
 مشواق کربو دکندغ امبون جنتن رنتیک ۲ برتفو مندوغ ارق مغیلی  
 کیچق کیچو بوی موری فجر صیدیق مپغسیغ نایک تاتیمبر ملیمبوغ  
 تیغگی مغوکو بالم دهوچوغ بندول تردغو ت فویه فنجغ بوی  
 فنتوغ مچکل تیغگل دوا جاری اینله علامه هاری هندق میغ  
 مک راج سري رام فون باغون درفد برادو ددالم بیلیق انجوغ

القيدصـ ۵ مك ترمسوتله فول حال ايه بنداپ راج مري  
 رام ددالم نځري تنجوڅ بوڅا منته مده مېواڅكن فتراپ كدالم  
 هوتن يڅ لفس رېمبا يڅ بانټ مېفي تيگ بولن لماپ مك  
 داتغله مءورڅ راج برنام مهراج دوانا درفد نځري فولو كاچ فوري  
 نماپ دتغه لاوت يڅسرا دفون مهراج دوانا اين تله مندڅر ورت  
 خبران اورڅ اكن استري راج مري رام توان فترې سكنتوم بوڅا  
 مستځي نماپ فد نځري تنجوڅ بوڅا ترلاو بايك فارمن دان  
 مانيس مبارڅ لاکوپ تپاداله تولو بنديځن ددالم ملوره نځري  
 تنجوڅ بوڅا ايت فيڅځځ مېچك جاري مانيس توبهن لغسر باتڅ  
 منځلي جاري هالوس تومېق مري توميه سفرت تلور بورڅ منتف  
 سيرة برکاچ ۲ ايردمينوم بربايڅ ۲ څبرپ کونن ورت اورڅ ايت  
 مك ترلاوله براهي ددالم هاڼي مهراج دوانا تپاد لوف مېڅ  
 دان مالم ايگوان مك اي فون مده برنيت هندق دفرامتري  
 جوا توان فترې ايت مك اي فون برميځله دځن مءورڅدپريپ  
 اد كقد سوات هاري وقتوتغه هاري بونتر بايڅ ۲ مهراج دوانا فون  
 مځناكن لغكه مېدڅ بوديمان اتق اولر برېليت دكاكي اتق لغ تربڅ  
 مېوڅسوغ اڅين سلځكه كهاف دوا لغكه باليق كېلاڅڅ سلځكه  
 كهاف تندا منيڅځلكن نځري فولو كاچ فوري دوا لغكه برباليق  
 كېلاڅڅ تندا برباليق كڅولو كاچ فوري مك اي فون برجالله دځن  
 كسقتين تريڅ منوجو نځري تنجوڅ بوڅا هاري مده مرمېڅ فتڅ مك  
 اي فون مېفي دلواركوة راج مري رام مك ايڅون دودقله دميتو  
 مءورڅدپرين مك مېځيله كونن مالم مك اي فون مځناكن حكمة

دان مرجن میڤا تله سڤیله کفادغ برهدافن دغن کرا کچیک  
 امام ترڭڭا مک ای فون ترلالو سڤتین لالو ممبرکن دیرپ  
 مولوتن ترڭڭا میره برپالا ۲ سڤرت اڤی نازک جهنم مک لاکوپ  
 بغیس سڤرت هریمو لفس تڭکافن سرت داتغ لالو تندو میمبه  
 امفون توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون ممبره فاتک افله اد مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو مک توانکو مڭگل فاتک مکلین لشکرهلبالغ رعیه بلتنترا  
 یغتیا د تر فرمنا ۱ باپقن دسوروه برهیمفون مک متله دیدغر اوله  
 کرا کچیک ممبره یغدمکین ایه مک ای فون سیم ممبریل برتینه  
 تیا داله اف مسق کسوکران بیه ادفون ممبر مک بیت فڭگل  
 مکلین لشکرهلبالغ این بیه همدق برکنلن ۲ سره همدق برموکا ۲ ن  
 برما ۲ فد فادغ این متله مدده برتینه دمکین ایت مک مکلین  
 لشکر یغدمرو اوله کرا کچیک چڭگیت ماییت باي فخلیما باي  
 بیکر هلبالغ نارون تڭگ نفورن تڭگ مملون تڭگ مشکرون  
 تڭگ نیلا کمالا دردی ملا جمبونا راج میڤا مرجن مرجن میڤا  
 مڭکمالا میڤا دان برانته الاوی فنوه مسک تومفت ددالم فادغ  
 ایت لومفت کچرپ داتغ مغادف کرا کچیک امام ترڭڭا دغن  
 ممبراوا فلبا ۲ هڭن کایو د فرممبرکن باپقن سڤرت بوکیه برتیمبون ۲  
 مک کرا کچیک فون ترلالو موک هاتین براوله سڤرت دچیتاپ  
 بهاروله ای تاهو اکندی رین ایت راج بسر ددالم عالم دنیا این مک  
 ای فون تنف منجادی خلیفه ددالم فادغ انته برانته ایت  
 چوکف دغن مڭل اورغسیر هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلتنتراپ  
 یغتیا د تر فرمنا ۱ باپقپ.

ایغگیل برایغگیل دتغه ۲ هوتن ایت مک باواله فنتوغ چندان گهارو  
کمپن باروس اکو این افکل ممفی اغکو فاداغ ایه هندقله باکر  
تله مده دباکر مک برچقق فیغگغله اغکو مغادف امفه فنچورو  
عالم دنیا مک اغکو فغگل لشکر هلبالغ ایت یغقرتام جغگت  
کدوا ماییت کتیگ بای فغلیما بای کامشت بیکر هلبالغ  
فیہق یغکدوا فرتام نیلا کمال دان دردی مله فیہق کامشت  
جمبوا سغ کمال سینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا برانتلاوی  
مک تله مده راج شاه نومن برتیتہ دمکین ایه مک فاگی بیسوپ  
ایت کرا کچیک فون برجالله فرگی ماسق هوتن منوجو جالن  
فرگی کفادغ انتہ برانتہ انتارا براف هاری دجالن ایه درجاوہ  
مسرکن دکتہ مده دکتہ ممفیلہ تیما دتفی فادغ مک دلیہت فد  
تغه ۲ فادغ ایت اد مفوہن کایو برنام بریغین ترلالو بسر دغن  
ریمبون رمفقن مک ای فون فرگیلہ برہنتی دباوہ فوہن کایو ایه  
مک لالو دفر بواللہ میگیما یغدفسن اولہ داتوپ راج شاه نومن  
مغادف ای کفد امشت فنچورو عالم دغن برچقق فیغگغ برمسرو  
مکلین لشکر هلبالغن دمکین بوٹیپ ہی چغگیہ مایہ، بای فغلیما  
بای بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگک نافورون تگگک ممیلون ترگگک  
مغسکرون تگگک نیلا کمال دان دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن  
مرجن میغا مشکمال سینا برانتلاوی ماریلہ اغکو برہیمقون مکلین  
فد فادغ انتہ برانتہ این دغن تیتہ کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا مک  
اکولہ یغبرنام کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا مک تله لفس برکات ۲ دمکین  
ایہ مک مکلین لشکر هلبالغ فون داتغلہ دغن مندررو بوپین سفرت  
طوفن برچمفور ریہوت باگی ہلیلنتر ممبلہ مک راج میغا مرجن

ساتو بکس مک دباکرله فونتوڅ چندان دان کمپن دان گهارو مک  
 داوکفکن ایرماورایت تله تراوکف مک دفرچیښکن کفد کرا  
 کچیک امام ترگڅگا سکالي رنجیس مک مشویه ایبو کاکین دوا  
 کالي فرچیک مک مناریک تاخنن تیگ کالي فرچیک مک  
 اي فون برمین لالو بشکیت ممندڅ کانن دان کیري کهدان  
 دان کبالکڅ دلپهت اداله راج شاهنومن مک کات کرا کچیک  
 یاتو همب ماسختله لمپ همب تیدور مک کات راج شاهنومن  
 تیدور اف بوکن اشکو مدده ماتي اکو فون تیاداله سوک لاڅي  
 اکن اشکو دودق دسین انچت په اشکو فرځي کدالم هوتن کرن  
 اشکو تیاد منوروت فغجاران اکو مک کات کرا کچیک توانکو  
 کباوه دولي یغما ملي دونه ماتي دگنتوڅ تیغځي درندم بامه  
 دباکر هاغوس دکرت فوتوس دچنچ لومت نما فاکت بربالیق  
 کهوتن هارف دامفون توانکو مسبب فاکت تاکوت دودق موڅ  
 دیري ددالم هوتن ایه تیگ کالي راج شاهنومن برتیتته مپورهکن کرا  
 کچیک کلوار درفدنګري تیاد جوا اي ماهو فرځي مک تیتته راج  
 شاهنومن مغاف مک اشکو تاکوت بالیق کدالم هوتن ایه بوکنکه  
 اشکو انق راج یغیسر فد کیرا هاتیکو اشکو راج یغیسر ددالم عالم  
 این مغافله اشکو بودوه تیاداله اشکو کتهوي سکین لشکر هلبالغ  
 رعیت بلننترا اشکو یغاد حاضیر دهوتن ایت ادامفت فیهق  
 امفت ۲ اورڅ کفد ساتو ۲ فیهق رعیت برکتی ۲ لقسا ملیون باپقن  
 مک ممبه کرا کچیک میافله توانکو رعیت فاکت یغ امفت فیهق  
 ایت دان دمناله کدودقکن رعیت فاکت یغاد مبابق ایه ادفون  
 تیتته راج شاهنومن فرگیله اشکو کڅدڅ انته برانته مبله اوتارا گونوڅ



رزقیپ کونن دغن تینه توانکو دسوروه ماکن همب مک اف ۲  
 همب کتکن کفد کرا کچیک ایه تیاد جوگ دفاکین لالو دترکمن  
 همب مک فغسنله ای جاتوه کنگری بندر تهویل یایت راجاپ  
 برنام شهقوبد فد کتیک این اداله ای تغه دفرمایین اوله توان فتری  
 رنیق جنتن مک کات راج شاه نومن کفد متهار ی همب فننتا  
 امبیلکن چچو همب ایت کفد توان همب مک دغن سکتیک  
 ایت جوگ متھاری مینجگن تاغنن مغمبیل کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگگما داتس فغکوان توان فتری تغه برمایین ۲ مک هاری فون  
 فانس تیاد دافت دهیغگن سکتیک ردوف مک کرا کچیک  
 فون سده لپف دامبیل متھاری دفرسمبهن کفد راج شاه نومن  
 مک توان فتری فون تغاده کلاخیت برگنغ ۲ ایرمتاپ تندو  
 کبومی برچچوران ایرمتاپ سفرت جاووخ جاتوه کمیدی لقسان  
 مانیق فوتس فغارغ سفرت هاری رننیک فاگی بوه بمیان مامق  
 لوروه مک ای فون دغن فرچنتان فولغ کرومپ.

مک دکمالیکن فول القیصه راج شاه نومن داتس بوکیپ  
 ایغگیل برایغگیل تله دمرهکن اوله متھاری کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگگما ایت مک ای فون فولغ ممباوا چچوپ ایت کدالم روغ  
 امتنان مستله سمفی مک دبنتگن مگل همفران یغ انده ۲ تیکر  
 فاچر فرمیدانی دامتان یغیسر مک لالو دلتگن کرا کچیک  
 داتس همفران ایت مک دامبیل انق کونچی دوا بجی ممبوکا  
 فتی کچیک بنین سقتی برتاته گیواغ دکفلا تمشت فرادوان  
 برکرتف بوی کونچی برکریوت بوی تودوغن تله تربوک فتی ایه  
 مک دامبیل فونتوغ چندان گهارو دامبیل کمین باروس دان ایرماور

تیگ هاري تیگ مالم توانکو مک تیتته راج شاه نومن جکلو اي  
 تپاد فولخ کرومه کیت فد مالم این فاگي ۲ بیسو بیت هندق  
 فرگي منوروتن سیاف تاهو کالو۲ اي ماتي انق بوه فوتیک کایو  
 اورخ هندق دفرقسا کفد متھاري دمان اد کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا  
 ایت فد ماس این مک هاري فون میخ فاگي ۲ راج شاه نومن  
 فون فرگیله نایک گونوخ ایغگیل برایغگیل ایت منته مسقی فد  
 کمونچقن دندخ کیری کانن کهدافن کبالکخ تپاداله تمفق کرا  
 کچیک امام ترگگکا ایت مک راج شاه نومن فون نایک دکمونچق  
 گونوخ ایت مننتي متھاري مسکتیک مک متھاري فون کلوار  
 لالو نایک برهدافن دغن راج شاه نومن 'مک مسگرا راج شاه نومن  
 ممبري سلام کفد متھاري السلام علیکم مک دساهوت متھاري  
 وعلیکم السلام مک کات شاه نومن همب هندق برتپاکن چچو  
 همب کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا دمناله اي فد ماس این مک متھاري  
 فون برداله مگتاکن تپاد تاهو مک کات راج شاه نومن هي متھاري  
 تپاد فاتوت مسکالي ۲ توان همب برکات دمکین کرن توان همب  
 دتیتھکن الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخي مسکلین عالم دنیا جک  
 جارم فاته فون توان همب کتهوي افکه حال چچو همب سوئرغ  
 تپاد دافت تاهو مک کات متھاري امفون توانکو اد فون چچو  
 توانکو ایت اد تیگ هاري یغسده لفس دبالکخ این اي داغ  
 هندق ماکن همب مک کات همب هي کرا کچیک جاغن  
 دماکن همب این بوکنن بوه کایو همب این متھاري دتیتھکن  
 الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخي مسگل عالم دنیا این مغهیدوفکن  
 مسکلین همب الله مک تپاد دفاکین هندق دماکنن جوگ همبله

کاننن فول مک باڻي داوکر باڻي دجڻک باڻي اورڻ بياس سلسا  
 مک ترلالوله سوک ربا توان فترې مندافت کرا فرمائين ايت  
 برهيمفونله مڱل بلتنترا درفد هوچوڻ نڱري کڦڻکل نڱري يڻ  
 چافيق داڻغ برتوڻکٽ يڻ بوٽا داڻغ برهيمفين يڻيراني برتوڪوڻ  
 انق يڻ تولي داڻغ ترٿان ۲ يڻ کورف داڻغ مڱمبر مک مڱل  
 اورڱمسر فون برهيمفون داڻغ لقسمان اورڱکاي بسر تمڱوڻ  
 مليهت فٽوه تومفتله فادڻ تمڱه فرمائين ايت درفد فاڻي ۲ هاري  
 صمفي مالم فد مالم ايت فون تباد فولڻ توان فترې کرومهيپ  
 مک راج شهقوبه فون مڱل بودق کوندڻ مپوروه فرڱي مڱل  
 اورڱکاي تمڱوڻ هندق برٿاپ فرمائين توان فترې مک مالمله  
 سده هاري تباد جوا فولڻ کرومه مک تمڱوڻ فون داڻغ مڱادف  
 فرسميهکن مڱل فرمائين توان فترې ايت ترلالواندهن ادفون  
 يڻدفرمائين ايت کرا تباد برٿاوا تنافي ملاکو هيدف مک راج  
 فون تورون براڻکٽ کدوا لاکي استري سرت اورڻ بسر ۲ فرڱي  
 مليهت فرمائين توان فترې رنيق جنتن تله صمفي راج ايت  
 سوڱوڻه عجائب مڱل فرمائين ايت مکتتيک راج مليهت  
 فرمائين ايت مک ايڻون براڻکٽ فولڻ کدالم استان مڪلين  
 اورڻ بسر ۲ تيڱڻلله دميتو تيڱ هاري تيڱ مالم برماين ايت  
 ميڻ سما مالم فون سما مک ترهنتيله چتراپ مک دکمباليکن  
 فول چتراپ کفد راج شاه نومن تنکل سده کرا کچيک ايت نايک  
 بوکيت ايڱيل برايڱيل تيڱ هاري تيڱ مالم مک راج  
 شاه نومن فون مڱل همب مهيان برٿان حال کرا کچيک ايت  
 مده براف لام اي برجالن مک ماهوت مڱل همب مهيان مده

نوري دندني برتفو تاري گورو جناك برفتنئون ملوك دشن  
 برموكاً<sup>۲</sup>ن مك اينخ توا فون فرگيله مغادف مشهقوبت امقون  
 توانكو اداله فاتك اين دتيتهنكن اوله انقدا مغادف توانكو معلومكن  
 سمبه كباوه دولي يغمهامليا اداله انقدا توان فتري رنيق جنتن  
 هندق موهن برماين دفاغ ددالم كوت مك تيته راج مشهقوبت  
 بنرله كغد بيت ميلاكن اوله انقدا فركي برماين ايت مك اينخ  
 اينفون منصفون باليق مغادف توان فتري ميمفيكن تيته راج  
 مشهقوبت ايت تله بنرله اوله كدوا لاکي امترين مك توان فتري  
 فون برميفله فرگي براغكت كغدغ ايت دشن مگل فلهاگي  
 فرماينن سرت دشن مكلين كداينن تله مسمفي دفاغ مك  
 ترديريله خيمه دتمفت فرماينن ايت منتله مده خيمه ايه ترلالوله  
 عظمت مگل بوپين<sup>۲</sup> مكيرا<sup>۲</sup> سچوروس برماين ايت كرا كچيك  
 فون جاتوه دهدافن خلايق يغباق<sup>۲</sup> ايت دمي دفندغ توان فتري  
 كرا ايت تباد برپاوا تنافي كلاكوان سفرت هيدف مك لالو  
 دامبيل اوله توان فتري دفرپواتكن فرماينن سفرت گمبر دلاكون  
 اوله توان فتري مك توان فتري فون برتيته كغد ماينخ كاكق  
 فغاموه مپوروه امبيل كاين صخالت ميره دان صخالت هيچو  
 دان صخالت كونيخ هندق بواتكن فكاين كرا اين مك اينخ فون  
 سگراله مغمبيل يغدتيتهنكن توان فتري تله دباوا دهدافن فتري  
 صخالت ايت مك دگونتيخ صخالت ايت دفرپواتكن باجو دان  
 ملوار كاينن ايه مك دفاكيكن كغد كرا كچيك ايت تله ترفاكي  
 ايه دليهت اوله توان فتري رنيق جنتن دجاري كليغكيغ كانن  
 كرا كچيك ايه اداله سبنتو<sup>۲</sup> چنچين مك لالو دفاكين دكليغكيغ

گونوڻ مڪ دڦندڻن ڪباوه ڪاڪي ڪونوڻ مڪ تڻفق ٻوه ڪايو  
 مڦرت يڦدڦسن اوله راج شاه نومن مڪ ايڻون مڦرا برلاري ۲  
 مندافتڪن ٻوه ڪايو ايه مڦرت مڦڦي دهڦانڦن ٻوه ڪايو ايت مڪ  
 هندق دترڪمپ مڪ ڪات ٻوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪڇيڪ جاڻن اڱڪو  
 ترڪم اڪو مڪ جواب ڪرا ڪڇيڪ مڦاف فول تياڦ ٻوله اڪو ترڪم  
 ڪرن اڱڪو مڪانن اڪو دتيتيڪن داٽو اڪو راج شاه نومن اڱڪوله  
 رزقي اڪو مڪ ڪات ٻوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪڇيڪ جاڻن اڱڪو مڪان  
 ڪرن اڪو اين ٻوڪنن ٻوه ڪايو اڪوله يڦبرنام منڦاري دتيتيڪن الله  
 مڦڪانه وتعالې منراڱي مڪلين عالم دنيا اين جڪ اڱڪو مڪان  
 نسڇاي اڱڪو ماتي اوله ڪرن وبا اڪو ترلالو فانس يڱ ٻمراف جاوه  
 لاڱي مڪين هاڱنپ يڱدڪت دڱن اڪو ٻنڦاڪه ڱراڱن هاڱنپ  
 دمڪين ايت فرڪٽان منڦاري تياڦ جوڱ ديدڱر اوله ڪرا ڪڇيڪ  
 لالو دترڪمن لالو فڱسن تياڦ مدرڪنديريڻ اوله ڪفانس منڦاري  
 ايت تله فڱسن ايت ترهنتيله قيصهپ.

انقيصه مڪ تر مڦوتله فول موڱر راج مشقوبڦ  
 دمڦوه نڱري ٻرنام بندر تهويل ٻرڦترا موڱر فرمشوان ٻرنام توان  
 فٽري رنيق جنٽن مڪ توان فٽري اينڦون فد فاڱي هاري ايت  
 جوڱ هندق ٻرمين ڪڦادڱ ددالم ڪوت لالو ٻرڪات ڪڦد مائينڱن  
 ڪاڪق فڱاموه فرڱيله مڦمپڪن ڪڦد ايه دان ٻندا ڪٽاڪن بيت  
 هندق ٻرمين ۲ اڦاڪه دبئرڪن ايهندا دان بيت هندق مڦباوا  
 مڱل مائينڱ فڱاموه دان داينڱ ۲ امڦت فوله امڦت دان ڪند  
 منداپ هندق مڦباوا ڪندڱ مرويڻي دان رڦر ربان بيولا ڪڇافي

فون فرڱيله مېباوا باکول روټن سوئرخ مېبيجي امفت فوله امفت  
 اورځ فرڱي مېوځوت داوڼ کايو منته دافت داوڼ کايو ايت  
 فد سوئرخ مېباکول دباوا مېمېکن فد شاه نومڼ لالو دفرجاموکن  
 کفد چچوپ مک دماکن اوله کرا کچيک امام ترڅنگا تارو کايو  
 ايت کيرام کتيک ايت يغدماکڼ اوله کرا کچيک هابيس امفت  
 باکول مک مېمي مالم مېباوا فاځي ۲ ايسو هارين هابيس مکلينڼ  
 امفت فوله امفت باکول ايت دماکن اوله کرا کچيک منته کايسکن هارين  
 ايت دليهټ اوله راج شاه نومڼ يغدمکين ايت لالو اي برتينه هي  
 کرا کچيک فاتوتله اغکو دېواغکن اوله ايه بندا اغکو کدالم هوتن  
 يغلفس رمبا يغ باټه کرن تيا د فاتوت توبه اغکو دغن ماکن مفرت  
 گاچه توبه اغکو مېسرلغن فاتوتکه تارو کايو امفت فوله امفت  
 باکول هابيس دغن ساتو مالم اغکو ماکن چک دمکين ايت اکو  
 فون تيا د لالو مناره اغکو ددالم نگري اکواين بيسو هاري فرگيله  
 اغکو نايک داتس گونوځ ايغځيل برايغځيل ايت کرن چرترا اورځ  
 کونڼ باپک فلپاکي بوه کايو مکاڼ ۲ دميتو کمدين اداله مفرت  
 بوه کايو روفاپ مېبيجي بوټتر مفرت بوه کفايغ بسرپ مفرت  
 ردف ميره مفرت دندځ مامق مفرت کسمبا مورف داتځ نايک  
 درفد کاکي گونوځ ايغځيل برايغځيل ايت چاغن اغکو ماکن مک  
 ماهوت کرا کچيک بايقله توانکو.

منته کايسکن هارين کرا کچيک امام ترڅنگا فون فرڱيله  
 نايک داتس گونوځ ايغځيل برايغځيل منته مېميله اي کاټس  
 گونوځ ايت مک دندځ کيري دان کان جالن داتس گونوځ ايت  
 ترلالوله باپق بوه کايو فلپاځي مکاڼ ۲ مک تيا داله دليهټن بوه کايو  
 ايت اوله کرا کچيک اي برجالن جوگ منته مېمي فد کمونچ



مغادف راج شاه نومن منته دمکین ایه مک تپته راج شاه نومن  
یاکرا کچیک امام ترگگنا افله مسبب جالن مولاپ اغکو مسفی  
کنگری اکو این مک کات مسبب کراکچیک ادفون فاتک مسفی  
کماری این داغ دریدالم هوتن یغلافس ریمبا یغ بانث تمفت  
یغتبیاد مسفی مانسی دري مناله فاتک داغ کنگری توانکو این  
افاله مولاپ مک اغکو دغه هوتن یغلافس کرن اغکوانق راج  
یغسمر ممرنتهکن نگری تنچوغ بوغا ایه مو برنام راج مری رام بندا  
مو برنام توان فتری سکونتتم بوغا مستغکی افله مولاپ مک دمکین  
مک مسبب کراکچیک امام ترگگنا فاتک این دبواغکن اوله ایه  
دان بندا افاله چلاک درهکا اغکو کغد ایه دان بندا مو مک  
کات کراکچیک امام ترگگنا تیاداله فاتک کتهوی کسلاهن فاتک  
ایه فد فیکران فاتک مسبب دبواغکن ایه کرن فاتک این مایکور  
کرا تیاد فاتوت فاتک دودق فد تمفت میدان مگل راج ۲ ایتله  
مسبب یغ فاتک کتهوی توانکو مک راج فون دیم مندخرکن  
کات ۲ ایه جیک ایهندا بندا اغکو تیاد برگوننا اکوله یغبرگوننا دودق  
کیه دمیینی برمسما کران بندا مو ایه انق سودرا اکو براتور داتو  
ایه اغکوا ایه انق سودرا اکو مسفنچر مک بایک کات کراکچیک امام  
ترکگنا مک کات راج مسغهنومن هی کراکچیک افله بارغیغ  
اغکو ماکن دري کچیک مسفی کسمر مک مسبب ادفون یغ  
تله فاتک ایف فد تیغ هاری یغتله مدده داهون کایو یغ مودا ۲  
ایت ایافن فاتک منا ۲ یغتبیاد فاهیمت مک راج شاه نومن فون  
برتیته کغد مگل دایغ ۲ پ یغ امفت فوله امفت امبیلکن اکو  
فوجو کایو یغ مودا ۲ هندق ممبری چچو اکو این مک دایغ ۲

ایفون مسموات لاکو بر بائی ۲ راگم مسئله سده دلیهت اوله سگل  
 دایخ ۲ دریدالم ایت کلاکوان کرا کچیک مغگنتیکن بکس کراچان  
 ایت مک دایخ ۲ فون ماسق کدالم امتان سمواپ ایه برکات  
 اینخ فغاموه افله حال کیت ادفون تمغه کراچان سده دگنتیکن  
 اوله کرا بایقله کیت دافتکن ماینخ توا یاینخ توا افله فیکران  
 کیه مک اینخ توا فون فرگی ماسق کدالم انجوغ فیرق جملاگنتی  
 ممباغونکن راج شاهنومن درفد فرادوان مک دمننتیکن ایو  
 کاکي کیري مرت کاکي کانن مک راج شاهنومن فون باغون  
 درفد برادو مک دلیهت ککیری ککانن کهداف کبالکغ مک  
 ترغندخله کفد ماینخ توا دهدافن مک تیتته راج شاهنومن افله  
 مسق کسوکران کیت مک ماینخ گرککن بیه تغه تیدراین مک  
 مسمبه اینخ توها امفون توانکو ادفون مسب فالت گرککن توانکو  
 درفد فرادوان این کرن مسب کرا کچیک نایک دبالی تمفت  
 کراچان توانکواي دودق برمیلا فغگوغ دان برجونتی کاکي مسمبه  
 ادای مسمی سکارغ تله راج شاهنومن مندغر فرکتان ایه مک  
 ایفون برتیتته میپوره امبل باتیل امس تمفت باموه موک مسئله  
 سده ایت مک ایفون برمیف مغناکن سگل فکاین کاین باجو  
 مسئله سده میف سکلین مک ای فون برتیتته کفد اینخ کاکق  
 فغاموه امبل چیپورکیه دان لغکت توجه یغاد برمروج تملق امس  
 دان بکس میره کیت تیلفک جوروغ بوائن مغکامر چران بنجر مک  
 ایفون براغکت دری بیلیق انجوغ امتان کلوار کمالی بسر راج  
 شاهنومن فون کلوار دریدالم رواغ مک کرا کچیک امام ترگنغا  
 فون تورون درائن مغگهسان کراچان ایه مرت دغن موفن تندق

سمفيله كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱا ڪتفي لاوت مك ايڦون برجالن  
 فول مپوسر فنتي دتفي لاوت ايت هڱا سمفي توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم هاري يڱ ڪڏاڻن دليهتپ اداله مبهوه ڪمفوڱ يڱاد  
 دتفي لاوت ايت چوڪف فول دڱن ڪوتا فاريتپ مك  
 دتوجو اوله كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱا دري جاوه مسرڪن دڪه  
 مده دڪت سمفي تيبا دلوار ڪوتا لالو اي نايڪ دائس ڪوت  
 تيڱي مك دليهت اوله كرا ڪڏالم ڪوتا ايت تمفقله مبهوه  
 رومه سمبيلن رواڱ مڦوله دڱن انچوڱ فيرق سبلس دڱن ڄملا گنتي  
 براتف تيبا بردينديڱ ڪاچ برڪمونچق انتن چوڪف دڱن بالي بسر  
 بالي ملنتڱ توجه رواڱ توجه فمانه ملله بورڱ تربڱ مائو جان مات  
 مننتڱ ملچڱ ڪودا برلاري مك فيڪر ددالم هاتين تمشت راج ۲  
 جوا ڱراڱن اين تنافي دليهت ددالم ڪوتا ايت سوڙڱ فون تباد  
 مك ايڦون فرڱيله ڪبالي ايت دري جاوه مسرڪن دڪت مده  
 دڪت سمفي تيبا متله سمفي اي ڪهلامن بالي مك برديريله  
 اي دهلامن بالي ايت مك دليهتپ بالي ايت مدي مڪلينپ  
 درفد تيڪر فاچر فرميداني دان همفران يڱ انده ۲ دميتو تربنتڱ  
 مك ايڦون نايڱله ڪائس بالي ايت دليهتپ فتران ڪراڄان  
 دائس مڱمسان ڪڦلا بالي ايتفون مدي تربنتڱ مك ڪرا ڪچيك  
 امام ترڱڱا فون فرڱيله ڪڦلا بالي ايت مك ايڦون نايڪ دائس  
 مڱمسان ڪراڄان دودق برسميله فڱگوڱ برجونتي ڪاڪي مبله  
 متله مده ايت داڱ ۲ يڱ امشت اينڱ توجه فغاموه توجه دودق  
 مڱنتي دريدالم روڱ مليهتڪن ڪلاڪوان ڪراڪچيك فد بالي ايت  
 تله دڪتهوي جوا اوله ڪرا ڪچيك اڪن اورڱ مڱنتي ۲ ايت مك

فد فاگي هاري فاتيک هندق باليق مک کات فاتيک تيغگلله  
 اغکو ددالم جمير فيسغ مسيکه اين اکو هندق باليق فولغ مک  
 دماهوه اوله انقدا دمکين کتاب بايکله داتو ادفون همب ماسه  
 موک دودق ددالم هوتن کارن همب سوات کرا مک همب  
 برکيريم مسمبه کفد ايه دان همب فون سلام گفد بندا چاغلله ايه دان  
 بندا برمشغول هاتي ادفون فوپ مسمبه کفد ايه فنتا حاللکن نامي  
 يغمداکن گارم يغمدکتيف اير يغمدمينم فنتا فوته هاتي مسفرت کافس  
 دبوهر درفد دنيا مسمي اخرت دان سلام کفد بندا فنتا  
 حاللکن اير موسو يغمدمينم درفد کچيک مسمي کيسر فوتيهکن  
 هاتي درفد دنيا مسمي اخرت منته سده راج مري رام مسمواشکن  
 فتراپ کدالم هوتن يغ لفس مک ترهنتيله قيصهن.

مک ترسمنتله فول القصه انقن کرا کچيک ايمام ترگنگا  
 يغتربواغ دتغه هوتن ايت تيغگل دغن موږغديرين ددالم جمير  
 فيسغ مسيکت بيراف لماپ ايا دودق دميتو سکيرام توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک برفيکيرله ددالم هاتين افله حالن اکو  
 اين دودق موږغديري بايقله اکو برجالن مک ايا فون برجلنله  
 درفد سفوهن کايو کسفوهن کايو مک برجمقا دغن سگل بوهرن کايو  
 ايت دان سگل بوخامان کايو دان فوتيک دان فوچق کايو منام  
 يغتنياد فاهيت اينته دماکن منام يغ فاهيت دبواغن افکل مالم  
 ايا برهننتي تيدر افکل سيغ هاري ايا برجالن مک براف لماپ  
 سکيرام تيگ بولن سفوله هاري برجالن ايت دغن موږغديري  
 ددالم هوتن يغ لفس ريمبا يغ بانث مک اداله کفد مواته هاري

د مکین کتاب هی کرا کچیک تیغگلله اشکو دسین اکو هندق  
 بالیق فولغ کنگری مک کرا کچیک ایت فون وقتو فاگی هاری  
 اینله بهاروای برکات ۲ دغن تمغگوغ کتاب بایقله کارن همب فیکر  
 اینله یغ فاتوت تمفت همب کرن همب این سوات کرا تیال  
 فاتوت دودق کفد تمفت یغ میدان مچلیس سگل راج ۲ اینله یغ  
 فاتوت تمفت همب ددالم رمبا بانت مک همب برکیریم سمیه  
 کفد ایهندا دان بندا همب جاغمله ایه دان بندا بر مشغول هائی  
 دان سمیهکنله همب ممنتا حلالکن نامی یغدماکن گارم  
 یغدکنیش ایر یغدمینوم دری دنیا سمفی اخرت دغن سفوته  
 هائی مشرت کافس د بومر دان سلام همب کحضرت بندا فنت  
 حلالکن ایر موسو یغ همب مینوم دری کچیک سمفی بسر  
 حلالکن دنیا اخرت مک بایکله کات تمغگوغ.

مستله سده کرا کچیل برکات ۲ دغن تمغگوغ ایه مک تمغگوغ  
 فون برجالنله فولغ کنگرین تنجوغ بوغا برجالن ماسق هوتن کلوار  
 هوتن ماسق فادغ کلوار فادغ مکیرا ۲ توجه هاری توجه مالم دجالن  
 ایه ماسق کفد هاری یغددلان سمفیله کنگری تنجوغ بوغا دری  
 جاوه مسرکن دکت سده دکه سمفی تیبا کبالی بسر مک دلپه  
 اوله تمغگوغ راج سری رام فون اد حاضر د بالی دودق داتس  
 سمگهسان کرا جائن مک تمغگوغ دری جاوه منجنجوغ دولی سده  
 دکت لالو مپمبه اشکت قدم جاری سفوله منندکن کفلا مک  
 کونچف سفرة سرلر باگوغ جاری سفرة موسن سیره سمیه تمغگوغ  
 سفرت انقد کرا کچیل ایمام ترکگغا ایت سدهله فاتیک هنترکن  
 کتغه هوتن یغ لفس د تیغگلکن ددالم جمبر فیسغ سامیکت اداله

كمفوڭ درفد سواتو دوسن كشد سوات دوسن درفد سواتو تمفت  
 كشد سوات تمفت مك تپاداله برتمو مك دچهارې فول كشد  
 سوات تامن مك دسناله بهارو برتمو اوله تمځوځ دان لقسمان  
 كرا كچيك ايت اي د'اس مسوهن فوكو' دوكو مك كات تمځوځ  
 هي كرا كچيك سگرا اغكو توروڼ كشد اكو دان اكو اين منجونچوځ  
 تپته ايهندا سرت بندا اغكو هندق دېواځكن كدالم هوتن مك  
 فيكو ددالم هاتي كرا كچيك ماسخته اي مسرا ددالم هاتيپ  
 كرن اي كرا ايتله يځ فاتوت تمفت كدودق ديمن مك اي فون  
 برلاريله سگرا داتځ كشد تمځوځ مك تمځوځ فون برجالنله كدالم  
 هوتن ماسق بلوكر كلوار فادځ ماسق فادځ كلوار بلوكر لالو مسفي  
 كتځه ريمبا هوتن يځ لفس ريمبا يځ بانټ براف لمپ مسكير۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري مك مسفيله  
 تمځوځ كتځه هوتن يځتنياد فرنه مسفي مانسي فيكت لاشو فون  
 تپاد مسفي مك هاريځون سدهله مرمېځ فتح مك كات داتو'  
 تمځوځ هي مسكلين رعيت دمنيله كيت دودق برېواة مسافر فيسځ  
 ماسيكت تمفه برمالم مك بايقله كات مسكلين اورځ مك ماسيځ ۲  
 دځن فكرچانن اد يځ مغبل روټن دان اټف دان اكر دان كايو  
 برېوات جمبر ايت لالو سده اد يځ ماسقكن نامي دان مځگولي  
 منته سده ماسق نامي دان گولي جمبر دان مسافرايه فون سدهله  
 سيټ مسكلين مك هاريځون مسفي مالم تله ماكن مينم مسكلين  
 برمسام لفس ماكن مينوم ماسيځ ۲ تيدر مسفيله كوئن فاگي منته  
 سده مېځ هاري مك برسيفله فول ماكن مينوم منته سده ماكن  
 مينوم ايت مك تمځوځ فون بركتاله كشد كرا كچيك امام ترځځا



تمڱوڱ لڙسان اورڱڪاي بسر فردان منٽري ادفون ميبب بيت  
 تنٽوڱ تابوه لارڱ مڱهيمڱونڪن دائڱ مڪلينن براڙله سده لمپ  
 بيت دودق برڱيڪر موڙڱ ڊيري ڊيليلڪ انڱوڱ استان مڪيرام  
 ٽيڱ بولن مڱوله هاري سده لمپ ادفون بيت فيڪر ڪرن بيه  
 سوات راج يڱسبر مڱڱ فرنته نڱري مڪ برانق اڪن ڪرا ماڱتله  
 مالوپ ددالم هاتي بيت ايت بايڱله ڪيت بواڱڪن انق بيت  
 ڪرا ڪڇيلڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪتڱه هوتن يڱ لڙس تمڱت تباد فرنه  
 مڱفي ماڻسي دمناله بايلڪ ڪيت هنٽرڪن ڪرا ڪڇيلڪ ايت مڪ  
 متله سده راج سري رام برٽيننه دمڪين ايه مڪ ڪات تمڱوڱ سرت  
 اورڱ بسر بايڱله توانڪو بوله فاتڪ مڪلينن مڱنٽرڪن متله سده  
 تمڱوڱ برڪات دمڪين ايت مڪ دماهوت اوله توان فٽري  
 سڪونٽم بوڱا منٽڱي ياتو تمڱوڱ افله حالپ همب صيفه انق  
 فرامفوان هندق منارهڻ ڪرا ڪڇيلڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪرن ايهنداپ  
 هندق ميمبواڱڪن تنافي موڱگوه فون تربواڱ ددالم هاتي همب  
 تباداله تربواڱ انق همب جوڱ ڊري دنيا مڱفي ڪا خيرت انٽرا  
 اي برڪات دمڪين ايت توان فٽري سرت منڱاده ڪلاڱيه سرت  
 برگنڱ ۲ اير مپ تندو ڪبومي برچوچران سڙت بواه بمين ماسق  
 لوره سڙت جاڱوڱ جاتوه ڪبيدي باڱي مانيلڪ فوتس فڱارڱ باڱي  
 هاري رنٽيلڪ فاڱي ايرمات توان فٽري تندو مناڱيس اڪن انقن  
 ڪرا ڪڇيلڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪرن هندق دبواڱڪن ڪهوتن يڱ لڙس  
 ريمبا بسر متله سده دمڪين ايت مڪ تمڱوڱ لڙسان فون  
 منٽفون فولڱ مامبيڱ ۲ ڪرومپ مڱمبل بلنجا هندق برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن متله سده برميڱف ايه مڪ هاري ايه جوڱ برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن منڇهاري ڪرا ڪڇيلڪ امام ترڱڱا ايه ڊرڱد سواتو ڪمڱوڱ ڪڱد سوات

برجالن مک ایهنداپ راج مری رام دودق دیلیق انجوڭ استان  
 تمفت فرادوان دغن موڭخدیږین ماڭتله برچننتا هاتي ادفون  
 فیکرددالم هاتین ماڭتله اي مالو کرن اي سوات راج یغبرس  
 ممڭخ فرننتهکن مسوه نگري تنجوڭ بوڭا چوکف لشکر هلبالغ  
 رعیت بلتنترا چوکف مکلین اورغبرس تمڭگوڭ لشممان اورغکاي  
 بسر فردان منتری مک همب برانقکن کرا ایت ماڭتله مالو  
 دان عایب ددغر مکلین راج ۲ نگري یغلاین شهدان ددالم حال  
 دمکین ایت اداله کفد سوات مالم جمعت جاتوه فیکرپ فد  
 تغه مالم ترلمفو دینیهارې بلوم سمفي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باغون  
 جاڭ اورڭ توا برکالیه تیدر بوي کواڭ جاوه کتغه سوروڭ  
 لنتیڅ ریڅ درمبا تردغوڭ لمبو دفاڭ مسبوت مشواق کربو دکنده  
 امبون جنتن رننیک ۲ برتفو مندوڭ ارق مڭیلي کیچق کیچو بوي  
 موري فجر صیدیق مپڭسیڅ نایک تاء تیبر مللموڭ تیڭگي موکو  
 بالم دهوجوڭ بندول تردغوڭ فوبوه فنچڭ بوي فنتوڭ مسچکل  
 تیڭگل دوا جاري ایتله علامت هاریکن میڅ مک ایفون بغکیه  
 درفد فرادوان لالوله کلوار دري بیلیک انجوڭ دالم استان یغبرس  
 لالو ماسو کدالم روڭ کلوار کبالي بسر بالي ملینتڭ توجه رواڭ  
 توجه فمانه ملله بورڭ تربڭ ماء یوجان مات مننتڭ سلجڭ کودا  
 برلاري مک فد وقتو فاڭي ایتله راج مری رام مننتوڭ تابوه  
 لاراڭن گوڭ فلاوڭ چانڭ فمڭگل مک برهمفون هلبالغ مکلین  
 بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالي کچیک دان بالي بسر مک برداڭ مسبه  
 اورغکاي تمڭگوڭ افله کیراپ کسوکران توانکو مک مننتوڭ تابوه  
 لاراڭن گوڭ فلاوڭ چانڭ فمڭگل مک تیتته راج مری رام هي دائو

مك تينته راج سري رام بنرله كشد بيت مسمبهكن مبارخ ۲ پ اوله  
 تو بیدان توا مك مسمبه تو بیدان توا اداله سفرت ادندا توان  
 فترې سكونتم بوغا مستغكي ايت سدهله ساكيت برمالين ايت  
 سلامتله سده ادندا ايت حال انندا اية يغاد ظهير درفد كندوشن  
 ادندا ايت هاپ كراهه توانكو مك ميافله يغ ايلو كيه نماكن مك  
 راج سري رام فون مسندغر كن كات تو بیدان توا دمكين ايت  
 ترغنگله اي برفلو توبه برديم ديرپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي تو  
 بیدان توا بايقله اكو مسمبهكن مكالي لاڭي امفون توانكو كباوه  
 دولي يغمهاملي ميافله يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو اية مك تينته  
 راج سري رام منام ۲ يغ ايلو فيكر تو بیدان تواله مك كاه تو بیدان  
 توا امفون توانكو فد فيكران همب توا يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو  
 ايت كرن نكري برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام سري رام بنداپ  
 برنام توان فترې سكونتم بوغا مستغكي فترا برنام كرا كچيك امام  
 ترغنگا متله سده تو بیدان توا برداغ مسمبه كشد راج سري رام  
 دمكين ايت مك تو بیدان توا فون منمفونله باليق كاستان  
 يغيسر برتموله تمغكوغ دان اورغكاي بسر دان مكليبن اداله نما  
 فترا راج كيه اين كرا كچيك امام ترغنگا متله دپتاكله فد مكليبن  
 لشكر هلباغ رعية بالانترا يغدالم نكري سموپ حتي مسمفيله  
 توجه هاري لفس درفد برمالين ايت كرا كچيك فون لالوله اي  
 برجالن كبالي بسر برماين ۲ متله مسمفي عمرپ امفت فوله امفه  
 هاري اي فون لالوله مندايره نكريپ درفد مسمبه كمفوغ كشد مسمبه  
 كمفوغ درفد مسمبه دومن كشد مسمبه دومن درفد مسمبه تمفت كشد  
 مسمبه تمفت هاري مالم اي فون فولغ فد امستان هاري مسمبه اي

لیست باگی مشرف فترا راج کیت یغاد ظهیر فد ماس دیوامس  
 کتیک این کدیا درفد کندوخن بنداپ اداله فغایهاتن همب  
 داتو فترا راج کیت این کرا کالو بگیتو داتو فرگیله مغادف کفد  
 راج کیت مسمبهن میافله یغ ایلو دنماکن مک ماهوت داتو  
 تمغوغ دان لقسمان اورغکای بسر فردان منتري مکلین اورغبسر  
 برکتاله کفد تو بیدان توا تو بیدان توجه همب مکلین تیاداله  
 برانی فرگی مغادف راج مسمبهن حالپ فد فیکر همب مکلین  
 تو بیدان توجه فرگی مسمبهن کفد راج کیه مک کات بیدان  
 توجه یاداتو تمغوغ تیدقله همب داتو برانی مناکوت ماسختله  
 همب داتو مسمبهن کرن فتراپ ایت کرا جکلو بگیتو کات  
 تمغوغ داتو بیدان تواله کیت سورهن کرن ای همب توا  
 ملماپ مک کات بیدان توجه فرگیله تو بیدان توا کرن فترا  
 راج کیه این کرا یغاد فد ماس این کلوار درفد کندوخن بنداپ  
 کمدين میافله دنماکن مک بیدان توا فون فرگیله درجاوه مسرکن  
 دکه مدده دکه همفیرکن تیبا مک تله مسفی تو بیدان توا دبالیق  
 انچوغ امتان تمفت فرادوان راج مری رام مک کات راج مری  
 رام افله خبر کیت تو بیدان توا مک مسمبه بیدان امفون توانکو  
 بریبو۲ امفون مسمبه فاتک کباوه دولی یغماملی فاتک همب توا  
 معلومکن مسمبه اداله حال جک تیدق دسمبهن ماتی ایبو دان  
 هندق دسمبهن ماتی باف ماسختله همب توا این تاکوتپ  
 هندق مسمبهن کباوه دولی توانکو کالو جاخن منجادی کسلان  
 فاتک معلومکنله مسمبه فاتک این جکلو منغوغ مرک توانکو اکن  
 فاتک فاتک منمفونله کالو منجادی بمر کفد توانکو فاتک مسمبهن

رېوه گگي گمفينا عظمت بويين ميځ دان مالم تپاد برفتومس  
 مگل بويين گندغ گوځ دان چانغ ردف دان ريان بيولا کچافي  
 نوري دندي کوفق چراچف هر باب مهڅکا رېوه گگي ددالم  
 نگري مکليين انق يځ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان برصوک رپا ددالم  
 لافن ممبيلن بولن ايه مک اداله کشف سوات هاري توان فترې  
 مکنونم بوڅا منڅکي اداله ساکيت مديکيه ۲ هندق برمالين مک  
 ترهنتيله مگل فرماينن يغدوا بلس بځسا ايت.

القيصه — مک تر مېوتله فول دري حال توان فترې هندق  
 برمالين ايه مک تيته راج مري رام سيفکن داتو مگل امتان  
 کيت بنتڅکن همفران دان مگل ټيکر فاچر دان فرميداني دتغه  
 امتان يځ بسر گنتوڅ تاير لاڅيت ۲ امفت فناهب منته مده  
 تر ميف تمفت توان فترې هندق ساکيه ايت مک کات تيته  
 راج مري رام ياتو بيدان توجه دان داتو بيدان توا تو فاوڅ توجه  
 دان تو فاوڅ توا باواله توان فترې اين کتغه امتان يځسر دري بيلق  
 انجوڅن منته مده توان فترې دباوا کتغه امتان يځسر مک  
 برهيمفونله مگل تمڅگوڅ لقسمان دان منترې دودق براتور مڅوڅگو  
 توان فترې ساکيه ايه توجه هاري توجه مالم لمان ميځ سما مالم سما  
 مامق کدالافن هارين ممفيله کونن تغه هاري بونتر بايځ ۲ لشفله ساکيه  
 برمالين مک دليهب اوليه تو بيدان توجه دان تو بيدان توا تو  
 فاوڅ توجه دان تو فاوڅ توا اداله فترا راج مري رام ايت يڅاد  
 ظهير درفد کندوڅن بنداپ ايت ياييت ماکور کرا مېسر لځن  
 مک برکتاله تو بيدان توجه ياداتو تمڅگوڅ لقسمان اورڅکاي بسر  
 فردان منترې مکليينپ داتو مموا اورڅسر ۲ ماريله توان ۲ مکليين

برانق مندوڪڻ انق يڄ چافيق داتڄ برتوڄڪه يڄ بوٽا داتڄ برقمڻين  
 يڄ تولي داتڄ برتاپ يڄ ڪورف داتڄ مڃير مڪ تمڃوڄ فون  
 داتڄله مڃادف راج مري رام مڪ راج مري رام فون تله حاصيرله  
 دبالې بسر دودق داتس تڄه ڪرڄائ مڃگهسان دڄن مننتوماپ  
 مڪ تمڃوڄ فون برداتڄ مڃبه امڃون توانڪو بريبو ڪالي امڃون ڪباوه  
 دولي يڄمهامليا توانڪو توان فاتڪ افله فڪرڄائ فاتڪ دفڄگل  
 اين ڪوتا مناله يڄ روبه اتو فاريت مناله يڄ توڄگل اتو فاڏر مناله  
 يڄ ربه بالي مناله يڄ چنڊوڄ هاتف مناله يڄ بوچر دينديڄ مناله يڄ  
 فسوق لنتي مناله يڄ فاته تيڄ مناله يڄ فوٽس افله مسق  
 ڪسوڪران توانڪو اتو مومده دان تران لاونكه اتو مترو فرمق اتو  
 فپامونكه مڪ تيتنه راج مري رام تپاداله اف مسق ڪسوڪران  
 ڪيت داتو تمڃوڄ ادفون مڃب بيت تننوڄ تابوه لاراڄن ڄوڄ  
 فلاوڄ چانڄ فمڄگل ايت ڪرن هندق مڃيمفونڪن لشڪر هلبالڄ  
 رعيت بلنتتر ددالم نڄري ڪيت اين مڪ هندقله دهيمفونڪن  
 مڄل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب ڪرن هندق برموڪا ۲ن  
 مڪلين قوم ڪلورڄ صابت هندي تولن ڪيت ماڪن ۲ ڪرن توان  
 فترې مڪونتم بوڄا متڄڪي انق توان دتو ايت مده مڃندوڄ  
 ڪيرام بهارو تيڄ بولن ڪهندق ڪيه ڪفد داتو ددالم لافن ڪسميلن  
 بولن اين ڪيت برموڪا ۲له مڃيلڄ ۲ بولن ختمله فغاڄي مڃمبليه  
 ڪربو لمبو ڪمبيڄ ايتنيڪ هاپم ڪيت ماڪن ۲ متله مده برتيتنه راج  
 مري رام دمڪين ايت مڪ بايقله ڪات مڄل اورڄسرم  
 مڪ برمسما ۲ موڪاله مڪلين لشڪر هلبالڄ رعيت تنترا ددالم  
 نڄري تنجوڄ بوڄا ڪلوارله مڪلين فرماينن يڄدوا بلس بڄسا



ساوهن برلاير فولغ باليك كنكري تنجوغ بوغا براف لماپ برلاير  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم ميخ مالم فون مالم مسميله  
 توجه هاري كدلافنن مك تيباله كنكري تنجوغ بوغا كچمباتن  
 لارغ راج مري رام مك برلا بوهله ساوه فراهويغ توجه بوه ايت  
 مك سگراله براغكت نايك فولغ كرومهپ كدالم امتنان يغ بسر  
 كميليك انجوغن امتنان انجوغ فيرق جمالا گنتي براتف تيلي  
 بردنديغ كچ بركومونچق اننن برتاتهكن رقنا متوما نيكم برامبي ۲  
 متيارا تمغه فرادوان راج مري رام دوا لايكي امتري مك مكليين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان مكليين لشكرهلبالغ فون ماسيخ ۲ فولغله كرومهپ  
 دمكين جوگ مكليين رعيت بلتنننرا فون فولغله كرومهپ  
 شهدان مستله ببراف لماپ مده راج مري رام فولغ درفد  
 برفوكس ۲ كلاوت كوالا نكري تنجوغ بوغا منچهاري فلباغي كارغ  
 كاراغن لاوت برباغي ۲ جنيس مائيك فرمكائن اد بهارو توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك توان فتري فون براوبهله فيعل فراغي لاکون  
 يعني درفد ماكن دان مينومپ مك اد كيپرام مبولن لماپ براوبه  
 لاکوپ ايه مك راج مري رام فون كلوارله دردالم بيليق انجوغن  
 كدالم امتنان يغ بسر لغسوغ ماسق كروغ كلوار كبالي بسر بالي  
 ملبيننننغ توجه رواغ توجه فمانه ملله بورغ تريغ موئويجان مات  
 مننننننغ سلجغ كودا برلاري فنجغ باليپ مك راج مري رام فون  
 مننننننغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاو غ چانغ فمگيل مك برهيمفونله  
 مكليين اورغ بسر كدالم نكري تمگوغ لقسمان اورغ كاي بسر فردان  
 منننننننري مكليين لشكرهلبالغ رعيت بلتننننرا فنوه مسق بالي  
 كچيك دان بالي بسر توها دان مودا لايكي ۲ دان فرمفوان يغ

فرمیدائي اية مك دباكرله فونتوخ چندان گهارو كمپن باروس يځ  
 سام جادي دغندي دان دهامسقله دين يځ فنجڅ مهستا جاري  
 مانيس بسرپ باځي لځن مسموپ باځي ايمو تاځن منته مده  
 دهامسقله دين اية مك دفوليه دځن تفوخ تاور مك دتگشكنله  
 داتس فتران ايت منته مده دتگشكنن دين ايت دلكتله دځن  
 افي تله مده لكټ دين اية دامبل تفوخ تاور دفوليهكنن دين  
 ايت منته اية دتابور برتپه برمس كوپيت مك راج لقسمان فون  
 دامبل كنله كاين فوته فنجڅ دلافن هستاد تاريك دبوټكن تودوخپ  
 اي فون برتيلقله تله براف لماي برتيلك ايت كيټ ۲ دروټه  
 ظهر مسفي وقتو عصر مك راج مري رام فون تورنله كدوا لاکي  
 امترې ترجون كدالم تلاگ ايت منته بځيټه دري دالم تلاگ اية  
 لغسوخله جادي اورځ باليق مسفرت مديلام مك راج لقسمان فون  
 مسموكا تودځن مسرت دفادمكنله دين اية مك بركتاله راج لقسمان  
 هي مكليين اورځسېر دان مگل لشكر هلبالځ رعيت بلتنټرا  
 مگراله ميف كټه تورن كفراهو وقتو ماس اينيله ماو مگره كټه  
 مك مكليين اورځسېر ۲ فون دان لشكر هلبالځ رعيت بلتنټرا  
 فون مگراله دځن مسكجف ايت براځكت تورن كفراهو مسمواو راج  
 مري رام ايت كدوا لاکي امترې منته مسفي كتفي لاوت دكاكي  
 بوكيت ايت مك تورنله كسمفن توندا بركايوه كفراهو دري جاوه  
 مسركن دكه مده دكه مسميله تيبا كفراهو مك نايقله راج مري رام  
 توان فترې مكوټم بوځا منځكي ايت كفراهو مك مكليين اورځ  
 بسر ۲ فون دان مكليين لشكر هلبالځ رعيت بلتنټرا فون هابس  
 نايك كفراهو مكټيك اية مك فراهو يځ توجه بوه فون دبغرله

لقسمان هي ماء اينغ توا سيفكن همب فرتام تیکر فاچر مهلي  
 فرميداني مهلي فتران مائو دين سباثغ تفوغ تاور ساتو برتیه  
 برامس کوپيت متله مدله مدی دميفکن اوله ماء اينغ توا  
 مکتیک ایه جوگ براثکه کفرا هو مک راج لقسمان فون ملغکله  
 تورن کفرا هو هندق فرگی برلاير کلاوت کوالا نگرې تنجوغ بوغا  
 ایه متله مسفيله راج لقسمان کفرا هو مک دبوغکرله ساوه مک  
 برلايرله راج لقسمان مک درغکله دايو غ امفت فوله امفت مک  
 فرا هو ایه فون ملنچرله مشرت فوچق دلونچورکن بلوت دکنيل  
 ایکور باگی کومیغ فوتس تالین لالت هگگف ترگنچیر بورغ تربغ  
 دافت دتغکف اغین لالو دافه دلمفر کهادف جاتوه کبالکغ  
 مسبب لا چون فرا هو ایه برا فله لمان برلاير ایه مکیرام توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم میغ مسا مالم فون مسا تباداله برهنتي ۲ توجه هاري  
 مامق کلافن مسفيله راج لقسمان دلاوت کاکي بوکیت ایه متله  
 مسفی مک برلا بوهله ساوه فرا هو راج لقسمان ایه مک راج لقسمان  
 فون مگراله تورن کسمفن توندا ددایو غله مسفن توندا ایه متله  
 مسفيله کتفی تانه دارتن دکاکي بوکیت ایت مک راج لقسمان  
 فون نایقله کاتس بوکیت ایه براف لماپ مکیرام ۲ درفاگی هاري  
 مسفيله وقه ظهر مک تیماله دکمونچق بوکیت دتفی تلاگ ایت  
 مک برتینته راج لقسمان کفد اورغ بسر ۲ ایه هي لقسمان اورغکاي  
 بسر فردان منتري مگراله بنتغ تیکر فاچر این مک دبنتغ اوله  
 اورغکاي بسر تیکر فاچر ایه دان فرميداني مک دلتکنله فتران  
 ایت مک راج لقسمان فون نایقله کاتس تیکر فاچر فرميداني  
 مغادف کفد فتران ایه متله راج لقسمان دودق داتس تیکر فاچر

بوکیت ایت کفراهو متله تيبا نايقله کائس سمفن توندا مک  
 دکايوهله سمفن دري جاوه مسرکن دکه متله سمفيله تو تمغوڭ  
 کفراهو مک کات تمغوڭ کفد جوړو باتو فراهو بوڅکرله ساوه کيه  
 بلاير باليک فولغ کنگري تنجوڭ بوڅا مغمبيل راج لقسمان مک  
 برلايرله براف ۲ لمان مکيرام توجه هاري توجه مالم ميڅ سما مالم  
 فون سما مک مامق کدلافن هارين تو تمغوڭ بلاير ایت دري  
 جاوه سمفيله دکت متله تيباله تمغوڭ کچمباتن لارڅ راج مري  
 رام دنگري تنجوڭ بوڅا مک دلايوهله ساوه ايه متله مده برلابوه  
 ساوه مک تمغوڭ فون مگراله نايک کبالي بسر مغادف کفد  
 راج لقسمان مک برکتاله راج لقسمان افله خبر کيت داتو تمغوڭ  
 يغدائڅ کماري اين مک ماهوت تمغوڭ امفونله اغکو برېمو  
 امفون ادفون ميب فاتيک همب توا برباليق فولغ کنگري اين  
 مغادف توان فاتيک مفرت حالپ ککندا راج مري رام کدوا  
 لاکي امتري مدهله منجادي کرا دکمونچق بوکيت دتفي لاوت  
 ایت ميب مندي اير تلاگ ایت مک ايتله ميب فاتيک  
 برباليق کماري اين مغمبيل توان فاتيک کرن فيکر فاتيک مروت  
 مکلين اورڅمسرم دان لشکرهلبالغ رعيت بلتننرا مکلين جکلو  
 تباد اغکو دمپلاکن مغمبيل ککندا ایت فد فيکر فاتيک مسوا  
 نسچاي ککله اي منجادي کرا ایت مک فد وقتو فاتيک تگلکن  
 ایت تباداله اي مدرکن دپرين فرمپلاکنله توان فاتيک فرگي  
 برلاير بيرله فاتيک تېڅگل توڅگو استان راج کيه مک کات راج  
 لقسمان بايقله همب فون بولله فرگي دغن مکتیک اين مک  
 راج لقسمان فون برمپفله هندق فرگي برلاير مک برکتاله راج

ادفون راج مري رام داتس فوکو توالغ دغن توان فتري سکونت  
 بوغا منغکي ایه ریوه گنگی گمفیتاله عظمت بویین برموک ریا کدوان  
 ملومشت ۲ ترجون درفد سوات داهن کفد سوات داهن مک  
 حیران عجا یبله سکلین اورغ بسر سرت لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلنتنرا  
 ایت مک کات تمغگوغ امفونله توانکو بریو کالی امشون هارف  
 اکن دامشونله سمبه همب نوها کفد وقة هاري این سگراله توانکو  
 بالیک تورن کبومي کنغله توانکو نام یغ بالیک کارن توانکو راج بسر  
 منغ فرنته نگري تنجوغ بوغا اوسهکن ای تورن مملوق لاگی برتمبه  
 سوکا ریاپ تیاداله ای سدراکن دیرین لاگی فد وقتو ماس ایت  
 مک برکتاله تمغگوغ دغن لقسمان اورغکای بسر دغن فردان  
 منتري سرت سگل لشکر هلبالغ سکلین افاله حالپ کیت این  
 راج کیت مده منجادی کرا افاله فیکران کیه ماسیغ ۲ فد هاري  
 این مک کات فردان منتري همب فیکر داتو فد هاري این  
 بایقله فولغ داتو تمغگوغ لایرکن فراهو مبهه فولغ بالیک کنگری  
 تنجوغ بوغا دافتکن راج لقسمان افله حال کیت کفد هاري این  
 فیکر همب جکلو تیاد دامبل توان کیت راج لقسمان دباوای  
 کماری فستیلله راج کیت کل منجادی کرا مک دغن سبب ایه  
 بایقله دتو فرگی امبل راج لقسمان دان دتو تیغگل منغکو امتان  
 راج کیت مک راج لقسمان ایه سورهنله داتغ کماری دغن  
 سگراپ همب تیغگل دغن لقسمان اورغکای بسر دغن لشکر  
 هلبالغ سکلین رعیت بلنتنراپ برتوغکو دان برجاگ مغاول  
 مملیهرا راج کیت یغداتس فوکو توالغ این ایتله کفد فیکر همب  
 مک کات تمغگوغ بایقله مک تمغگوغ فون سگراله تورن دراتس

بسر فردان منتري مامبيخ ۲ فون تورنله كسمفن توندا برکايوه ممباوا  
 راج مري رام توان فترې مسكونتم بوغا منتغي متله تيباله  
 ككاكي بركة ايه كنانه دارت مك مگراله منداكي بوكية ايه مان ۲  
 اورغ يغ توها ۲ تيغل منغكو فراهو يغ توجه بوه ايه يغ منتغه  
 دفراهو يغ منتغه دتانه دارت تيغل دكاكي بوكه ايه مك راج  
 مري رام فون برجالنله نايك كاتس بوكه ايه درفاغي ۲ ممفي  
 كفو قنوطهور بهاروله تيبا كاتس كمونچق ايت متله تيبا  
 دكمونچق بوكية ايت بهاروله ممفي كتفي تلاگ ايه مك دليهنله  
 اوله توان فترې مسكونتم بوغا منتغي اير تلاگ منغوهرله مشرت  
 كاه راج لقسمان موافقون تباد برمالهن مك توان فترې فون  
 ترسيديقله ددالم هاتين هندق مندي اير تلاگ ايه مك تباداله  
 ممفه اي برداغ ممبه كفو موامين راج مري رام ايفون ترجونله  
 كدالم تلاگ ايه متله مده اي ترجون كدالم تلاگ ايه مك توان  
 فترې فون مودهله منجادي كرا مك دليه اوله راج مري رام  
 امترين مده منجادي كرا منجه فوكو توالغ مك فيكرله ددالم  
 هاتي راج مري رام بنافله حال اكو اين امترېكو مده منجادي  
 كرا جك دمكين اكو فون بايقله ترجون كدالم تلاگ اين مك  
 ايفون ترجونله كدالم تلاگ ايه افبيل بغكية منجاديله كرا لالو منجه  
 فوكو توالغ ايه كدوا لاکي امترې تله منجادي كرا مك مسكين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ فون تمغوغ لقسمان اورغكاي بسر فردان منتري  
 مسكين لشكرهلبالغ رعية بلنمترا مبايق اد مسيتو كچيك دان  
 سرتوها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان ممواپ هابس برثريق  
 مناخيس ممواپ مليهنن راجن مده منجادي كرا لاکي امترې



بلاک ممواپ مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنتراپ کارن اف  
 میپ باگی سفرت اتق توان داتو توان فتری مکوئتم بوغا  
 متغکی هندق نایک کائس بوکت ایه هندق ملیه هولو موغی  
 ایه تلاگ یغ داتس کمونچق بوکته ایه متله موده برتینه راج سری  
 رام دمکین ایت کفد اورغ بسرپ مک دماهوت اوله تمغگوغ  
 لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتری بایقله توانکو فاتک مکلین  
 فون هندق جوگ ملیهتپ تلاگ ایه کارن منغرکن تیتته سری  
 فادک ککندا ایه متله مده تمغگوغ برکات دمکین ایه دغن راج  
 مک تمغگوغ فون برمبداله کفد مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال  
 تنترا ایت دمکین هی مگل لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا کیت  
 ایسو هاری فاکي ۲ برمیفله کیه مامیغ ۲ ماکن دان مینم فاکي هاری  
 هندق مگرا کارن راج کیه هندق برجال نایک کائس بوکته ایه  
 هندق ملیهت تلاگ متله مده تمغگوغ برکات دمکین ایه هاری  
 فون سیغل مک مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنترا مکلین  
 فون یرمیفله ماکن دان مینم کچیک دان بسر توها دان مودا  
 لاکي ۲ فرمفوان متله مده ماکن دان مینم ایه مک هاری فون  
 تگگی فنوهله فادغ فانس مکیرا ۲ متهاری ایه تگکین تولیه تگگال  
 مک مکلین اورغ فون مامیغ ۲ تورنله کسمفن توندا توجه بوه  
 سمن برکایوه براغکوت اورغ مغنتر ککاکي بوکیه ایه متله مده  
 هابس لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا ایت هابس نایک کدارت  
 منبس جالن نایک کبوکته ایه مک بهاروله راج سری رام دان توان  
 فتری مکوئتم بوغا متغکی کدوا لاکي استریپ براغکت تورن  
 کسمفن توندا مک مکلین اورغ بسر ۲ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ کای

براف لماپ مکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ برلاير ایتہ مک سمفیلہ  
کتغہ لاوت مک برفوکس ۲ لہ سگل اورغیش مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان  
مامیغ ۲ تورنلہ کسمفن توندا مغمیل کارغ کارغن لاوت فلہاگی  
جنیس برموک ریالہ مکلین بودق یغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ لاکي ۲  
دان فرمفوان برگورو جناک مراتا ۲ لاوت ایت سمنتارا منچاری  
کارغ کارغن لاوت ایتہ برموک ریا دان برفوکس ۲ دلاوت ایتہ مکیرا ۲  
توجہ هاري لمان متلہ سمفیلہ مدہ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ دلاوت  
مک سمفی کدلافن مالہ مک برکات توان فتری مکونتہم بوخا  
متغکی کفد موامیپ راج مری رام دمکینلہ سمبہپ امفون  
توانکو ادالہ فاتک معلومکن سمبہ کباوہ قاوس تافق کاکي توان  
فاتک جکلواد منجادی بنر امفون کرنیا توانکو اکن فاتک ادالہ  
فاتک دغر کات مری فادک ککندا راج لقسمان دھولو اد ایر تورن  
دراٹس گونخ ایتہ مک دھولوپ ایتہ تلاگ مک کالوکن اد امفون  
کرنیا توانکو کفد فاتک مک ماسختلہ براہی فاتک ہندق ملیہت  
تلاگ موغی ایتہ یغ دھولو داتس کمونچق گونخ ایتہ دانلاکي کات  
مرفادک ککندا راج لقسمان ایر تلاگ ایتہ ہیچو بیرو ورناپ لاگی  
توالغ دوا باتغ دتفی تلاگ ایتہ اینتلہ سمبہپ فاتک ہندق ملیہتن  
تلاگ ایتہ اتو ایاکہ اتو تیاد باگی سفرت کات مری فادک ککندا  
ایت مک کات راج مری رام بایقلہ بیت فون ہندق جوگ  
ملیہتپ تلاگ ایت کارن سمبہ ادندا ایتہ دمکینلہ مک راج  
مری رام فون لالو برتیتہ کفد اورغ بسرپ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ  
کاي بسر فردان منتری دان کفد مکلین لشکر ہلبالغپ مکلین  
رعیت بال تمنتراں ادفون کیت ایسو فاگی هاري باغون جاگ

رام مځناڪن فڪاين هاري فون مسمفي تغه هاري بونتر بايغ ۲ مک  
 ملڻڪهله راج مري رام هندق فرڳي برلاير دڪناڪن لڻڪه مدڻ بدمين  
 انق اولر بريليت دڪاڪي انق لغ تربڻ مپڻسوغ اڃين ملڻڪه كهدف  
 دوا لڻڪه باليڪ ڪبلڪڻ ملڻڪه كهدف تندا منڻگلڪن نڱري تنڇوڻ  
 بوڻا دوا لڻڪه باليڪ ڪبلڪڻ تندا برباليڪ ڪنڱري تنڇوڻ بوڻا  
 ملڻڪه ڪاڪي يڻ ڪانن بردرين ڇڻڱي دڪيري ملڻڪه ڪاڪي يڻ ڪيري  
 بردرين ڇڻڱي دڪانن ترين دادا يڻ بيداغ تلمفي جاري يڻ  
 هالوس دڪناڪن لڻڪه منوگل ڪاچڻ ترڪنا ليڻڻڻ منابور بايم منته  
 تيباله راج مري رام تورن ڪفراهر مک دبڱرله ساوه فراهو يڻ توجه  
 بواه ايه باتو ساوه برتن تيڱ بهرا تالي ساوه فنڇڻڻ ليم راتس  
 منته منده دبڱر ساوه مک دفالوله ڱندڻ دتيوفله مرونفي دفوڪله  
 ڱوڻ دان چانڻ ريوه ڱڱ عظميت مڪلين بويي بويين فرمائين  
 دوا بلس بڻسا مک دتيڱهله ڱندڻ لاڱو منايوڻ ڱالا ڱنڇر  
 ڱڱوييڻ دڪناڪن تڱهه اڱڻ تربڻ ايه ۲ فولڻ مراڇو دوا بلس  
 بڻسا لاڱو ددالم مک مڪلين لشڪرهلبلانڻ رعيت بال تنترا فون  
 مموڪل مريم ڱاتق فورو ڪنتم تبوليلا تمباڱ مسمفر فڱهاپيس نماپ  
 مريم ايت بردنتوم بديل يڻ بسر بدرف بديل يڻ ڪچيڪ باڱي  
 فناڪ برتبه يڱامت بايڪ جادي مک فلوروپ مندي دموڱي  
 تنڇوڻ بوڻا ايه باڱي مسمرفت هاري هوڃن فاڱي هاري مک فراهو  
 يڻ توجه بوه ايتفون مرڱڪوهله داڻوڻ امڱه فوله امڱه باڱي فوڇو  
 دلنڇرڪن باڱي بلوت دڪتيل اڪور باڪي ڱومبڻ فوتس تالي لالت  
 هيڱڱف ترڱنڇير بورڻ تربڻ دافه دتڱف اڃين لالو دافه دليمفر  
 مک دليمفر كهدف ڃاته ڪبلڪڻ ماڱنله امه لاريپ فراهو ايت

فولق کريس سمشان کنجا ايواس کنجا منمفخ فوئيخ برفوتر  
 سمديريپ رتي مایت دوا سمنجور دفکل فامور جنجي دتغه لام  
 جلاله دتننوڅ فامور اليڅ ترديري سمنديريپ برسمبوت  
 فنجوت فوته بوکنن بېي مبارخ بېي ۲ له فغنجيخ فنتو کعبه الله  
 دتمفا انق نبي الله ادم دهولو هنجور دتافق تاخن دتمفا دهوجخ  
 جاري مک دسفوه دغن اير بوڅا دسفوه دا فر چينا تورن بېسا  
 دراتس لاڅيت داسم دهولو اير ماتي ايکن دايکور اير مک  
 ترامبل فدخ لغ فغوڅکڅ مک ايتله فکايڼ راج سري رام مک  
 ترامبيلله تڅکولو بولخ هولو بولخ فلاڅي بسالو الي رمبغ تغه  
 دندم تاء موده اد موات فنچا تاء موده چک موده دنيا قيامت  
 بوکنپ تنون مبارخ تنون تنون بندا دري مودا چوکف فرندو  
 دغن فريندخ چوکف حکمت مولا چادي عاشق مکمفوخ مي  
 فوتر ليمن اسم گارم اهدن مابو مفاليت گيلا سري گگي دحا  
 فون اونس اد ترسورت دميتوايتله فکايڼ راج سري رام متله  
 مده راج سري رام مځناکن فکايڼ مک ترامبل فولق کايڼ کيندخ  
 کيندو کيندخ کياني کايڼ خاصا گنتا فوالم بوکنپ تنون مبارخ  
 تنون تنون اورخ يڅ برايڅ گنتي اورخ يڅ برفاروه دالم  
 تمفايڼ تغه لاوت مهاري موده توکڅ دبوته تباد مياف  
 تور تالان بوکنپ فاکي راج ۲ مکارڅ اين فاکي راج زمان  
 دهولو مدي لام دچمور برتمبه بامه درندم برتمبه کريخ اد  
 کويک مديکت برچرومت اوسهکن کورخ برتمبه هرگ مراتس  
 ريل فميلي بنخ دتيتيق امبون متيتيق ماهستا بنخ منجخ  
 کوموت اخين سلاتن داغ مپلسيکن متله مده راج سري

باوا کن انق اورغیغ ممودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان تمباهن فول لاین  
 درفد ایت فلباگی فرماینن یغاد حاضیر ددالم نگرې هندق  
 باواکن جوگ کفد راج مک ددالم تیگ هاری تیگ مالم سگل  
 اورغ فون دانغله مغادف راج سکلین رعیه بلا تنترا درې هوجغ نگرې  
 سمفی کفغکل نگرې فنوه مسق بالي کچیک بالي بسر بالي  
 ملنتغ مک راج فون ممیلیه اورغیغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ یغ لاکي ۲  
 بودق یغ مودا ۲ فرمشوان مدغ ایلوله مدده دفنچت نیکج منته  
 میفله برموات فراهو بلنجا فلباگی فرمکانن سکلین براس بکل  
 فرگی برفوکس ۲ دان سگل بودق ۲ یغ مودا ۲ فون ریوه گگق گمفیة  
 عظمت بوپیپ دغن سگل فلباگی فرماینن دان سگل بوپیپ ۲  
 یغ دوا بلس بغسا مک ایسو هارین ایه راج سري رام فون برمیفله  
 مک برهیمشونله سکلین اورغ بسر ۲ فردان منتری دان سکلین  
 فغگاوا انق راج ۲ دان لشکر هلمالغ رعیت بلا تنتراپ منته مدده  
 میف حاضیر بالک ممواپ مک راج سري رام فون میفله مغانن  
 فلباگی فکاین ۲ ترامیل سلوار برادواغگی نماپ فیسق برفیسوغ  
 مسندیریپ براتس جرمین دفغگغ بریب چرمین دکاکي منابور  
 مراتا بدان چرمین بسر منورت فیسق ایه فکاین راج سري رام  
 ترامیل فولق کاین ایکه فیگغ کاین چندی جنتن فنچغ تغه تیگ  
 فوله تیگ فوله دغن رمبو رمبوپ تیگ کالی مهاری براوبه  
 ورناب فاگی ۲ ورن امبون تغه هاری ورن لمباووغ فتغ ۲ ورن میپی  
 ایه فکاین راج سري رام ترامیل فولق باجو بلدو کسمبا مورف  
 تیگ کالی منولق سري توجه کالی منولق فاتی تیگ تاهن  
 داغ بلایر فاتی لکت تافق تاغن ایه فکاین راج سري رام ترامیل

نوکھ فون فرگیلہ مندافتکن تمغگوخ درجاوہ مسرکن دکہ مدہ  
 دکت مسفی تیبا کہلامن تمغگوخ لغسوخ نایک مغادف مسہبہ  
 یاداتو مشرت فراہو یخ دائو مبدان دھولوایہ سودھلہ سیف  
 دان مدہ لغسوخ تورن کائر مدی مدہ برماوہ دجمباتن لارخ  
 راج گیت مک کات تمغگوخ بایقلہ مک ای فون فرگیلہ مغادف  
 راج درجاوہ مسرکن دکت مدہ دکت لغسوخ تیبا درجاوہ  
 منچنچوخ دولی مدہ دکت لغسوخ مہمبہ تراخکت قدم جاری  
 مشولہ جاری مشرت مومون میرہ کنچوف مشرت مولور باکوخ  
 امفون توانکو بریب کالی امفون ادالہ فاتک معلومکن مسہبہ کیاوہ  
 دولی توانکو یغمہ مالی ادالہ باگی مشرت تینتہ توانکو فراہو یخ  
 توجہ بوہ ایت سودھلہ سیف مک کات راج بایقلہ مک راج فون  
 برتیتہلہ کتاب یاداتو تمغگوخ وقتو ماس ہاری این بیت مننتا  
 ہمفونکنلہ کفد داتو انق اورغیخ مودا ۲ لاکھ ۲ دان فرمشوان ددالم  
 توجہ ہاری این جوگ ہندق دھیمفون کبالی بسر مرت مکلین  
 فلہاگی فرمائین کیہ یغاد حاضیر مدی مننتیاس فد ماس این  
 گنداغ مرونی ربب کچافی موری دندی ردف ربان چراچف گوخ  
 دان چانغ تاوق ۲ فرمائین ہندقلہ دھیمفونکن درھوجغ نگری  
 کفشگل نگری مک مسہبہ تمغگوخ بایک توانکو تینتہ فاتک جنچوخ  
 مسبولہ ۲ دان داتس باتو کفلا فاتک مک تمغگوخ فون منمفونلہ بالیک  
 کرومہن ستلہ مسفی کرومہن مک ایفون مپورھکن تبدیل بزکرہ کفد  
 مکلین فغہولو یخ ددالم دائرہ نگری تنچوخ بوغا برکھندکن  
 انق اورغیخ مودا ۲ لاکھ ۲ دان فرمشوان مک تبدیل فون فرگیلہ  
 بزکرہ مندافتکن مکلین فغہولو ۲ مپمفیکن مبدات تمغگوخ مننتا



هندقله مده سيف دغن تياد بوله تياد کارن اي هندق ممباو  
 انق امترين بلاير کلاوت برفوکس ۲ منچهاري فلباغي کاراغ کاراغ  
 لاوت مائه نيکا جنيس فلباغي فرمکان لاوت ايه مک اينله ميبين  
 مک توکغ همب فغگل دائغ ماري اين هندقله مگرا فاء توکغ  
 ددالم توجه هاري اين فراهو لاوت ايه هندقله موده دغن تياد  
 بوله تياد کارن راج کيت فون ببراف مده لمان اي منچادي  
 راج ممرنته نكري تنجوغ بوغا اين داتس کرجان مگهسان دغن  
 مچهترا دان منتوصاپ تياد فرنه اي مپوره کيت بکرج بهارو  
 اينله اي برکهندق کفد همب رعيت مک همب رعيت فون  
 جنجوغله تيتهمپ ايه دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس باتو کفلا کيت مک  
 کيت کرجاکنله مائه سي نكري رامي ۲ مپمفيکن کهندق توان کيه  
 ايه مک بارغ اف کتيدان بلنجا توکغ يغ هندق مگرچاکن فراهو  
 ايه امبلله کفد همب مک کات توکغ بايقله بوليله همب کرجاکن  
 دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس مپدا داتو ايت مک توکغ فون باليک  
 کرومهمپ مغمبل مگل فرکاکنس توکغ يغ هندق دکرجاکن فراهو  
 يغ توجه بوه ايه مک ايسو هارين ايه توکغ فون بکرجاله ممباله  
 فراهو ۲ ايت امفت فوله امفت توکغ بکرج مک برافله لام توکغ  
 بکرج ممباله فواهو ايه مکيرام توجه هاري توجه مالم تياد برهننتي  
 ظهور دان عصر مپيغ دان مالم هاپ برهننتي ماکن دان مينم  
 مهاج متله مافي توجه هاري کدلافنن فراهو فون مودهله مدي  
 مپفپ لغسوغ دتورنکن کائير دلا بوه ساوه دچمباتن لارغ راج  
 مري رام متله مده سيف فراهو توجه بوه مده دتورنکن کائير  
 بلا بوه ساوه دچمباتن راج مري رام دنگري تنجوغ بوغا مک

هاري فون ميغله مك راج سري رام فون برلاري ۲ له كدالم روغ  
 كلوار كباالي بسر بالي ملنتغ مننتوڭ تابوه لارڭ گوڭ فلاوڭ چانغ  
 فمگيل مك داتغله تمگوڭ لقسماں اورڭ كاي بسر مغادف كقد  
 راج سري رام دري جاوه منچنچوڭ دولي سده دكة لغسوڭ مپمبه  
 تراڭكه قدم جاري مشوله كنچوف سفرت سولور باكوڭ جاري  
 سفرت موسون ميره دمكينله مپمپ تو تمگوڭ امفون  
 توانكو بريب كالي امفون مپمبه فاتك كباوه دولي يغمامللي  
 توانكو توان فاتك يڭ مرتق باتو كڙلا فاتك افاله تيته فاتك  
 دفڭيل مك ماهوت راج سري رام ادفون يڭ بيت فڭيلكن  
 داتو ۲ ايه فد وقتو هاري اين بيه منتا سيفكن توجه بوه فراهو  
 لاوت دغن سگراپ هندقله سده ددالم توجه هاري اين كارن  
 بيه هندق مپباوا اتق داتو توان فتري سكونتم بوڭا مستڭي  
 بلاير كلاوت برفوكس ۲ منچهاري فلباڭي كارڭ كراڭن لاوت مانيك  
 جنيس فلباڭي فرمكاني لاوت ايه مك اينله مپمپ مك بيت  
 هندق سگرا مديكه سيفكن فراهو ايه ددالم توجه هاري اين تباد  
 بوله تباد مك ماهوت تمگوڭ بايقله سفرت تيته توانكو ايه فاتك  
 جنچوڭله مبوله ۲ پ داتس باتو كڙلا فاتك مك لالو تمگوڭ فون  
 منمفونله فولڭ كرومهن مك منته مسمفي تمگوڭ كرومهن مك  
 ايفون مڭكيلله توڭخ امفت فوله امفه اورڭ منته داتغله توڭخ مك  
 كات توڭخ يا داتو اف فكرجائن همب داتو دفڭيل مپدا داتڭ  
 كماري اين مك كات تمگوڭ ادفون همب مڭگل فاه توڭخ يڭ  
 امفه فوله امفه اورڭ اين بهوا راج كيه مڭگل همب تادي كده هاري  
 اين اي منتا سيفكن فراهو توجه بوه ددالم توجه هاري اين

د فولیه ایت د تابور برتیه براس کوپیه مک دامشپ دغن کمین  
 سده ایه ایفون مناریقله تودغ مک برتیلقله ای دغن مملو<sup>۱</sup> توبهن  
 سرت بریدیم دیرین براف<sup>۲</sup> لمپ درفد فهون فتغ سمفیله فد  
 وقتو دینی هاری مک ایفون بهاروله مهبوک تودشپ مک کات  
 راج سری رام یا ابغکو راج لقسمان بگیمان ددالم فتوان دان  
 فیکران مندافت ابغ یغ دامنتکن اورغ توهام کفد ابغ اداکه ادیق  
 براوله اتق اتو تیاد مک ماهوت راج لقسمان یا ادیشکو اد جوگ  
 براوله دکر نیایی الله ادیق مندافت اتق دغن ادند توان فتری  
 سکونتیم بوخا منتغکی ایت تنافی هندقله ادیق سیفکن فراهو توجه  
 بوه فراهو لاوت هندق برفوکس<sup>۳</sup> کلاوت منچهاری فلباگی کارغ  
 کراغن لاوت فلباگی مکانن سائیکا جنیس فرمکانن ستله سوده  
 ایه جک ادیق هندق فرگی کلاوت ایت هندقله دهمفونکن اتق  
 اورغ یغ مودام<sup>۴</sup> لاکي<sup>۵</sup> دان فرمفوان دان همفونکن فرمائین یغ  
 دوا بلس بغسا ددالم نگرې گندغ سرونی ردف ربان دان کچافی  
 بیولا نوری دندی گوغ دان چانغ مگل فلباگی فرمائین ددالم  
 نگرې جکلو ادیق هندق فرگی بلایر کلاوت ایه ستله سمفی کلاوت  
 ایه مک اد مسوه بوکت دتفی لاوت ایه مک اد اتق ایر تورن  
 دراتس بوکت ایه دان داتس بوکته اد مواوت تلاگ لیمفه درفد  
 تلاگ اینله منجادی ایر صوغی ایه ادفون ایر تلاگ ایه هیچو  
 بیروورن ایرپ مک اداله دتفی تلاگ ایه توالغ دوا باتغ جکلو  
 بارغکالی ادیق تیبا ملیه<sup>۶</sup> تلاگ ایه جاغنله ابغ مندی ایر تلاگ  
 ایه جک دمندی منجادی کرا مک ماهوت راج سری رام بایقله  
 مک منتله هابسله ممبه راج لقسمان کفد ادیقن یغدمکین ایه مک

دگنتوخله لاغیة ۲ دان دگنتوڅ تابیر امفت فندهب مک دبوائله  
 فتران دتغه امتان مک کات راج سري رام بايقله مک ایفون  
 برتیتله کفد ماء اینغ توها یاماء اینغ کاچوله برتیه بوات برس کوپیة  
 بوات تفوڅ تاور بوات دین مباتغ فنجڅ مهستا جاري مانیس  
 بسرپ باځي لځن سمبو باځي ایبو تاځن مک کتاکن کفد بنتار دالم  
 میفکن امتان بنتځن تیکر فاچر فرمیداني گنتوڅ تابیر امفت  
 فندهب دان گنتوڅ لاغیت ۲ متله سده اولس تیغ امفت باتغ  
 مک دبنتغله فتران دتغه امتان مک سدهله دمیف اوله  
 ماء اینغ توها دتغه امتان یغ بسر ایت سفرت یغدیتنهکن راج  
 سري رام دان راج لقسمان ایت مک ماء اینغ توها فون بالقله  
 مغادف راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان میمبه امفون توانکو باځي  
 سفرت تینته توانکو مپوره میف کفد فاتک هب توها یغ هینا  
 درفد اورڅ مکلین ایت سدهله فاتک میفکن مک کات راج  
 سري رام دان راج لقسمان بايقله متله ایت هاري فاځي فون مسرکن  
 تځگي هاري تځگي مسرکن فتغ هاري فتغ سمفيله مالم سکیرام  
 لفس وقتو عیسا مک راج لقسمان فون براځکتله کتغه امتان مک  
 نایقله کائس مغگهسان مغادف کفتران مک دامبلله کمپن اوله  
 راج لقسمان کمپن باروس مک دباکرله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو مک  
 دباکرله کمپن باروس ترامبل تفوڅ تاور مک دامفله دځن کمپن  
 باروس دمیرمکن کفتران دفولیهکن متله سده دفولیه فتران  
 ایت دځن تڅوڅ تاور بهاروله دتځککن دین دتابور برتیه برس  
 کوپیة سده ایت بهارو دلکه دځن افی سده لکه دین ایت مک  
 دامبل فول تفوڅ تاور مک دفولیه اوله راج لقسمان متله سده

حالن مک تمغگوږغ فون فرگیله کهولو نگرې تنجوږغ بوڅا مندافتکن  
 راج لقسمان منجنجوږغ تینته راج سري رام ستله درجاوه مسرکن دکه  
 صده دکه سمثیله تیبیا مک کات تمغگوږغ ادفون فاتک این داتغ  
 مغادف کفد توان فاتک کارن منجنجوږغ تینته ککندا راج سري رام  
 هندق مپیلاکن توان فاتک کسان کالو جاڅن اف ۲ عرض گندالان  
 توان فاتک سهارې فاتک تیبیا این سهارې اینله جوگ هندق بربالیک  
 دڅن سگراپ برصام ۲ دڅن توان فاتک ستله ایت بایقله کات  
 راج لقسمان مک برمیثله راج لقسمان هندق ملغکه برجالن برصام ۲  
 دڅن تمغگوږغ مغادف راج سري رام درجاوه مسرکن دکه صده دکه  
 لغسوږغ تیبیا ستله تیبیاله کلامن بالي مک، دلیهه راج سري رام فون  
 اد حاضیر مننتي دبالې بسر بالي ملنتغ داتس کراچان مک  
 کات راج لقسمان یا ابغکو راج سري رام افله تینته ادیق فغگل این  
 مک دماهوت اوله راج سري رام یا ادیقکو راج لقسمان مسب  
 ابغ ممغگل ادیق کارن تاکوت بارڅکالي ادیق اد مندافت امانه  
 اورغ توهم یغ دهولو دافت ملیهتکن حال کیت لاکي امتری  
 جک اد فتواپ بوله ملیهت براوله انق اتو تیاد ایتوله مسبین ابغ  
 ممغگل ادیق کماری مک کات راج لقسمان اد جوگ ادیق دافه  
 مغتهوي فکرچان ایت مک کات راج سري رام بگیمانله روفپ  
 ادونپ فغلیهاتن ایت مک کات راج لقسمان بوائله دین فنجغ  
 مهستنا جاری مانیس بسرپ باڅي لغن مسبو باڅي ایبو تاڅن دان  
 برتیه برمس کوییه لاین درفد ایت تڅوڅ تاور دان کاین فوته فنجغ  
 دلافن مک دبنتغله تیکر فاچر فرمیداني دتغه امتنان یغ بسر دان

فمڱل مک کارن براف لماپ توانکو منجادي راج ددالم نگري  
 تنجوڻ بوڳا مڪيرا ۲ توجه موميم سده لماپ مک تيا د فرله تونکو  
 مننتوڻ تابوه لاراڻن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱل مڱهفونکن مڪلين  
 اورڻ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري فمڱل لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا  
 درفد هوڱن نگري کڙفگل نگري مک کات راج مري رام يادانو  
 تمڱگوڻ ادفون سبب بيت تنتوڻ تابوه لاراڻن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ  
 فمڱل مڱهفونکن دانو مڪلين اورڻ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري مڪلين  
 لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا برافاله سده لماپ بيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري تنجوڻ بوڳا داتس کراچان مڱهڱسان مڪيرا ۲  
 توجه تاهن سده لماپ مک بيت برامتري تيڱ تاهن سده  
 لماپ تيا د جوڱ برانق مک ددالم ايت بيت دودق برفيکر  
 سوڙڻ ديري ددالم بليق انجوڻن انجوڻ فيرق جمالا ڳنتي تمڱت  
 فرادوان بيت داوالاڪي امتري مک مڪيرا ۲ تيڱ بولن سڦوله  
 هاري لماپ ايت ادا له فد سوات مال م جمعيت تغه مال م تلمفو ديني  
 هاري بلوم مڱي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باڻون جاڳ اورڻ توها برکاليه  
 تيدر بويي کواڻ جاوه کتغه سوروڻ لنتيڻ ريڻ درمبا امبون جنتن  
 رنتيڻ ۲ تردغر لمبو دفادڻ مسموت مڱوا ۲ کربو دکندڻ تڦو  
 مندوڻ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱسيڻ نايک کيچک کيچو بويي موري  
 فد وقتو ايتله جاته فيکران بيت هندق مڱگل اديق همب راج  
 لقسمان يڻ ديم دهولو نگري تنجوڻ بوڳا ايتوله مڱين بيت تنتوڻ  
 تابوه لاراڻن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱل مڱهفونکن مڪلين اورڻ بسر ۲  
 ددالم نگري سرت مڪلين لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا ايتوله



بندول تردخومت فویوه فنچغ بویي فنتوغ مچگل تیغگل دوا  
 جاري ایتله علامه هاري هندق میغ مک باغونله راج مری رام  
 درفد تمغه فرادوان بیلقی انجوغ امتان انجوغ فیرق جمال گنتی  
 براتف تیلی بردندیغ کاج برکمچی انن برتاتهن رقناموتو معنکم  
 برامبی کن متیارا مک لغسوغله ای ماسق کدالم امتان لغسوغ  
 ماسق روغ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملنتغ توجہ رواغ توجہ فمانه ملله  
 بورغ تربغ مایوجان مات مننتغ سلچغ کودا برلاری فنچغ  
 بالین مک ایفون مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمگیل مک  
 برهمفونله تمغکوغ لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتري مکلین  
 لشکر هلبالغ رعیة تنترا کچیک دان بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان  
 فرمفوان برهمفون بلاک سموان داتغ مغادف کفد راج مری رام  
 یغ برانق بردوکغ انق دان یغ چافیق داتغ برتوغکة دان یغ بوت  
 داتغ برهمفین دان یغ تولی ترتاپ ۲ دان یغ کورف داتغ مغییر فنه  
 مسق بالی کچیک بالی بسر بالی ملنتغ نایک مغادف راج مری رام  
 مک برداتغ مسبه تنکو تمغکوغ امفون توانکو بریبو کالی امفون مسبه  
 فاتک همب فساک زمان برزمان تورن تمورن درفد زمان مری  
 فدک ایهندا لاگی فاتک دباوه فرننه توانکو افله مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو کوتا مناله یغ رابق دان فاریت مناله یغ توغکل دان فاگر  
 مناله یغ رنتوه دان بالی مناله یغ چندوغ دان تیغ مناله یغ فوتس  
 دان هاتف مناله یغ گنتیغ دان دندیغ مناله یغ فسو دان  
 لنتی مناله یغ فاته دان اغکائن درمناله یغ تیبا لاون سترو  
 توان فاتیک اتو فرمفق اتو فپامون اتو مومده لاون سترو توان  
 فاتک مک توانکو مننتوغ تابوه لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ

# SRI RAMA

A MALAY FAIRY TALE,

FOUNDED ON THE RÂMÂYANA.

—:0:—

القصه اينده فري مڱٽاڪن چترا راج ۲ دهولو ڪال مدي  
لام انٽهڪن اي انٽهڪن تياڊ چترا اير هيلير اڱين لالو بورڱ تربڱ  
اداله ڪونن سوات نگري ۲ برنام تنجوڱ بوڱا راج برنام مري رام  
امترين برنام توان فتري مڪونتم بوڱا مڱٽاڪي خليفه منجادي راج  
ممرنٽهڪن نگري تنجوڱ بوڱا چوڪف دڱن تمڱوڱ لڳسمان اورڱڪاي  
بسر چوڪف دڱن فردان منتر ي چوڪف دڱن لشڪر هلبالغ رعيه  
بلنٽتراپ اي داتس ڪراچانن مڱگهسان دڱن مڪچيتاپ برافاله  
مده لماپ اي مڱڱ نگري تنجوڱ بوڱا منجادي راج خليفه  
مڪيرا ۲ توجه موميم مده لماپ دان اي برامتر ي فون تله تيگ  
موميم مده لمان تياڊ جوگ برانق مڪ ماسختله موڪر ددالم  
هاتين ڪارن اي سوات راج يڱ بسر مڱڱ نگري تياڊ برانق ايت  
حتي برافاله لماپ اي دودق برفيڪر ايت مڪيرا ۲ تيگ بولن  
مڱوله هاري مڪ اداله ڪفد سوات مالم ۲ جمعت تڱه مالم ترلمڱو  
ديني هاري بلوم مڱفي بودق ۲ دواڪالي باڱون جاگ اورڱ توها  
برڪاليه تيدر امبون چنٽن رنتيق ۲ بر بويي ڪواڱ جاوه ڪتڱه سوروڱ  
لنٽيڱ ريڱ درمبا تردڱر لمبو دفادڱ مڱبوت مڱوا ڪربو دڪندڱ  
برتڱو مندوڱ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱڱسيڱ نايڪ ڪيچق  
ڪيچو بر بويي موري تف تيبو ملبوڱ تڱي مڱوڪو بالم دهوڱج

# PENGLIPUR LARA

## THE SOOTHER OF CARES.

---



PROFESSIONAL story-telling has not yet been quite killed in the East, by the gradual diffusion of printed and lithographed books and newspapers. The old legends and romances are still, especially in places remote from European influences, handed down from father to son, and eagerly listened to by old and young at village festivals or domestic celebrations. To the Malays, the skilful *raconteur*, who can hold his audience enthralled with the adventures of his hero and heroine, or with elaborate descriptions of the magnificence of the palaces and courts of mythical Rajas, is the *peng-lipur lara*, "the soother of cares," by the magic of whose art all woes are temporarily banished.

Sitting in the *balei* of a Raja or Chief, or in the verandah of a private house, when the sun has gone down and the evening meal is over, the story-teller, very likely a man who can neither read nor write, will commence one of the romances of his *repertoire*, intoning the words in a monotonous chant as if he were reading aloud from a book. He has very likely been placed purposely near a doorway leading to the women's apartment, and the laughter and applause of the male audience without is echoed from behind the curtains, where the women of the household sit eagerly listening to the story. The recitation is perhaps prolonged far into the night, and then postponed, to be continued on the succeeding night. There is no hesitation or failure of memory on the part of the bard; he has been at it from his youth up, and has inherited his romances from his father and ancestors, who told them in days gone by to the forefathers of his present audience. A small reward,

a hearty welcome, and a good meal await the Malay rhapsodist wherever he goes, and he wanders among Malay villages as HOMER did among the Greek cities.

Being in Pêrak as Assistant Resident some years ago, I was a witness on one occasion of the talents of one MIR HASSAN, a native of Kampar in the south-east of that State, and brought him down to Lârut with the intention of having his stock of legendary lore committed to writing. Official occupations interrupted this work, and it is only in this year (1886) that I have been able to have it completed, MIR HASSAN having, through the influence of my friend Raja IDRIS of Pêrak, been induced to visit me in Singapore. I now offer to the Society the Malay text of a romance called "Sri Râma." Like the well-known Malay *hikayat* of that name, it is founded upon the adventures of some of the heroes of the Râmâyana, but an oral legend current among the people has, of course, many points of interest, which are wanting in a written version, compiled by a scribe who may have knowingly borrowed from foreign sources. It may not, perhaps, be easy to trace much of the action of the great Hindu Epic in the somewhat childish narrative of the Malay village-singer, but of the profound influence which the Râmâyana and Mahabhârata have had in the Farther East—the India *extra Gangem* and the islands beyond—there can be no doubt. There is not a village-stage in Siam, Malaya or Java, the dramas of which are not directly referable to these sources, while the wrongs of SITA DEWI, the might of the giant RAWANA, and the prowess of the monkey-king HANUMAN\* are household words everywhere.

MIR HASSAN'S story was taken down *verbatim* from his lips by native writers, and I have gone carefully over it, getting from him explanations of obscure passages. Here and there the style is diversified by metrical passages in a peculiar rhythm not unlike the specimens of the Dayak blank-verse

---

\* I have little doubt that the Andaman Islands owe their name to the fact that their inhabitants were indentified by the Malays with the monkeys of Hanuman. The Malays call the group "Pulan Handuman," or the islands of Hanuman, and this we have corrupted into Andaman.

given by Mr. PERHAM in some of his contributions to this Journal. The following sketch of the story, with quotations from the text where passages of particular interest occur, will give those who are unable to read the original an insight into the style of a genuine Malay legendary romance.

The story opens in the kingdom of Tanjong Bunga, the Raja of which is called SRI RAMA, married to the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKE (*"a single blossom on a stalk"*). SRI RAMA's peace of mind is disturbed by the fact that, though he has been married for three years, he has no child, and for three months and ten days he ponders over this want of an heir. An idea occurs to him one night, and on rising in the morning he goes into the outer hall of his palace and ringing the alarm-bell brings all his people together. A metrical passage in which a tropical daybreak is described is not without some beauty of expression :—

Tengah malam ter-lampau  
 Dinahari belum sampei  
 Budak-budak dua kali bangun jaga  
 Orang tua ber-kalih tidor  
 Ambun jantan rintik-rintik  
 Ber-bunyi kuang jauh ka-tengah  
 Serong lanting riang di-rimba  
 Ter-dingur lembu di padang  
 Sambut menguwak kerbau di kandang  
 Ber-tepuk mendong arak mengilai  
 Fajr sidik menielengsing naik  
 Kichak-kichau bunyi morai  
 Taptibau melamboug tinggi  
 Menguku balam di hujung bendul  
 Ter-dingut puyuh panjang bunyi  
 Puntong sa'jingkal tinggal dua jari  
 Itu-lah 'alamat hari handak siang.

The following is a somewhat free translation :—

Long had past the hour of midnight,  
 Lingered yet the coming day-light ;  
 Twice ere now had wakening infants  
 Risen and sunk again in slumber ;



Wrapped in sleep were all the elders,  
 Far away were pheasants calling,  
 In the woods the shrill cicada,  
 Chirped and dew came dropping earthwards.  
 Now lowed oxen in the meadows,  
 Moaned the buffaloes imprisoned,  
 Cocks, with voice and wings, responded.  
 And with feebler note the *murai*.  
 Soon the first pale streak of morning,  
 Rose and upwards soared the night birds;  
 Pigeons cooed beneath the roof-tree,  
 Fitful came the quail's low murmur;  
 On the hearth lay last night's embers,  
 Foot-long brands burned down to inches,  
 Heralds all of day's approaching.

The palace is described with the usual oriental exaggeration. The length of the outer audience chamber is "as far as the flight of bird, as far as the eye can see, as far as a horse can gallop at a stretch" (*sa'lelah burung terbang, sa'yojana mata menentang, sa'lejang kuda ber-lari*). Part of the art of the story-teller consists in piling up similes and synonymous descriptive phrases in this way. The signal which the Raja gives for the assembling of the people is another instance; (*iya menuntong tabuh raya larang-an, memalu gong pe-laung, chanang pemanggil*) "he sounded the great forbidden drum, struck the gong of assembly, the *chanang* of summons."

Everyone answered the summons—the Tumunggong, the Laksamana, the Orang Kaya Besar, the Ferdana Mantri, the warriors, the army, and the people, great and small, old and young, male and female, high and low—

Yang ber-anak ber-dukong anak  
 Yang chapik datang ber-tongkat  
 Yang buta datang ber-pimpin  
 Yang tuli datang ter-tanya-tanya  
 Yang kurap datang meng-himbar.

"Those with young children came with their babies on their backs, the lame came leaning on their sticks, the blind came led by the hand, the deaf came enquiring on all sides, and the diseased came keeping their distance from the others."



The Orang Kaya Tumunggong, one of the chief ministers of the State, then addressed the Raja asking what danger or accident had caused this summons.

Kota mana-lah yang rebuk?  
 Parit mana-lah yang tungkal?  
 Pagar mana-lah yang runtoh?  
 Balei mana-lah yang chondong?  
 Tiang mana-lah yang putus?  
 Atap mana-lah yang gintang?  
 Dinding mana-lah yang pesuk?  
 Lantei mana-lah yang patah?  
 Angkat-an deri mana-lah yang tiba?

"What fort has fallen down, what moat is choked up, what palisade has given way, what building is leaning over, what pillar is broken, what roof leaky, what wall ruinous, what flooring out of repair? Or has an army arrived from anywhere?"

Then SRI RAMA related his disquietude at the want of an heir, and described how he had suddenly conceived the idea of sending for his elder brother Raja Laksamana, who lived far inland, in order that his advice might be asked. The Tumonggong was at once despatched to call the latter.

Deri jauh sesar-kan dekat.

Sudah dekat hampir-kan tiba.\*

"From afar he got nearer and nearer and gradually approached and arrived."

Raja Laksamana proceeded to the court with the Tumonggong, and SRI RAMA then explained that he had sent for his elder brother in the hope that he might be the depositor of some of the secrets handed down from ancient times, by means of which he might divine what was to happen in the future, and whether an heir was yet to be born to him (*takut ada-lah barangkali abang dapat umanat orang tua-tua dahulu kala barangkali dapat melihat hal kita laki istri barangkali ada betuah-nia me-lihat atau ber-uleh anak atau tiada*). This is an allusion to the art of divination still practised by Malay sorcer-

\* This phrase is used repeatedly throughout the story, whenever one of the characters makes a journey.

ers and devil-dancers, the impiety of whose performances, from a Muhammadan point of view, is excused by immemorial usage. The proceedings of Raja Laksamana, described further on, are exactly those of a Malay *pawang* at the present day.

The great hall of the palace was at once got ready in accordance with Raja Laksamana's directions, and the implements and properties required by him were prepared. These were a candle (a cubit in length, measured from the elbow to the top of the middle-finger, as thick as a man's fore-arm and with a wick of the thickness of a man's thumb), some *bertik* (parched rice), *bras kunnet* (yellow rice), *tepong tawar* (sacred water), and eight cubits of white cloth. Mats and carpets were spread, curtains and canopies suspended, and a sort of altar (*petarana*) was erected in the centre of the hall.

Raja Laksamana commenced operations by burning incense and fumigating with it the charmed water (*tepong tawar*), with which he sprinkled the platform. He then set the candle upright and lighted it, after having scattered some rice about. The candle was then sprinkled with water, and there was more scattering of rice and waving of incense. Then, pulling the white cloth over his head and enveloping his whole body in it, Raja Laksamana remained in abstracted contemplation from sunset (*pohon petang*) to daybreak the next morning.\* He then announced that an heir would be born to SRI RAMA, but that he must first get up an expedition by water for the amusement of his Princess, fitting out for the purpose seven sea-going boats and collecting numbers of young people with bands of music to attend her. They were to proceed to a hill on the sea-coast, on the top of which would be found a lake of green water, with a river flowing down from it to the sea, and two lofty trees (*pohon tualang*) beside the lake. Strict warning was given to SRI RAMA not to bathe in this lake, as whoever did so would instantly be turned into a monkey.

---

\* Compare this with the description of a Malay *pawang*'s procedure.—Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 12, p. 222

The Chiefs were then summoned to receive the Raja's orders :—

Deri jauh men-junjong duli  
Sudah dekat langsung meniembah  
Ter-angkat kadam jari sapuloh  
Kunchup saperti sulur bakong  
Jari saperti susun sirih.

“While yet some way off they bowed to the dust  
When they got near they made obeisance  
Uplifting at each step their fingers ten  
The hands closed together like the rootlets of the *bakong* palm  
The fingers one on the other like a pile of *sirih* leaves.”

The Tumonggong having been directed to have seven boats built in seven days' time, returned home and forthwith summoned forty-four carpenters and gave them the necessary directions. Working day and night without a break except for meals, the forty-four boat-builders completed their task at the close of the seventh day, and the boats fully equipped were launched and taken down to the Raja's private landing-place. Seven more days were occupied in assembling all the youths and maidens of the country to accompany the Princess. There was a forced levy (*kěrah*) of all these, through the Penghulus or headmen, by command of the Tumonggong, and the Raja himself made his selection, from among the crowd brought together at the *balei*, of “boys just approaching manhood and girls just ripe for marriage” (*orang muda-muda sedang olok-olok-kan laki-laki, dan perempuan yang sedang elok di-panjat nikah*). Dresses of honour were given to these, musical instruments “of the twelve kinds” were got together, provisions for the expedition were put on board the new vessels, and all the Chiefs, warriors and attendants who were to accompany the Raja were assembled.

At this point, there occurs a long and curious description of the dress which SRI RAMA wore; first his trousers —

Ber-saluar beraduwanggi nama-nia  
Pêsak ber-pêsong sendiri-nia  
Beratus-ratus chermin di pinggang

Beribu-ribu chermin di kaki  
 Menabor merata-rata badan  
 Chermin besar menurut pêsak.\*

Then his waist-band (*kain ikat pinggang*)—  
 Kain chindei jantan panjang tengah tiga puluh  
 Tiga puluh dengan rambu-rambu-nia  
 Tiga kali sa-hari ber-ubah warna-nia  
 Pagi-pagi warna ambun  
 Tengah hari warna lembayong  
 Pêtang-pêtang warna miniak.†

Next, his coat (*baju*)—  
 Baju beludu kasumba murup  
 Tiga kali menolak sri  
 Tujoh kali menolak pati  
 Tiga tahun dagang ber-laiar  
 Pati lekat di-tapak tangan‡

His kris was a marvellous weapon—  
 Kris sampana ganja iras  
 Ganja menumpang puting ber-putar sendiri-nia  
 Retak mayat dua si-anjur di pangkal  
 Pamur janji di-tengah  
 Lam jilallah di tuntong  
 Pamur alif ter-diri sendiri-nia.  
 Ber-sambut panjut puteh  
 Bukan-nia besi sa'barang besi  
 Besi lebih penganching pintu Kaabah Allah

\* “He wore the trousers called *berâduwanggi*, miraculously made without letting in pieces; hundreds of mirrors encircled his waist, thousands adorned his legs, they were sprikled all about his body, and larger ones followed the seams.”

† “Flowered cloth, twenty-five cubits in length, or thirty if the fringe be included; thrice a day did it change its colour, in the morning transparent as dew, at mid-day of the colour of *lembayong*, and in the evening of the hue of oil.”

‡ “A coat of reddish purple velvet, thrice brilliant the lustre of its surface, seven times powerful the strength of the dye; the dyer after making it sailed the world for three years, but the dye still clung to the palms of his hands.”

Di-timpa anak Nabi-ullah Adam dahulu  
 Di-hanchur di tapak tangan  
 Di-timpa di hujung jari  
 Di-sepuh dengan ayer bunga  
 Di-sepuh di apur china  
 Turun bisa-nia deri atas langit  
 Di-asam di hulu ayer  
 Ikan di-ekor ayer mati ber-kapong-an.\*

The sword that he wore was called "*lang pengonggong*" "the successful swooper," *lit.*, the kite carrying off its prey.

The next article described is his turban, which, among the Malays, is a square handkerchief folded and knotted round the head :—

Ter-ambil-lah tangkolok bulang hulu  
 Bulang palangi besalu alei  
 Rembang tengah dendam ta'sudah  
 Ada suatu puncha ta'sudah  
 Jika sudah dunia kiamat  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun bonda deri muda  
 Chukup perindu dengan perendang  
 Chukup hikmat "si-mula jadi"  
 "Ashik sa'kampong" "si-putar lêman"  
 "Asam garam" "ahadan mabuk"

\* "A straight blade of one piece which spontaneously screwed itself into the haft. The grooves called *retak mayat* started from the base of the blade, the damask called *pamur janji* appeared half way up, and the damask called *lem jilallah* at the point; the damask *alif* was there parallel with the edge, and where the damasking ended the steel was white. No ordinary metal was the steel, it was what was over after making the bolt of God's Kaabah (at Meccah). It had been forged by the son of God's prophet, Adam, smelted in the palm of his hand, fashioned with the end of his finger, and coloured with the juice of flowers in a Chinese furnace. Its deadly qualities came down to it from the sky and if cleaned (with acid) at the source of a river, the fish at the *embouchure* came floating up dead."



“Sapalit gila” “sri gegah”

“Doa unus” pun ada ter-surat di situ.\*

To the Malays, the hero of the story is, of course, a Malay, and he naturally wears the national garment—the *sarong* :—

Kain kindang kindu kindang kiani  
 Kain khasa gantapolam  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun orang yang ber-isang  
 Ganti orang yang ber-paruh  
 Dalam tempayan tengah laut  
 Sahari sudah tukang di-bunoh  
 Tiada siapa turut teladan  
 Bukan-nia pakei raja-raja sakarang ini  
 Pakei raja zaman dahulu sadia lama  
 Di-jemur ber-tambah basah  
 Di-rendam ber-tambah kěring  
 Ada koyak sadikit ber-jerumat  
 Usah-kan korang ber-tambah harga  
 Saratus réal pem-běli benang  
 Di-titik ambun sa-titik  
 Sa-hasta benang panjang kusut  
 Angin sělatan datang meniělěsei-kan †

---

\* “He next took his royal head-kerchief, knotting it so that it stood up with the ends projecting, one of them was called *dendam ta' sudah* (endless love), it was purposely unfinished, if it were finished the end of the world would come. It had been woven in no ordinary way, but had been the work of his mother from her youth. Wearing it he was provided with all the love-compelling secrets.” (The names of a number of charms to excite passion are given, but they cannot be explained in the compass of a note).

† “A robe of muslin of the finest kind; no ordinary weaving had produced it, it had been woven in a jar in the middle of the ocean by people with gills, relieved by others with beaks; no sooner was it finished than the maker was put to death, to that no one might be able to make one like it. It was not of the fashion of the clothing of the rajahs of the present day, but of those of olden time. If it were put in the sun it got damper, if it were soaked in water it became drier. A slight tear, mended by darning, only increased its value, instead of lessening it, for the thread for the purpose cost one hundred dollars. A single dew-drop dropping on it would tangle the thread for a cubit's length, while the breath of the south wind would disentangle it.”



By the time that SRI RAMA was dressed, it was mid-day, "when the shadows are round" (*buntar bayang-bayang*), and it was time to embark. But he had first to comply with the (Malay) observances included under the term of *langkah*, which assure to a traveller a successful journey and a safe return :—

Di-kena-kan langkah sedang budiman  
 Anak ular ber-belit di kaki  
 Anak lang terbang meniungsong angin  
 Sa-langkah kahadapan dua langkah balik ka-bĕlakang.  
 Sa-langkah kahadap tanda meninggal-kan nĕgri  
 Dua langkah balik ka-bĕlakang tanda ber-balik  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kanan  
 Ber-dĕrik changgei di kiri  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kiri  
 Ber-dĕrik changgei di kanan  
 Ter-ayak dada yang bidang  
 Ter-lempei jari yang halus  
 Di-kena-kan langkah menukal kachang  
 Ter-kena lenggang menabor bayam.\*

As soon as the Raja had embarked, anchor was weighed and the expedition started amid the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of trumpets. Cannon and muskets were fired (for anachronisms do not shock the taste of a Malay

---

\* "He adopted the art called '*sedang budiman*,' the young snake writhed at his feet (*i. e.*, he started at mid-day when his own shadow was round his feet), a young eagle was flying against the wind overhead; he took a step forward and then two backward, one forward as a sign that he was leaving his country, and two backward as a sign that he would return; as he took a step with the right foot, loud clanked his accoutrements on his left, as he put forth the left foot a similar clank was heard on his right, he advanced swelling out his broad chest, and letting drop his slender fingers, adopting the gait called "planting beans" and then the step called "sowing spinach".

(A long step and a slow swing of the arms reminds a Malay of the way a man steps and raises his arm to plant bean-seeds six feet apart; a quicker step and a rounder swing of the arms is compared to the action of scattering small seeds.)

audience), the popping of the latter being compared to roasting paddy when the grain flies out of the husk with a slight report (*be-déráp bédil yang kěchil bagei penáka bertih yang amat baik jadi*). The swiftness of the boats is most graphically described :—

Bagei puchuk di-lanchar-kan  
 Bagei bělut di-gětil ekor  
 Bagei kumbang putus tali  
 Lalat hinggap ter-gelinchir  
 Burong terbang dapat di-tangkap  
 Angin lalu dapat di-lampar  
 Di-lempar ka-hadap jatuh ka-bělakang.\*

After seven days and seven nights spent in amusement at sea, the Princess proposed to her husband to land and see the place described by Raja Laksamana, where the river flowed down to the sea from a green lake on the mountain. Orders were given accordingly, and next morning the immense assemblage landed "when the sun was already high, filling the plain with its heat, about the period called *tulih tenggala*.†" Leaving the older men to look after the boats, the royal couple, attended by their Chiefs and subjects, climbed the hill, a path being cut for them through the forest. About the period of mid-day prayer (*dhohor*), they reached the top, and found a lake exactly as described by Raja Laksamana. The Princess was at once seized with a violent longing to bathe in its waters and, without saying a word to her husband, she plunged in; she was immediately turned into a monkey and sprang chattering up one of the two large *tualang* trees which grew on the banks. On seeing this, SRI RAMA followed her example, jumped into the lake, and a moment afterwards joined his consort in the

---

\* "It was like a palm-shoot hurled as a spear, like an eel darting away when caught by the tail, like a cockchafer escaping when its string is broken. The fly which settled (on one of the boats) found it slip from under him, the bird on the wing was overtaken and caught, the wind blowing in the same direction was passed by, an article thrown ahead from the bow fell into the water astern."

† *Tulih tenggala*, the time when the ploughman looks round at the sun, feeling the morning rays striking on his back.

trees in the form of a monkey. Their subjects broke out into lamentations and remained below the trees watching with astonishment the antics of the King and Queen, who were jumping about among the branches. It was quite in vain that the Tumonggong implored the King to come down, he was quite unconscious of the entreaties addressed to him. Then the Chiefs took counsel together and it was resolved that the Tumonggong should return to Tanjong Bunga and fetch Raja Laksamana, the King's elder brother, while the rest remained to watch. On the eighth day the Tumonggong reached his destination, and presenting himself before Raja Laksamana explained what had happened. The latter, after providing himself with all the implements of sorcery (mat, carpet, *petarana*, candle, *tepong tawar*, parched rice and yellow rice), set off for the scene of the catastrophe, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the palace. The incantations were immediately successful, and SRI RAMA and his princess came down from the trees, plunged into the lake, and emerging from the water resumed their human form. Orders were then given for the immediate return of the whole party.

Not long after this the King learned that his hopes of having an heir were likely to be fulfilled, and he summoned all his people and, informing them that the Princess was *enceinte*, gave orders that there should be general rejoicings. Religious men (Lebis, Hajis, Imams and Khatibs) were to be assembled, and there were to be readings of the Koran and unlimited feasting. This was duly carried out, and the rejoicings went on until the time for the child's birth approached. The main building was duly prepared for the event (according to Malay fashion) and a crowd of Chiefs and attendants assembled, but to the horror of everyone, when the King's heir was born it turned out to be an infant monkey, "not thicker than a man's forearm." There was some discussion as to how the news was to be conveyed to SRI RAMA and who was to ask him, according to custom, to name the new-born infant, but at length the eldest of the nurses undertook the commission, and presented herself before the King. Her speech is a characteristic specimen of the way in which a Malay sets to work to break an

unwelcome piece of news to a Raja:—"Ampun, Tuanku, be-ribu-ribu ampun sembah patek ka-bawah dŭli yang maha-mulia patek hamba tua ma'alum-kan sembah apa-lah hal jika tidak di-sembah-kan mati ibu dan handak di-sembah-kan mati bapa sangat-lah hamba tua ini takut-nia handak meniembahkan ka-bawah dŭli tuanku kalau jangan men-jadi ka-salah-an patek ma'alum-kan-lah sembah patek ini, jikalau menanggung murka tuanku akan patek, patek menampun-lah, kalau men-jadi benar kapada tuanku patek meniembah-kan." "Pardon, my Lord, a thousand pardons, I prostrate myself in the dust before your Highness' feet. I, your old servant, would make known that there is a matter which it is difficult either to impart or to withhold;\* I am fearful of mentioning it to your Highness, but if it shall not be imputed to me as a fault, I will do so; if I am to incur your Highness' wrath by informing you, I ask permission to retire, but if you approve, I will speak."

Of course the King commanded her to speak; on hearing the news he said nothing, but left the naming of his first-born to the old woman, who accordingly called him "*Kra Kechil Imam Tergangga*." In seven days the monkey was able to go alone to the great hall to play, and when he was forty-four days old he was strong enough to roam about the country from hamlet to hamlet amusing himself. He used to absent himself all day, and returned home in the evening. His father sat at home alone, overcome with grief and shame at the thought of the nature of his offspring. For three months and ten days he sat pondering in this way, and then again he summoned his Chiefs and people to hear a plan which he had resolved on. He had decided to rid himself of the animal which was a standing source of shame to the kingdom, and to banish him to a remote part of the forest where human foot had never yet trod. The Tumonggong and Laksamana received orders to

---

\* Lit. "if one withholds it one's mother must die, if one communicates it one's father must die," idiomatic way of describing a dilemma. See Malay Proverbs, Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 2, p. 125.



carry out this decree. The Princess wept and declared that, though banished, he was and should be, her son for all time. "She looked up and the tears gathered in her eyes, so that when she bowed her head they dropped in a shower, like the fruit of the *bomban* falling from ripeness, like grains of maize pouring on the drying floor, like the beads of a necklace when the string has snapped, like drizzling rain at morn. Such were the tears of the Princess weeping for her son." \* The Tumonggong and Laksamana, after a search, found the monkey up in a *duku* tree and told him of the King's orders. He rather liked the idea of getting away into the open forest, and set off with the Tumonggong willingly. After the usual "seven days" journey, they reached a spot where man had never trodden before, "where no horse-fly or gad-fly, even, had ever been." There they camped for a night, and on the following morning the Tumonggong took his leave and returned, bearing dutiful messages to SRI RAMA and the Princess from the little monkey now left alone in the forest.

KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA, abandoned to his own devices, soon got tired of the little hut which the Tumonggong and his men had built for him, and he resolved to travel. Swinging himself from branch to branch, he made his way through the forest; fruit and flowers and tender shoots supplied him with food, and for three months and ten days he pursued his journey, travelling by day and resting at night. At last he reached the sea and skirted the coast until he came to a walled and fortified town, which was evidently the capital of some great Raja. He made his way to the palace, but no one was to be seen, and walking into the hall of audience, he seated himself on the throne (*ber-sila punggong, ber-juntei kaki sa-bělah*) "with one leg tucked under him and the other hanging down." Soon he became aware that a party of female attendants were watching him and he performed all kinds of antics. They rushed off and told the head-nurse and she proceeded to awaken the Raja,

---

\* *Antara iya kata demikian itu tuan putri serta menengadah ka langit serta ber-genang-genang ayer mata-nia, tundok ka bumi ber-chuchur-an seperti buah bomban masak luruh, seperti jagong jatuh ka bidei, bagei manik putus pengarang, bagei hari rintik pagi, ayer mata tuan putri tundok menangis akan anak-nia.*

who was no less a person than SHAH NUMAN himself \* “by pulling the great toe of each foot alternately.” Directing the attendants to follow him with his cushion and betel-box and gold and silver vessels, SHAH NUMAN entered the great hall and at once accosted the monkey, who came down from the throne and advanced bowing politely. The questions put by the Raja were quite unnecessary, for he knew all about his visitor already, and was able to tell him his name and that of his father and mother and declared himself to be related to SRI RAMA and his wife. He invited the monkey to stay with him, and told the female attendants to supply his “grandchild,” as he called him, with plenty of tender shoots and leaves to eat. But when he found that his guest ate up forty-four baskets full of shoots in one night, he told him plainly that he could not possibly entertain an animal whose appetite was so disproportioned to his size and he directed him to betake himself to Mount *Inggil ber-inggil*, where there were said to be all kinds of fruit. He warned him, however, against attempting to eat one large round red fruit which he described.

Next day the monkey set off for the mountain, but disregarding all the fruit, which was there in plenty, he made straight for the top and thence he saw the large round red fruit mentioned by HANUMAN. He tried to grasp it, when the thing spoke to him and declared itself to be no fruit, but the sun itself, placed there by God to illumine the earth. In spite of warnings to keep off, the monkey made an audacious attempt to seize the sun and fell senseless to the earth.

The scene then changes to a country called Tahwil, where there reigned a King called SHAH KOBAD, who had a daughter known as the Princess RENEK JINTAN. The latter was one day amusing herself with music and singing and dancing at a place outside her father's city where her people had pitched a tent for her, when suddenly the little monkey fell down in the middle of the assembled multitude. The Princess took charge of him, for he still had life though unconscious, and she sent to

---

\* This is of course a corruption of the name of HANUMAN, the monkey-king of the Râmâyana, but the Perak narrator has blundered over the first syllable and has supplied the word “Shah” as one having a specific meaning. The adventures of HANUMAN are, in this story, assigned to KRA KECIL.



the palace and procured cloth and had clothes made for him. Seeing a ring on his little finger, she transferred it to her own which it exactly fitted. She was so enchanted with her new plaything that she wouldn't go home, and the King and Queen and the whole Court had to come down and see what was going on.

SHAH NUMAN, when his "grandchild" had been absent for three days and nights, began to get uneasy about him, and he went to Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in search of him. Being unsuccessful, he went to the top and waited for the sun to rise. *Salam 'aleikum*, "Peace be on you," said he to the sun. *Wa 'aleikum es-salam*, "And on you be peace," responded the sun with the politeness of a Muhammadan. A conversation then ensued. The sun pretended at first not to know where the little monkey had gone, but being reminded that from his position he could see all that went on in the world, he explained everything and said that the absentee would be found in the country of Tahwil, where the King's daughter was at that moment playing with him. SHAH NUMAN asked the sun to get him back, and the sun put out a long hot hand and picked him out of the Princess' lap. There was intense heat on the earth, and then a moment of darkness, during which it was found that the monkey had disappeared. The Princess went weeping home.

SHAH NUMAN took the delinquent, still unconscious, back to his palace and, brought him back to life. He then ordered him to quit the kingdom where he had given so much trouble. The monkey refused to go, pleading that he was afraid to live alone in the forest. Upon this SHAH NUMAN explained that he need be under no fear, for he would instantly be acknowledged as their king by countless multitudes of subjects, who were divided into four tribes, each governed by four Chiefs.

Next day, acting on the King's directions, KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA betook himself to the forest, and made his way to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta* to the north of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Taking his stand under an enormous *beringin* tree in the centre of the plain, and placing his arms akimbo, he successively faced the four points of the compass, and called upon

the Chiefs of the tribes by name to come and attend him. Then with a rushing sound like that of a hurricane or the crashing of a thunderbolt came the monkey-chiefs with their troops. These were JANGGIT, MABIT, BAYA PANGLIMA BAYA, BÊGAR HULUBALANG, NILA KAMÂLA, DARDI, MALAH, JAMBUANA, SANG KAMALA SINA, RAJA MARJAN SINGA, and MARJAN SINGA BERANTALAWI. Very ferocious did they look, with gaping mouths as red as the fires of Jehannum, and as cruel as a tiger which has just seized its prey.

The monkey hordes speedily acknowledged the new-comer as their sovereign, and he took up his abode in the plain of Anta-ber-anta at their head.

The story then shifts to a certain Maharaja DUWANA,\* who inhabited the island of Kachapuri † in the middle of the ocean. He had fallen in love with the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKEI merely from hearing the description of her beauty, how her waist could be encircled by the fourth fingers and thumbs joined, how her figure was as slim as the *menjelei* ‡ stem, her fingers as slender as the stalk of the lemon-grass, and her heels as small as birds' eggs; how when she ate *sirih* or drank water her face acquired an indescribable charm. The supernatural power which Maharaja DUWANA possessed enabled him to fly through the air from his own country to Tanjong Bunga, where he alighted outside SRI RAMA's palace. There the magic charms which he employed strangely affected the Princess, though she was in her own apartments, and neither she nor her attendants could understand her uneasiness.

Subsequently, when she was amusing herself in the morning in the principal *balei* with all her attendants, Maharaja Du-

\* RAVANA.

† The ancient name of Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, 46 miles S. W. of Madras. It is called *Kachchi* in Tamil literature, and *Kachchipuram* is probably represented by the modern name.—YULE's Glossary, p. 782. The incidents which, in the *Ramâyana*, take place at Lanka are, in this story, transferred to Kachapuri.

‡ A kind of grass or reed something like millet (?)

WANA appeared in the form of a golden goat,\* and excited the curiosity of every one, even of SRI RAMA himself, who summoned all his people to seize this extraordinary prodigy. They chased it in vain, for it always eluded seizure; just when any number of hands were put out to grasp it (the narrator compares the outstretched fingers of the multitude to the legs of a millipede!) it always disappeared. In vain SRI RAMA had fences, walls and houses levelled in order to give it no cover, the golden goat still escaped its pursuers. In the afternoon it went outside the fort to feed, and there again it was fruitlessly hunted until evening, when SRI RAMA declared that he would not go home until it was caught, and night found him and his people holding each other's hands and groping about in the dark in the jungle after the mysterious animal.

The King having thus been safely disposed of, Maharaja DUWANA got back into the fort and resumed his own shape. Then he made his way to the door of the Princess' chamber, which he found locked with twelve locks. Striking the door with his magic turban, which had all the love-compelling attributes which have already been mentioned in connection with SRI RAMA's head-dress (*supra* p. 96*n*), he caused the twelve keys to fall to the ground, and he entered the room without further obstacle.

The Princess was astonished at finding herself confronted in the King's private apartments by a stranger, and asked him whence he came. "From the island of Kachapuri," said he,

Yang ter-sisip di awan mega,

Hilang di puput angin,

Meniangular balam, tampak deri kamunchak gunong

Inggil-ber-inggil.

---

\* In the Râmâyana it is MARÎCHI, a relative and dependant of RÂVANA, who assumes the shape of a golden deer. It is eventually overtaken and killed by RAMA. When dying, MARÎCHI imitates the voice of RAMA, and thus induces Laksamana to start off to his brother's assistance. SITA is thus left alone, and RÂVANA gains her presence in the form of an old man.

"It may be seen peeping out from among the clouds, but is lost to view when the wind blows; from the summit of Iggil-ber-inggil it looks no larger than a dove's nest."

"What uneasiness of mind," asked the Princess, "has brought you to my house at such an hour of the night?"

He answered in the following stanza:—

*Ber-apa tinggi puchuk pisang  
Tinggi lagi asap api  
Ber-apa tinggi gunung melentang  
Tinggi lagi harap kami.\**

To which the Princess replied:—

*Kalau begitu rembang jala-nia  
Ikan sesak ka berombong  
Bagitu letak rembang kata-nia  
Choba ber-serah ber-adu untong.†*

He retaliated with the following verse:—

*Meranti chabang-nia dua  
Ber-tarah buat kerantong  
Sakian mati lagi di choba  
Ini-kan ber-serah ber-adu untong.‡*

The Princess then invited him to chew betel, prefacing the invitation with Malay politeness by depreciating the quality of what she had to offer (*sirih layu, pinang-nia busuk, gambir hungus, kapor mantah, tembaku tambah kabun* §). This ceremony over, Maharaja DUWANA had no difficulty in persuading

\* How high soever the shoot of the plantain,

Higher yet is the smoke of a fire;  
High though may be the mountain ranges,  
Higher still are the hopes I indulge.

† If the casting-net be skilfully thrown,  
The fish are found together at the upper end of it;  
If these words are said in earnest,  
Let us yield to fate and see what comes of it.

‡ The *Meranti* tree with a forked limb;  
Shape the wood and make a drum of it.  
The path that leads to death is often ventured on;  
Here I yield to fate, let what will come of it.

§ "The betel-leaves are withered, the betel-nut decayed, the *gambir* smoked, the lime badly prepared, and the tobacco only fit or use in the garden" (to kill insects).

the Princess to elope with him, and he carried her off to Pulau Kachapuri.

SRI RAMA, in the midst of the forest on a pitch-dark night, suddenly came to a sense of the absurdity of the enterprise he and his men had embarked on, and ordered a return to the town, which they reached a little before day-break. The gate of the fort lay wide open; rushing on he found the outer and inner doors of the palace open, and passing through them he found his private apartments similarly unprotected and his consort's bed empty. One terrified old woman was found who was able to relate circumstantially what had happened in his absence. On learning the truth, the King went out into the great hall and uttered three terrible screams,

*Tujoh negri padam palita*

*Tujoh simpang galanggang retak*

*Gugor mumbang tujoh biji*

*Orang mengandong tiga bulan habis gugur.\**

On the advice of his Chiefs, he again sent for his elder brother, Raja Laksamana, to ask for his counsel and assistance, and after consultation with him, in spite of the entreaties of the people, it was decided that the two brothers should set off to recover the missing Princess, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the kingdom. For three months and ten days they travelled through forests and across plains, until they reached an enormous *tualang* tree, the branches of which reached the clouds and the stem of which it took them seven days and nights to skirt. Thence, striking off eastward, they came to an immense plain on the shores of the ocean, and, still travelling on, they arrived at last at the foot of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Some days were spent in a vain search for a way to ascend the precipitous sides of the mountain, and one day SRI RAMA was astonished at hearing extraordinary cries and noises which seemed to come from wild animals. Raja Laksamana explained that these proceeded from the

---

\* By the noise, the lamps in seven countries were extinguished; the earth at seven cockpits cracked in fissures; seven half-formed cocoa-nuts fell to the ground; and all the women who were three months gone with child miscarried.



monkey tribes, the subjects of the monkey-prince, SRI RAMA's own son. Following the sounds, they reached an extensive plain, where they found the monkey hosts assembled. The throng parted right and left to let the two brothers pass through, and they made their way to a large *beringin* tree, where they found the monkey-prince seated in state. The latter rose and received them with the utmost respect, and asked what had brought them to that remote spot. The unfortunate SRI RAMA was quite unable to reply, but Raja Laksamana explained the situation shortly, and stated their desire to ascend Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in order to fix from its summit the exact whereabouts of Kachapuri, which tradition said could be seen thence, looking no larger than a dove's nest. The monkey-prince assured them that he could do all that was necessary, and SRI RAMA then found his voice and addressed his son promising him anything that he might wish for, if he could only accomplish the deliverance of the Princess. The monkey said that the wish of his heart was to be permitted, just for once, to eat a meal with his father off the same leaf and to sleep for once in his arms. This demand SRI RAMA at once agreed to, promising further to acknowledge the monkey as his son and to take him back to his kingdom if he succeeded in releasing his mother by fair and open means without descending to the fraud practised by Maharaja DUWANA. The monkey was accordingly admitted to a share of SRI RAMA's dinner and bed and his monkeyish misbehaviour is described. The King having kept his part of the bargain, called for the performance of his son's undertaking. The latter alleged a difficulty in finding a place to take off from in making a leap over to Kachapuri. SRI RAMA suggested the large *tualang* tree which it had taken him seven days to walk round and the branches of which reached to the clouds. The monkey declared that it would not bear him, but at his father's request he tried and, as he foretold, the tree sunk beneath him and came down with a crash. SRI RAMA next suggested a plain called *Kērushik*, but three attempts on the part of the monkey only resulted in such a disturbance of the surface of the plain that showers of sand



obscured the sun and the plain itself became a lake. The next place tried was Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. On the summit of this mountain the monkey found a walled fort guarded by a young *Jin*, who told him that this was the residence of a *Jin* with seven heads, who was living there in voluntary seclusion (*tapa*). The monkey obtained an interview with the latter, and explained the object of his visit to the mountain. He went on to the peak, but it shook so violently that huge rocks went rolling down and the *Jin* with seven heads called him back and he had to give up the attempt. But in his excitement he gave the mountain a blow with one hand and a great portion of it was detached and fell near the mouth of the Malacca river! \* He and the *Jin* with seven heads then entered into a compact of mutual friendship and brotherhood, the latter giving him a magic ring which would obtain for him anything that he wished at any time, and he, on his part, giving to the *Jin* a lump of frank-incense which on being burned would procure the attendance of any number of monkey-warriors. The *Jin* explained that his retirement was owing to his rejection by Raja SHAH KOBAD as a suitor for the hand of the latter's daughter.

After this adventure, the monkey returned to SRI RAMA and made a fresh attempt to leap across to Pulau Kachapuri, this time from the plain Anta-ber-anta. But this too failed him in the same manner as Padang Kérushik had before. Then SRI RAMA invited him to mount on his shoulders and thence make his jump. The monkey climbed up at once, and, to see if his father could bear him, braced up his muscles as if to leap. *Maka di-gegar-nia, maka sa-kira-kira tengah buhagi gagah maka be-rasa-lah urat sa-ribu sa-ratus sambilan puloh sambilan dan sagala tulang sendi, maka mata-nia pun merah saperti saga di-rendung (dan ruma-nia) saperti duri nangka dan ber-lobang-lobang saperti pantat kalépong.* ("He clutched SRI RAMA and, putting forth only half of his strength, brought

---

\* Many notable rocks in India are supposed to be boulders which the monkey-hosts of HANUMAN dropped while carrying them from the Himalayas to build a bridge from the mainland to Lanka.

into play all the sinews of his body eleven hundred and ninety-nine in number, and all his joints, while his eyes grew as red as the *saga* bean \* when fried, and his bristles stood up like the thorns on the jack-fruit and his pores opened like the stalk-end of a fig").

SRI RAMA had sunk up to his knees in the earth under his supernatural burden, when Raja Laksamana, seeing his danger, seized the monkey by the arms and legs and swinging him round sent him flying through space till he fell at last on an island in the midst of the sea.† There the latter called upon his friend the Jin with seven heads for help. The wish was hardly expressed when the latter stood before him, and the circumstances having been explained, the Jin took the monkey-prince on his shoulder and then supernaturally increased his stature until he was within easy reach of Maharaja DUWANA's landing-place at Kachapuri. There the monkey jumped off and hid himself in the bushes. After a while forty-four‡ handmaidens carrying water jars made their appearance. Through them Kra Kéchil learnt the reason why they came daily to fetch so much water. They told him that after Maharaja DUWANA had brought Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA to his own country, he had looked up the genealogy of his house and had discovered that the Princess stood to him in the relation of daughter to father. He had thus been unable to marry her, and had given her a separate palace and establishment of her own. Here she remained secluded, shutting herself out from the light of day and bathing constantly

---

\* *Saga*—*Adenanthera pavonia*?

† According to the Rāmâyana, HANUMAN leapt across the straits which separates India and Ceylon, lighting only once on a rock in the middle.

‡ The number "forty-four," which occurs so constantly in this story, is the number of families which go to make up the congregation of a Malay mosque. So, the period "three months and ten days," which often recurs, is the period of the *iddut* of a divorced woman or a widow, within which she may not lawfully marry again. The adoption of these arbitrary figures in the details of a romance is curious.

in a brass vessel in the middle of her palace. It was for her bath that the slave-girls were constantly fetching water. On learning all this, the monkey took an opportunity of slipping a ring into one of the water-jars and then followed the girls up to the palace. The recognition of the ring by the captive Princess,\* and an affectionate meeting between her and her son, of course, followed. In answer to her advice to come to a peaceful understanding with Maharaja DUWANA, he replied with SRI RAMA's directions to overcome the enemy by sheer bravery without recourse to stratagem, and on learning that DUWANA's favourite trees were a particular cocoa-nut tree (*nyior gading*) and a mango tree, he went and destroyed them both.† Maharaja DUWANA was furious with the perpetrator of this mischief, but the monkey, by a rapid metamorphosis, faced him in the shape of a buffalo bull and declared his mission from Raja SRI RAMA. Spears and krises were of no avail against him, and though seized and bound and cast into a huge fire, he emerged without a hair being singed. Maharaja DUWANA then demanded a truce of seven days, at the expiration of which the monkey again presented himself at the *balei* and roused Maharaja DUWANA from slumber by beating a measure on the royal drums, just as Jack the Giant Killer in the English story, announces his presence by blowing on the horn hung at the castle gate. Again was the monkey, in the shape of a buffalo bull, seized and bound by Maharaja DUWANA's troops, but this time he himself advised his captors to swathe him with cotton cloth, and pour oil over it, and then to set fire to the mass. This, he said, would be sure to kill him. This was accordingly done by the order of Maharaja DUWANA, with the result that the fire spread to the town of Kachapuri, which was reduced to ashes.‡ KRA KECHIL then carried off his mother and returned to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta*, where

---

\* In the Râmâyana, HANUMAN shows SITA a ring given to him by RAMA for the purpose.

† In the Râmâyana, HANUMAN tears up the whole of an *asoka* grove in Lanka before returning to RAMA.

‡ HANUMAN's tail is set on fire, in the Indian epic; he escapes however, and the fire communicates itself to the town of Lanka.

he restored her to SRI RAMA.\* Maharaja DUWANA warned him, however, that he would be at Tanjong Bunga seven days after him and the combat between them would be renewed there.

The return to Tanjong Bunga was accomplished amid general rejoicings, but Maharaja DUWANA kept his word and attacked that kingdom seven days afterwards. The hostilities that ensued are graphically described. Blood flowed like water and as for slaughter—*sagala bangkei pun ber-kapar-an saperti anak katei, dan sagala yang besar ber-tunggur-an saperti batang handak hilir* ("the corpses fell like blades of grass in number and the bodies of huge beasts (elephants and horses used in war) lay here and there like logs of timber ready to be floated down a river"). The glancing of the weapons, the shouts of the brave and the shrieks of the timid all come in for a share of the description. When the rival armies drew off, Maharaja DUWANA found that out of seven thousand men, he had but seven hundred left. Recourse to magic only convinced him of the certainty of failure. However, by a well-directed shot from a wall-piece (*istinygarda*)† he brought down Raja Laksamana, who was, however, immediately cured by a potent remedy which KRA KECHIL fetched from Mount Inggil-ber-inggil.‡ After this Maharaja DUWANA hauled down his flags in token of defeat and humbled himself to the victorious monkey, who at the request of his defeated antagonist restored all the killed to life. Maharaja DUWANA then returned to his own kingdom.§

---

\* In the Rāmâyana, HANUMAN goes back alone after discovering SITA and burning Lanka. The seize of Lanka by RAMA follows and SITA is eventually delivered by RAMA himself.

† I have not thought it worth while to remark the constant introduction of fire-arms in the narrative, and other incidents of a more or less modern character, which rather militate against our ideas of fitness in art.

‡ In the Rāmâyana, both RAMA and LAKSAMANA are killed in the fight with RAVANA, but are both restored to life by a peculiar herb which HANUMAN fetches from Mount Kailāsa.

§ The siege of Lanka properly ends with the capture of the town by RAMA, the decapitation of RAVANA, and the recovery of SITA.

The monkey-prince was now fully acknowledged by SRI RAMA and the Princess as their son and heir and there were great ceremonies at the palace. At his request, they despatched a mission to the Court of Raja SHAH KOBAD to demand the hand of the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage of their son. The Tumonggong was the ambassador, and the suit was favourably received. He returned with the answer that the marriage should take place on the very day that the monkey-prince should present himself in the kingdom of Tahwil to claim his bride.

The royal family of Tanjong Bunga at once set out for Bandar Tahwil, the monkey-troops of the bride-groom clearing a road for them through the forest. They worked with such a will every night—*deripada awal sinja kala itu hingga sampei bintang timor timbul naik fajar sidik meniangsing mengarak tanda hari akan siang* ("from the hour of evening twilight until the rising of the morning-star and the light of the true dawn spreadings slowly betokened that day was at hand")—that in a very short time the new path was ready "like a mat spread out," not a single blade of grass to be seen on it. The marriage duly took place (in the Malay fashion, mention being made of the ceremonial ablution, *limau*!) in the presence of all the Hajis, Lebeis, Imams and Khatibs of the place.\* On the third night after the wedding, the Prince, on retiring to rest, came forth from his monkey-skin and appeared in human shape. He put the skin away carefully behind a large pillow, and resumed it in the morning. This did not escape the Princess, who, after this had happened on two consecutive nights, ordered the eldest of her women to stay awake and watch (*ber-bantal-kan nyior bulat*—using a round cocoa-nut as a pillow, so that her head would fall off it if she dozed). The betel-nut and sirih-leaf placed for the Prince's refreshment were purposely selected so as to have a stupefying effect; on the third night he divested himself, as usual, of his skin, and chewed betel before

---

\*The reader must not be surprised at the introduction of Muhammadan incidents in the story. This class of anachronisms has already been alluded to.



going to bed, but he at once fell into a sound sleep and the old woman jumped up and possessed herself of the skin and burned it.\* The smoke which arose from it turned into white cloth, and the ashes which were left were found to be gold.

The Prince thenceforward appears in the story under the name of MAMBANG BONGSU. There was, of course, great rejoicing in the two capitals in consequence of his transformation. The Tumonggong was sent off to carry the good news to SRI RAMA and his wife, who come at once to Bandar Tahwil to see their son. There was a second wedding, and three months were devoted to festivities. Buffaloes, oxen, goats, ducks and fowls were killed by the hundred thousand, and some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that the scrapings of the rice-pots made hillocks, the blood of the slaughtered animals formed a lake, and the hot water poured away in cooking flowed continuously like a rivulet!

Soon after this Raja SHAH KOBAD abdicated in favour of his son-in-law MAMBANG BONGSU, who thenceforth reigned as Raja of Bandar Tahwil.

The only remaining episode is the advent of the Jin with seven heads, who, ignorant of all that had occurred, came with an army to demand the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage, threatening war in case of refusal. MAMBANG BONGSU did not wish to injure his old friend, so he made an enormous quantity of paper birds, which, by prayer to the Dewatas, he caused to be made instinct with life. These he let loose among the hosts of the Jin with seven heads, and the latter could do nothing, for as fast as one was warded off ten more came. He invoked the help of the monkey-troops by aid of the charm which KRA KECHIL had given him on Mount Inggil-ber-inggil when they swore an oath of brotherhood,

---

\* Compare this with the incident of the burning of the enchanted Raja's jackal-skin in the story of "The Brahman, the Jackal and the Barber." Frere's *Old Deccan Days*. Cox finds a paralled between this and the lion-skin of Herakles. *Mythology of the Aryan Nations*, I, 135.



but though the monkeys arrived in thousands, they only jumped upon him and gambolled about, embarrassing him more than ever. Then MAMBANG BONGSU appeared, and the birds and monkeys retired. He explained everything, showed the ring which he had received from the Jin on the mountain, and announced that the Princess was already his wife. All thus ended peacefully, the Jin spent a few days at the capital, and then flew away to his own country after exchanging mutual promises of alliance with MAMBANG BONGSU.

MAMBANG BONGSU and his Princess lived happily ever after and never failed to exchange annual embassies with SRI RAMA and his consort at Tanjong Bunga.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is one only of many *cheritras* extant orally among the Malays. Two others, entitled *Raja Ambong* and *Raja Donan*, also related by MIR HASSAN have been reduced to writing for me, and I was fortunate enough some months ago, at Balik Pulau in Penang, to secure a third, *Raja Budiman* or *Naga Mas*, related by one DOLLAH of that place, who had learned it from an old blind man of Situl (north of Kedah). Another which I heard sung by a woman of Brunei is now being taken down for me at Sarawak (Borneo), and I have the names of others which will, I trust, be collected by those interested in Malay folk-lore before the present generation of storytellers dies out.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## PORTUGUESE HISTORY OF MALACCA.

---

[ The following paper is reprinted from a volume of the *Malacca Observer*, a newspaper published in Malacca in 1823. It appears to have been borrowed in the main from the "Asia Portugueza" of MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA, a translation of which is to be found in Vol. VI of KERR'S *Voyages*. The notes have been supplied principally by Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY. E. KOEK. ]

---



MALACCA was built by the Celates, <sup>(1)</sup> a people who chiefly subsisted by fishing, and who united themselves with the Malays, who inhabited the mountains. Their first Chief was Paramisôra, <sup>(2)</sup> who had been a person of high rank in the island of Java, whence he was expelled by another Chief who usurped his lordship, on which occasion Paramisôra fled to Cincapura (Singapura) <sup>(3)</sup> where he was well received by the lord of that place and raised to high employment. But having rebelled against his benefactor, <sup>(4)</sup> he was driven from thence by the King of Siam, and forced to wander about Malacca, as

---

<sup>(1)</sup> *i.e.* *orang laut*—no doubt from "Sêlat," the common designation of Singapore now-a-days by Malacca people.

<sup>(2)</sup> Javanese, *Prâma-sûra*, or *Prâmeya-sûra*; Sanscrit, *Apramasya-sûra*, incomparable hero (?).

<sup>(3)</sup> Sanscrit, *Sinha*, lion, *pûra*, city (*cf.* *Indra-pûra*, on west coast of Sumatra).

<sup>(4)</sup> DE BARROS says he murdered him, and ruled Singapore 5 years, before he was expelled by the Siamese under the Râja of Patâni, who was brother of the murdered king.

a just punishment for his ingratitude. <sup>(1)</sup> Having drawn together a number of the before-mentioned natives, with whom he established a new colony, he gave the name of Malacca to the rising city, signifying in the language of the country a banished man, <sup>(2)</sup> as a memorial of his own fortune. The first king of Malacca was XAQUE DARXA or SHEIKH DARSHAH, <sup>(3)</sup> called by some authors RAAL SAIB, who was the son of PARAMISÔRA, and was subject to the King of Siam; but from whom his successors revolted. <sup>(4)</sup> In the Chinese Records, AUNGOR's Collection, quoted by Colonel YULE in his Marco Polo, vol. ii.

<sup>(1)</sup> The account given in LEYDEN's translation of the Sējârah Malâyu differs entirely from this, making Malacca to be founded by Râja ISKANDER SHAH, the ruler of Singapore (in proper succession), on his expulsion from that city by the Javanese despatched by the Bêtara of Majapahit. DE BARROS' account is the most trustworthy. The Chronicler in the Sējârah possibly preferred admitting defeat by Javanese, probably the original founders of Singapore, in place of the Siamese, long a national enemy, and of a different creed. According to LEYDEN's translation of the Sējârah Malâyu, Raja ISKANDER SHAH, after settling on the Muar for a time, gave it up and removed to Sangang (Sungei?) Ujong, where he left a "mantri" (minister), and proceeded to Bértam (a place 8 or 9 miles up the Malacca River, but called, in the Sējârah, a river), where he had a "pělandok" hunt, and a *white* "pělandok" was so plucky as to resist one of the dogs and drive it into the water; the Râja was much pleased at this incident, and finding the tree under which he was waiting was the "*malaka*" tree, decided to found a city there and call it after the tree. Mr. W. E. MAXWELL has pointed out that this tradition closely resembles a Guzrâti one, and is probably borrowed from it. See Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, January, 1881.

<sup>(2)</sup> Said to mean so in Javanese, but it is no doubt taken from the tree of that name, *Emblica officinalis*, which grows in the country.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that he visited China, and became the Emperor's vassal, and got leave to coin money, which he did on his return, of pewter called "cash."

<sup>(4)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that Malacca became independent of Siam about 90 years before ALBUQUERQUE attacked it.

p. 263, it is stated that the King of Malacca went to China to pay homage in person in the year 1411; but he is called PEILIMISULA, *i.e.*, PARAMISURA.

Before the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the spices and other productions of India were brought to Europe with vast trouble and expense, so that they were necessarily sold at very high prices. The cloves of the Moluccas, the nutmegs and mace of Banda, the sandal-wood of Timor, the camphor of Borneo, the gold and silver of Luconia, <sup>(1)</sup> with all the other and various rich commodities, spices, gums, perfumes, and curiosities of China, Japan, Siam, and other kingdoms of the continent and islands of India, were carried to the great mart of Malacca, a city in the peninsula of that name, which is supposed to have been the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients. From that place, the inhabitants of the more western countries, between Malacca and the Red Sea, procured all these commodities, dealing by way of barter, no money being used in this trade, as silver and gold were in much less request in these eastern parts of India than foreign commodities. By this trade, Calicut, Cambaya, Ormuz, Aden, and other cities were much enriched. The merchants of these cities, besides what they procured at Malacca as before-mentioned, brought rubies from Pegu, rich stuffs from Bengal, pearls from Calicare, diamonds from Narsinga, cinnamon and rich rubies from Ceylon, pepper, ginger, and other spices from the coast of Malabar and other places where these are produced. From Ormuz these commodities were conveyed up the Persian Gulf to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates, and were thence distributed by caravans through Armenia, Trebizond, Tartary, Aleppo, and Damascus; and from these latter cities, by means of the port of Beyrut in Syria, the Venetians, Genoese and Catalonians carried them to their respective countries, and to other parts of Europe. Such of these commodities as went by the Red Sea were landed at Tor or Suez, at the bottom of that gulf, whence they were conveyed overland to Cairo in Egypt, and thence down the Nile to Alexandria, where they were shipped for Europe.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> *i.e.* Luzon.

We find, according to this historian, <sup>(1)</sup> that it was in July, <sup>(2)</sup> 1427, when VASCO <sup>(3)</sup> DE GAMA started to discover the passage round the Cape. The voyage had been projected eighty-five years before, in 1412, by Prince HENRY of Portugal.

The first visit paid to Malacca by the then enterprising Portuguese appears to have been in 1508, <sup>(4)</sup> when DIEGO LOPEZ SEQUEIRA, <sup>(5)</sup> who had sailed from Lisbon with LEMOS, was entrusted with the discovery of Madagascar and Malacca. Arriving at the port of St. Sebastian in the island of Madagascar, he ran along the coast, using a Portuguese as his interpreter, who had been left there and had acquired the language. In the course of this part of his voyage he had some intercourse with a king or prince of the natives named DIAMAN, by whom he was civilly treated; but being unable to procure intelligence of any spices or silver, the great object of his voyage, and finding much trouble and no profit, he proceeded to India in the prosecution of the further orders he had received from the king. He was well received by ALMEYDA, <sup>(6)</sup> the viceroy, who gave him an additional ship, commanded by GARCIA DE SOUZA, to assist in the discovery of Malacca. In the prosecution of his voyage he was well treated by the kings of Pedir and Pacam, <sup>(7)</sup> who sent him presents, and at both places he erected crosses indicating discovery and possession. He at length cast anchor in the port of Malacca, where he terrified the people by the thunder of his cannon, so

<sup>(1)</sup> MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to CASTANHEDA, on the 8th July; according to ANT. GALVANO, the 20th June.

<sup>(3)</sup> Also *Vasques*.

<sup>(4)</sup> In 1509 SEQUEIRA reached Malacca; the expedition sent by King EMANUEL set out in 1508.

<sup>(5)</sup> DE SEQUEYRA. There are still representatives of this name in the Straits.

<sup>(6)</sup> ALBUQUERQUE's predecessor.

<sup>(7)</sup> Pâsei, not far from the ancient city of Samadra, between T' Pêrlak (Diamond Point) and Têlok Samâwei; usually written "Paçem" by the Portuguese.



that every one hastened on board their ships to endeavour to defend themselves from this new and unwelcome guest.

A boat came off with a message from the town, to inquire who they were and what they wanted, to which LOPEZ sent back for answer that he brought an ambassador from the King of Portugal, to propose entering into a treaty of peace and commerce advantageous for the king and city of Malacca. The king sent back a message in dubious language, such as is usual among the Orientals when they mean to act treacherously, as some of the Moorish merchants, from enmity to the Portuguese, had prevailed upon him and his favourite Bandara, <sup>(1)</sup> by means of rich presents, to destroy LOPEZ and the Portuguese. On the third day, LOPEZ sent HIEROM TEIXEIRA <sup>(2)</sup> in the character of ambassador, attended by a splendid retinue, who was well received on shore, and conducted on an elephant to the king, from whom he returned well pleased. All this was only a bait to entrap the Portuguese to their destruction, and, in addition, the king sent an invitation to LOPEZ to dine with him in public. LOPEZ accepted this invitation, but was informed by a friend of JAO <sup>(3)</sup> UTIMÔTI Rajah, that the king intended to murder him, on which he sent an excuse on pretence of indisposition. Credit was now given to an advice sent by a Persian woman to DUARTE FERNANDEZ, after she had been prevented by SEQUEIRA from coming on board in the night.

Another contrivance was put in practice to destroy LOPEZ and his ships, by offering a lading of spice, and pretending that it was requisite to send for it to three several places. This succeeded in part, as, while thirty men were sent on shore according to agreement, a fleet of small vessels was secretly prepared under cover of a point of land, ready to assault the ships, while the thirty men were to be murdered in

(1) Bandahara.

(2) This name is also still represented.

(3) This is probably for "Jâwa," UTIMÔTI Râja being Chief of the Javanese, who were said to number 5,000 to 6,000 in Malacca at that time.

the town. At this time likewise a son of UTIMUTI Râjah came on board under pretence of a visit to LOPEZ, and finding him engaged at draughts, requested him to continue his game, that he might have the better opportunity of assassinating him unobserved; and in fact he frequently put his hand to his dagger for the purpose, but waited till the other branches of the intended treachery should begin. At this time, a seaman on one of the tops, who was on the look-out, seeing a throng in the town and hearing a considerable noise, called out 'Treachery! treachery! they kill our men!' LOPEZ instantly threw away the draught-board, calling out 'Arms,' and the son of UTIMUTI, perceiving the treacherous designs discovered, leapt into his boat with his attendants in great consternation. The fleet of boats now came round the point and attacked the Portuguese, who exerted themselves as well as possible in their defence, considering the suddenness of the attack; and sinking many of the enemy's boats, forced the rest to retire.

Not having a sufficient force to take vengeance for this treachery, LOPEZ was under the necessity of quitting Malacca, where he left sixty of his men in slavery, who were made prisoners on shore, and having eight slain. On his way back he took two Moorish ships bound for Malacca; and having arrived at Cape Comorin, he sent on TEIXEIRA and SOUZA with their ships to Cochin, resolving, though ill-provided, to return alone to Portugal, being afraid of ALBUQUERQUE, as he had sided with ALMEYDA in the late disputes respecting the Government of India. He reached the island of Tercera with much difficulty, and from thence proceeded to Lisbon.

We now come to ALBUQUERQUE, who had sailed from Portugal under ALMEYDA. But having been very successful in all the sieges and battles he had undertaken, and being of a bold and enterprising spirit, he assumed the Government of India in opposition <sup>(1)</sup>to ALMEYDA. Having been informed of the fate of SEQUEIRA's expedition, he resolved to go and

---

(1) As he had proper credentials from the king, the expression is odd. ALMEYDA certainly opposed *him*.

attack Malacca in person. On the 2nd of May, 1511, ALBUQUERQUE sailed from Cochin on his expedition against Malacca, with 19 ships <sup>(1)</sup> and 1,400 soldiers, 800 of whom were Portuguese and 600 Malabars. While off the island of Ceylon, he fell in with and captured five vessels belonging to the Moors, which were bound for Malacca. On arriving at the island of Sumatra, the kings of Pedir and Pisang <sup>(2)</sup> sent friendly messages to ALBUQUERQUE, on which occasion JUAN DE VIEGAS, one of the men left behind by SEQUEIRA, was restored to freedom, he and others having made their escape from Malacca. <sup>(3)</sup>

On the 1st of July 1511, the Portuguese fleet cast anchor in the roads of Malacca, infusing terror and dismay among multitudes that covered the whole shore, by the clangour of their warlike instruments, and the noise of repeated discharges of cannon, being sensible of their guilty conduct to SEQUEIRA, and conscious that the present armament was designed for their condign punishment. Next day a Moor came off in great state with a message from the king, and was received with much courtesy and ceremonious pomp by ALBUQUERQUE, to whom he said that if he came for trade, the king was ready to supply whatever merchandise he wanted. ALBUQUERQUE made answer that the merchandise he sought for was the restitution of the Portuguese who had been left there by SEQUEIRA, and when they were restored, he should then say what further demands he had to make from the king. On his return to the city, the Moor spread universal consternation by this answer, and it was agreed to endeavour to avert the threatened danger, by restoring the Portuguese, and by paying a large sum of money. But Prince ALA'EDDIN, the son of the king of Pahang, opposed this, and made ready for defence. Upon this ALBU-

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state 18 vessels, 3 of which were galleys.

<sup>(2)</sup> Probably "Pâsei," being intended for "Pâçem."

<sup>(3)</sup> He and eight others were found at Pidir by ALBUQUERQUE on his way to Malacca.

QUERQUE began some military operations, <sup>(1)</sup> and the king restored the captives. After this some further negotiations ensued, as the king was desirous of peace, which ALBUQUERQUE offered to agree to, on condition of having permission to build a fortress at Malacca, and that the king should repay the entire charge incurred by SEQUEIRA and the present armament, all the damage having been occasioned by his own treachery and falsehood; but he demanded to have an immediate answer, whether the king chose peace or war. The king was willing to have submitted to the terms demanded by the Portuguese viceroy, but his son and the king of Pahang opposed him, and it was at length determined to stand on their defence.

On the 24th of July, being the eve of St. James the Apostle, everything being disposed in order for attack, the signal was given for landing by the discharge of artillery, and immediately the Portuguese leapt on shore and charged the enemy with loud shouts. The hottest of the battle was about gaining and defending the bridge, which enterprise ALBUQUERQUE undertook in person, and where the enemy, after a vigorous defence, in which great numbers of them were slain, were forced to leap into the river, where many of them were drowned. The prince and the king of Pahang bravely opposed another party of the Portuguese who endeavoured to force their way to the bridge to join the viceroy, and at the same time king MAHMUD came out on a large elephant, attended by two others having castles on their backs, whence numbers of darts were launched against the Portuguese. But the elephants, being soon severely wounded, turned and fled through among their own men, trampling many of them to death, and making way for the Portuguese to join those who had possession of the bridge. At this place ALBUQUERQUE fortified himself, and as considerable harm was done to his men by poisoned arrows discharged from the tops of the adjoining houses, he caused them to be set on fire. After bestowing great praises on his captains for their courageous behaviour,

---

(1) *i.e.* He burnt some houses on the shore, and ships belonging to the Guzaratis and other traders.

and perceiving that his people began to grow faint by long exertions, excessive heat, and want of food, he withdrew to the ships towards night. Ten of the Portuguese died in consequence of their wounds from the poisoned arrows. The loss of the enemy was not known. The king of Pahang withdrew to his own country, under pretence of bringing a reinforcement, but never returned.

While ALBUQUERQUE rested and refreshed his men on board, MAHMUD was busily employed in making every possible preparation for defending the city. For this purpose he undermined the streets in several places, in hopes to blow up the assailants, strewed poisoned thorns <sup>(1)</sup> in the way, covering them over to prevent their being observed. He likewise fortified the bridge, and planted cannon in many places. As a prelude to the second assault, ALBUQUERQUE sent ANTONIO DE ABREU, in a vessel well manned, to gain possession of the bridge. On his way thither he had to pass through showers of bullets from both sides of the river and from the battlements of the bridge, and though desperately wounded, <sup>(2)</sup> refused to be brought off, when DINIZ FERNANDEZ MELO, who came up to his rescue, proposed sending him to the ships to have his wounds dressed, saying that, "though he neither had strength to fight nor voice to command," he would not quit his post while life remained. Floats of fire were sent down the river to burn the vessel, <sup>(3)</sup> but at length ALBUQUERQUE in person gained possession of the bridge, and the vessel, being freed from the fire-rafts, had liberty to act against the enemy. Having rested his men a short time on the bridge, ALBUQUERQUE penetrated the city, through showers of bullets, darts,

(1) No doubt *ranjau*, caltrops made of bamboo.

(2) In the jaw.

(3) A big junk brought down to overtop the bridge: but she had to wait nine days until the tide was high enough to carry her over the sandy spit outside the river mouth, and while she was in this position the fire-boats were despatched against her night after night with the ebb-tide, but ALBUQUERQUE was on the watch and kept them off.



and arrows; and having been apprised of the mines in the principal street, he took another way and gained the mosque. At night, after a prodigious slaughter of the enemy, he gained entire possession of the city, having only with him in this action 800 Portuguese and 200 Malabars. At the end of nine days, every one of the Moors who inhabited this great city were either slain or driven out, and it was repeopled with strangers and some Malays <sup>(1)</sup> who were permitted to take possession of the vacant houses. Among those left was UTIMUTI Râjah, whose son had formerly endeavoured to assassinate SEQUEIRA. UTIMUTI was a rich and powerful native of Java, of whom more hereafter will be said. The soldiers were allowed to plunder the city during three days. There were found 3,000 pieces of great cannon, out of 8,000 which king MAHMUD had relied upon for the defence of his city, the rest having been carried off to Bintang, <sup>(2)</sup> where the king and Prince ALA'EDDIN had fortified themselves. As it might have been of dangerous consequence to permit these princes to establish themselves so near the city of Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE sent a force to dislodge them, consisting of 400 Portuguese, 400 Malays belonging to UTIMUTI, and 300 men belonging to the merchants of Pegu who resided in Malacca. On the approach of these troops, the King and Prince took flight, leaving seven elephants with all their costly trappings, and the Portuguese returned to Malacca. Now reduced to wander in the woods and mountains of the interior, MAHMUD so severely reflected upon the obstinacy of his son and the king of Pahang, that he and his son quarrelled and separated, each shifting for himself.

To secure this important conquest, ALBUQUERQUE built a fort or citadel at Malacca, which from its beauty was called

---

(1) According to the Commentaries, the Peguans were the first to come in to ALBUQUERQUE, and ask for peace and leave to trade.

(2) This must probably be meant for Birtam, about 8 miles up the river, where the Commentaries say the King's son put up a stockade, which was demolished by a boat expedition sent up by ALBUQUERQUE.



Hermosa. <sup>(1)</sup> He likewise built a church, which was dedicated to the Visitation of Our Lady; <sup>(2)</sup> and coined money of different values and denominations, which was ordered to pass current by proclamation, and some of which he caused to be scattered among the populace. By these and other prudent measures he gained the hearts of the people, attracted strangers to settle in Malacca, and secured this important emporium of trade. Although ALBUQUERQUE was perfectly conscious of the deceitful character of UTIMUTI Rajah, yet, considering it to be sometimes prudent to trust an enemy under proper precautions, he gave him authority over all the Moors that remained at Malacca. It was soon discovered, however, that UTIMUTI carried on a private correspondence with prince ALA'EDDIN, under pretence of restoring him to the sovereignty of Malacca, but in reality for the purpose of using his remaining influence among the people to set himself up. On receiving authentic information of these underhand practices, ALBUQUERQUE caused UTIMUTI with his son and son-in-law to be apprehended, and on conviction of their treason, he ordered them to be publicly executed on the same scaffold which they had formerly destined for SEQUEIRA. This was the first public exercise of sovereign justice which was attempted by the Portuguese in India, but was soon followed by others. PATE QUITIR, <sup>(3)</sup> another native of Java, whom ALBUQUERQUE appointed to succeed UTIMUTI in the government of the Moors in Malacca, was gained by the widow of UTIMUTI, by promise of her daughter in marriage with a portion of 100,000 ducats, to revenge the death of her husband on the Portuguese, and assassinate ALBUQUERQUE. QUITIR accepted her offer, meaning to seize the city for himself. About the same time, also, the King of Campar <sup>(4)</sup> formed a similar design, for the attain-

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries say "A Famosa," the famous.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Nossa Senhora da Annunciada".—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> Pati Kuâtir.

<sup>(4)</sup> In Sumatra, between Siak and Indragîri. The Commentaries say he came to the Muar river, whence he sent an embassy with

ment of which purpose he sent a congratulatory embassy to ALBUQUERQUE, from whom he demanded the office which had been conferred on QUITIR. These plots, having no consequences at this time, shall be further explained in the sequel.

During his residence at Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE received embassies from several princes, particularly from the King of Siam; and he sent likewise embassies in return to the Kings of Siam <sup>(1)</sup> and Pegu. He sent also two ships to discover the Molucca islands and Banda, and gave orders to let it be known in all quarters that Malacca was now under the dominion of Portugal, and that merchants from every part of India would be received there on more favourable terms than formerly. Having now established everything in Malacca to his mind, ALBUQUERQUE determined upon returning to Cochin, leaving RUY DE BRITO BATALIM <sup>(2)</sup> to command the fort, with a garrison of 300 men. He left at the same time FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ADURADA, <sup>(3)</sup> with 10 ships and 300 soldiers, to protect the trade, and carried four ships with himself on his return to Cochin.

PATE QUITIR, the native of Java, who had been preferred by ALBUQUERQUE to the command of the native inhabitants of Malacca, continued to carry on measures for expelling the Portuguese, and having strengthened himself secretly, at last broke out into rebellion. Having slain a Portuguese captain and several men, and taken some pieces of cannon, he suddenly fortified the quarter of the city in which he resided, and stood on his defence with 6,000 men and two elephants. FERDINANDO PEREZ and ALONSO PESSOA went against him with 320 men, partly by land and partly by water, and, after a long contest,

presents to ALBUQUERQUE, offering himself as a vassal to the king of Portugal, which was accepted, but nothing is said about this demand for office.

<sup>(1)</sup> He sent one to the King of Siam. directly after he took Malacca, under DUARTE FERNANDEZ, with two Chinese merchant Captains on their way back to China.

<sup>(2)</sup> CATALIM.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> DANDRADA.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.* Probably correctly DE ANDRADE.

forced him to flee for refuge in the woods, after many of his men were slain. A considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition was found in that part of the ground, after being plundered of much riches. Having received succour from Java, and from MAHMUD, the expelled king of Malacca, <sup>(1)</sup> QUITIR erected another fort in a convenient place at some distance from the city, where he became powerful by sea and land, being in hopes of usurping the sovereignty of Malacca. PEREZ went out against him, but, though he fought as valiantly as before, he was forced to retreat after losing three captains and four soldiers. <sup>(2)</sup> At this time LACSAMANA, an officer belonging to MAHMUD, entered the river of Malacca with a great number of men and many cannon on board several vessels. PEREZ attacked him with three ships, and a furious battle took place, which lasted for three hours, with much advantage on the side of the Portuguese; but night obliged the combatants to desist, and PEREZ took a position to prevent, as he thought, the Malaysans from escaping out of the river during the darkness. But LACSAMANA threw up an intrenchment of such respectable appearance during the night, that it was thought too dangerous to attempt an attack, and PEREZ retired to the fort. At this time three ships entered the port from India, bringing a supply of ammunition and a reinforcement of 150 soldiers; but LACSAMANA had established himself so advantageously that he intercepted all the vessels carrying provisions for Malacca, which was reduced to such straits that many fell down in the streets from famine. The same plague attended PATE QUITIR in his quarters. When the season became fit for

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries state that Sultan MAHMUD died of grief shortly after his arrival in Pahang, whence he despatched an uncle of his, Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR, with an embassy to China to ask for help in recovering his kingdom; which was unsuccessful, the emperor having heard of the favourable treatment Chinese traders at Malacca had received at the hands of ALBUQUERQUE. Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR died of chagrin on his way back.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Commentaries state that, after being driven out of his stockade the first time, he obtained a safe-conduct from ALBUQUERQUE, but would not remain in Malacca.

navigation, PEREZ set out with ships and a galley in quest of provisions. While sailing towards Singapore, the galley discovered a sail, and stuck by it till the fleet came up. It was found to be laden with provisions and ammunition for PATE QUITIR. PEREZ brought the captain and other headmen on board his own ships, where they attempted to slay the Portuguese, even PEREZ being stabbed in the back by a *kris* or dagger. Being foiled in this attempt, most of them leapt into the sea, but some were taken and put to the rack, who confessed that there was a son of QUITIR among them, and that they were followed by three other vessels similarly laden. These were likewise captured and carried to Malacca. At the same time GOMEZ DE CUNHA arrived with his ships with provisions from Pegu, where he had been to settle a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of that country. The famine being thus appeased and the men recovered, PEREZ attacked PATE QUITIR by sea and land; and having fortunately succeeded in the capture of his fortified quarters, which were set on fire, that chieftain was forced to retire to Java, and LACSAMANA, on seeing this success of the Portuguese, retired with his forces.

This island (Java) is almost 100 leagues in length from east to west, but is narrow in proportion to its breadth, being divided by a long range of mountains through its whole length, like the Apennines of Italy, which prevents intercourse between the two coasts. It has several ports and good cities, and its original inhabitants appear to have come from China. <sup>(1)</sup> In after times the Moors of Malacca possessed themselves of the sea-coast, obliging the natives to take shelter in the forests and mountains of the interior. At this period a Malay chief named PATI UNUS was lord of the city of Japara, <sup>(2)</sup> who became afterwards King of Sunda. Indignant that the metropolis of the Malayan territories should be possessed by the enemies of the Mahometan faith, he had been seven years preparing a powerful armament of ninety sail to attempt the

---

<sup>(1)</sup> There was a very early intercourse between Java and China.

<sup>(2)</sup> Japara was in Java proper, not in Sunda.



conquest of Malacca, during all which time he kept up a secret correspondence with the Javan Malays who inhabited that city. Several of his ships were equal in size to the largest Portuguese galleons, and the one destined for himself was larger than any ships then built by the Europeans. Having completed his preparations, he embarked with 12,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and appeared suddenly before the city. FERDINANDO PEREZ immediately embarked with 350 Portuguese and some native troops in seventeen vessels, and attacked the Javan fleet, with which he had an obstinate engagement, doing considerable damage to the enemy, but night parted the combatants. Next morning PATI UNUS endeavoured to get into the river Muar with his fleet, but PEREZ pursued him, and penetrating into the midst of the enemy, plied his cannon and fireworks with such success that many of the Javan ships were sunk or set on fire. After a furious battle of some endurance, UNUS fled, and was pursued all the way to Java, where he preserved his own vast vessel as a memorial of his escape and of the grandeur of his fleet, and not without reason, as a merchant of Malacca engaged to purchase it of PEREZ for 10,000 ducats if taken. This victory cost the Portuguese some blood, as several were slain, and few escaped without wounds. From this time forwards, the natives of Java were for ever banished from Malacca.

Soon after this brilliant victory, FERDINANDO PEREZ sailed from Malacca to Cochin with a valuable cargo of spice, accompanied by LOPEZ DE AZEVEDO and ANTONIO DE ABREU, who came from the discovery of the Molucca islands with three ships. After their arrival at Cochin, ANTONIO DE MIRANDA arrived there from Siam, to the great joy of ALBUQUERQUE, who thus reaped the rich fruits of his care and labour for the acquisition of Malacca, and the happy return of those whom he had sent upon other discoveries.

King MAHMUD had not yet lost all hope of recovering Malacca, to which he now drew near ; and having in vain attempted to succeed by force, he had recourse to stratagem. For this purpose he prevailed on a favourite officer named Tûan MAXI-

LIZ <sup>(1)</sup> to imitate the conduct of ZOPIRUS at Babylon. Being accordingly mutilated, Tûan MAXILIZ fled with some companions to Malacca, giving out that he had escaped from the tyrannical cruelty of his sovereign. RUY DE BRITO, who then commanded in the citadel of Malacca, credited his story, and reposed so much confidence in his fidelity that he was admitted at all times into the fortress. At length, having appointed a particular day for the execution of his long-concerted enterprise, on which MAHMUD was to send a party to second his efforts or to bring him off, he and his accomplices got admittance into the fort as usual, and immediately began to assassinate the Portuguese garrison by means of their daggers, and had actually slain six before they were able to stand to their defence. BRITO, who happened to be asleep when the alarm was given, immediately collected his men, and drove the traitor and his companions from the fort, at the very moment when a party of armed Malays came up to second their efforts. The commander of his party, named Tûan CALASCAR, on learning the miscarriage of Tûan MAXILIZ, pretended that he came to the assistance of BRITO, and by that means was permitted to retire.

Soon after this, PEDRO DE FARIA arrived at Malacca from the Straits of Sabam, bringing with him ABDELA <sup>(2)</sup> King of Campar, who, being no longer able to endure the insolence of his father-in-law MAHMUD, came to reside in security under the protection of the Portuguese in Malacca. This was in the month of July, 1543, <sup>(3)</sup> shortly after the arrival of GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE from Goa to command at Malacca. By instruction from the viceroy, ABDELA was appointed Bendara, or Governor of the natives, which office had till then been enjoyed by NINACHETU, who was now displaced on account of some miscarriage or malversation. NINACHETU, who was a Gentoo, so much resented this affront, that he resolved to give a signal demonstration of his fidelity and concern. He was

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Majlis (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> ABDULLAH.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1513 (?).



very rich, and gave orders to dress up a scaffold or funeral pile in the market-place or bazaar of Malacca, splendidly adorned with rich silks and cloth of gold, the middle of the pile being composed of a vast heap of aromatic wood of high price. The entire street from his dwelling to the pile was strewed with sweet-scented herbs and flowers, and adorned with rich hangings, corresponding to the magnificence of the pile. Having collected all his friends, and clad himself and family in splendid attire, he went in solemn procession to the bazaar, where he mounted the scaffold and made a long harangue, in which he protested his innocence, and declared that he had always served the Portuguese with the utmost zeal and fidelity. Having ordered the pile to be fired, and seeing the whole in flames, he declared that he would now mount to heaven in that flame and smoke, and immediately cast himself into the flaming pile, to the great admiration of all the beholders.

At this time the king of Campar had gone home, intending to return to assume his office of Bendara, but was hindered by MAHMUD and the king of Bintang, who fitted out a fleet of 70 sail with 2,500 men under the command of the king of Lingga, and besieged Campar, in the harbour of which town there were 8 Portuguese vessels and some native praus, under the command of GEORGE BOTTELLO. Observing this squadron to be somewhat careless, the king of Lingga fell suddenly with his galley on the ship commanded by BOTTELLO, followed by the rest of his fleet; but met with so warm a reception that his galley was taken, so that he had to leap overboard, and the rest of the enemy's fleet was put to flight. The siege was now raised, and BOTTELLO conveyed the king of Campar to Malacca, where he exercised the office of Bendara with so much judgment and propriety, that in four months the city was visibly improved, great numbers of people resorting thither who had formerly fled to MAHMUD to avoid the oppressions of NINACHETU. Perceiving the growth of the city under the wise administration of ABDELA, MAHMUD determined to put a stop to this prosperity by means of a fraud peculiar to a Moor. He gave out secretly, yet so that it might spread abroad, that his son-in-law had gone over to the Portuguese at Malacca with his knowledge and consent,

and that the same thing was done by all those who seemed to fly there from Bintang, with the design to seize upon the fort on the first opportunity, and restore it to him who was the lawful prince. This secret, as intended by MAHMUD, was at length divulged at Malacca, where it produced the intended effect, as the commandant, GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE, gave more credit to this false report than to the honest proceedings of the Bendara, who was tried and condemned as a traitor, and had his head cut off on a public scaffold. In consequence of this event, the city was left almost desolate by the flight of the native inhabitants, and was afterwards oppressed by famines.

Some time after, we find Malacca was again distressed, through the misrule of the then Governor, GEORGE DE BRITO, and others, which occasioned almost all the native inhabitants to desert the city in order to avoid oppression. In this situation, MAHMUD, the exiled king, sent a considerable force to attempt recovering his capital, under the command of CERILIGE Rajah <sup>(1)</sup> his general. CERILIGE intrenched his army, and so pressed the besieged that the Portuguese would assuredly have been driven from Malacca, had not DON ALEXIUS DE MENEZES arrived to assume the Government, with a reinforcement of 300 men. MENEZES secured the safety of Malacca by supplying it with men and ammunition, and appointed ALFONSO LOPES DE COSTA to the under-government, in place of BRITO, who was dying. DUANTE <sup>(2)</sup> DE MELO was left there with a naval force; and DUARTE COELLO was sent with an embassy and present to the king of Siam to confirm a treaty of peace and amity, and to request of him to send a colony of his subjects to inhabit Malacca, so that the Moors, whom he hated as much as the Portuguese did, might be forever excluded from that place. All this was agreed to, and, as a testimonial of his friendship to the Christians, he caused a cross, ornamented with the arms of Portugal, to be erected in a conspicuous part of the city of Hudia, <sup>(3)</sup> where he then resided. Having

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Sri ADIKA (?) or Sri LELA (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> DUARTE.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ayuthia, the then capital, higher up the river.

thus succeeded in his mission, COELLO was forced by stress of weather upon the coast of Pahang, where he was received in a friendly manner by the king, who voluntarily submitted to become a vassal to the crown of Portugal, and to pay a cup of gold as an annual tribute. This was done more from hatred to the king of Bintang than from love to the Portuguese.

The kingdom of Siam at that time was one of the greatest in the East, the two other of greater consequence being China and Bisnagar. The great river Menam runs through the middle from North to South, having its source in the great lake of Chiamay, in lat  $30^{\circ}$  N., and its mouth in lat  $13^{\circ}$  N., so that the length of this kingdom is 330 leagues. On the west it joins Bengal, on the south Malacca, on the north China, and on the east Cambodia. The territory contains both mountains and plains, and it is inhabited by many different races of people, some of whom are extremely cruel and barbarous, and even feed on human flesh. Among these, the Guei ornament themselves with figures impressed with hot irons. <sup>(1)</sup> Siam abounds in elephants, cattle, and buffaloes. It has many sea-ports and populous cites, Hudia being the metropolis or residence of the Court. The Siamese build sumptuous temples, in which they have images of vast size. They are very religious, sparing in their diet, much given to divination, and addicted to the study of astrology. The country is extremely fertile, and abounds in gold, silver, and other metals. The memorable services of the subjects are recorded, that they may be read to the kings.

In the year 1518, the king of Bintang <sup>(2)</sup> again attacked Malacca by land, with 1,500 men and many elephants, while 60 vessels blockaded the harbour. The Portuguese garrison consisted only of 200 men, many of whom were sick, but the danger cured them of their fevers, and every one ran to repel the enemy. After a severe encounter of three hours, the

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This account of Siam seems to be borrowed direct from stanzas 125 and 126 of the tenth canto of the *Lusiads*. See Mr. SATOW's Bibliography of Siam *supra* p. . Ed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bentan.

enemy was repulsed with great loss. He continued, however, before the town for three weeks, and then retired, having lost 330 men, while 18 of the Portuguese were slain. On the arrival of reinforcements, having been much injured by frequent inroads from the fort of Muar, not far from Malacca, the Portuguese took that place by assault, killing most of the garrison, which consisted of 800 Moors, and after securing the spoil burnt Muar to the ground. There were 300 cannons at this place, some of which were brass. Nothing more of any note happened this year, except that DIEGO PACHECO with most of his men were lost in two ships, which went in search of the Island of Gold, which probably is Japan.

In the year 1519, ANTONIO CORREA concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Pegu, which was mutually sworn to between him and the king and ministers, assisted by the priests of both nations, Catholic and Pagan. The heathen priest was called the grand RAULIM, who, after the treaty or capitulation was read, made according to their custom in the golden mine, began to read from a book, and then taking some yellow paper, a colour dedicated to holy purposes, and some sweet-smelling leaves impressed with certain characters, set both on fire; after which, holding the hands of the minister over the ashes, he pronounced some words which rendered the oath inviolable. The metropolis of the kingdom is called Bagou, corruptly called Pegu, which name is likewise given to the kingdom. It has the Bay of Bengal on the west, Siam on the east, Malacca on the south, and Arracan on the north. This kingdom is almost 100 leagues in length, and in some places of the same breadth, not including the conquered provinces. The land is plain, well watered, and very fertile, producing abundance of provisions of all kinds, particularly cattle and grain. It has many temples, with a prodigious multitude of images, and a vast number of ceremonies.

At this time GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE was sent to Sumatra, on purpose to restore a king of Pisang, <sup>(1)</sup> who had been

---

(<sup>1</sup>) Pâsei. ALBUQUERQUE, on his way to Malacca, had met him going to Java, and promised to aid in restoring him to his kingdom.



expelled and fled to the Portuguese for protection and aid. On his arrival, having secured the co-operation and assistance of the neighbouring king of Ara, ALBUQUERQUE sent a message to the usurper desiring him to resign the kingdom to the lawful prince, who had submitted to the king of Portugal. GENIAL, <sup>(1)</sup> the usurper, offered to make the same submission if allowed to retain possession, but this offer was refused. ALBUQUERQUE then attacked GENIAL in his fort, which was scaled and the gate broken open; yet the usurper and thirty men valiantly defended a tower over the gateway, till GENIAL was slain by a musket-shot, on which the others immediately fled. The Portuguese troops, about 300 in number, were opposed by 3,000 Moors in the market-place, assisted by some elephants. HECTOR DE SYLVEIRA endeavoured to strike one of these in the trunk with his lance, which the last put aside, and laying hold of SYLVEIRA threw him into the air, yet he had the good fortune to survive. Two other Portuguese soldiers had better success, as one of them killed the rider and the other wounded the elephant, on which he turned among his own party, whom he trampled to death without mercy. The Moors now retired to another post, but with the aid of the king of Ara <sup>(2)</sup> they were completely defeated by the Portuguese, 2,000 of them being slain. In this battle ALBUQUERQUE received two wounds in his face, and four or five persons of note were killed on the side of the Portuguese, besides a great many wounded. Next day the dispossessed Prince of Pisang <sup>(3)</sup> was reinstated with much ceremony, being made tributary to the King of Portugal, and a fort was erected at his capital, as at other places, to keep him under subjection.

The island of Sumatra extends in length, from the north-west to the south-east, for about 220 leagues, by 70 in its greatest breadth, and is cut nearly in two equal parts by the equinoctial line. It is separated from Malacca by a nar-

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Jênal (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> Aru.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pâsei.

row strait, and its most southern point is parted from Java by one still narrower. Java is about 100 leagues long by twelve in breadth. To the east of Sumatra is the great island of Borneo, through which likewise the equinoctial line passes, leaving two-thirds of the island on the north side of the line. The maritime parts of Sumatra are flat, but the interior is full of mountains, pervaded by many large rivers, and covered by impenetrable woods which even the rays of the sun are unable to pierce. Owing to these circumstances Sumatra is very unhealthy, yet is much resorted to for its rich and valuable productions, and particularly on account of its abounding in gold <sup>(1)</sup>. Besides gold, it produces white sandal-wood, benzoin, camphor, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, abundance of silk, and abounds in fish and cattle. It has in one part a spring of petroleum or rock oil, and one of its mountains is a volcano. The original natives of the island are Pagans, but the Moors, who came there first as merchants, have possessed themselves of the island as lords, ever since the year 1400. Among the island tribes is one called Batas, who are of most brutal manners, and even feed on human flesh. The Moors, who dwell on the coast, use several languages, but chiefly the Malay. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, like those of the natives of Java, from whom they are descended, but they likewise use fire-arms.

This island is divided into nine kingdoms, of which Pedir was once the chief; but now that of Pacem <sup>(2)</sup> or Pisang is the most powerful, yet its kings only continue to reign so long as it pleases the rabble.

At this time ANTONIO DE BRITO arrived at Pisang from Acheen, where his brother GEORGE DE BRITO had been slain by the Moors, with a great number of men, in a scandalous attempt to rob the sepulchres of the kings of that country of

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Found chiefly in the districts of Lîmun, Bâtang Asei, and Pangkâlan Jambi, lying south of Korinchi, about tributaries of the Jambi river. The gold is found in a yellow and sometimes reddish clay near a stratum of white crystals, quartz.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pâsei.



a great quantity of gold they were said to contain. ANTONIO was now left by ALBUQUERQUE in the command of the new fort of Pisang, with three ships, which were afterwards of great service against a Moor who infested the coast. On his return to Malacca, of which he had the command, ALBUQUERQUE prepared to make war upon the king of Bintang. That island, about 40 leagues from Malacca, is 40 leagues in circumference, having two strong castles, and its rivers staked to prevent the access of ships, so that it was considered as almost impregnable. ALBUQUERQUE went from Malacca with 18 vessels and 600 men, and finding it impossible to get his ships up, he endeavoured to land his men from boats to attack one of the forts; but the water being up to their middles, and the enemy making a brave resistance, they were forced to retire, after losing twenty men, besides a great number wounded.

In the same year, 1521, ANTONIO DE BRITO sailed for the Molucca islands. These islands are in the middle of a great number of others under the equator, about 300 leagues east from Malacca. There are five principal islands to which the general name of Moluccas is applied, about 25 leagues distant from each other, the largest not exceeding six leagues in circumference. The particular names of these are Ternate, Tidore, Mousell, <sup>(1)</sup> Macquein, <sup>(2)</sup> and Bacham. They are covered with woods and subject to fogs, and are consequently unhealthy. These five islands produce cloves, but no kind of food; and the large island of Batochina, <sup>(3)</sup> which is 60 leagues long, produces food but no cloves. In some of these islands, particularly Ternate, there are burning mountains. The chief subsistence of the people is of a kind of meal made from the bark of certain trees resembling the palm. There are certain canes that have a liquor in their hollows between the joints,

---

(1) This may be meant for Misol, in which case it is a mistake, as that lies further south-east off the west coast of New Guinea, between it and Ceram; or it may be meant for Morotai, the other of the Molucca isles, lying north-east of Gilolo.

(2) Makian.

(3) Bâchan.

which is delightful to drink. Though the country abounds in animals, the natives eat very little flesh, but live chiefly on fish, which their seas produce inexhaustibly. They are very warlike and by no means affable, and are most expert both in running and swimming. Their religion is idolatrous, but we have no account whatever respecting their origin. The Moors had possessed themselves of this country not long before the coming of the Portuguese, as a Mahometan priest who had come along with the first of the Moorish invaders was still alive at the arrival of BRITO.

The following account of a struggle which the Portuguese had with the Chinese may not be uninteresting :—

In one of the former years, FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ANDRADA had established a trade at Quan-tung, or Canton, on China, which was so exceedingly profitable that every one was eager to engage in it. In the present year, 1521, SIMON DE ANDRADA was sent by SEQUEIRA to China with five ships, and cast anchor in the port of the island of Tamou opposite to Canton, where his brother had been formerly. The Portuguese ambassador to the Emperor of China still remained at that place, but set out soon afterwards up a large river, with three vessels splendidly decorated with Portuguese colours, it being a received custom that none but those of China should be seen there, which are *gules, a lion rampant*. In this manner he arrived at the foot of a mountain from which that great river derives its source. This mountainous ridge, called Malexam, beginning at the bay of Cochin China on the borders of Yunnan province, runs through the three southern provinces of China, Quang-se, Quantung, and Fo-kien, dividing them from the interior provinces, as Spain is divided from France by the Pyrenees. THOMAS PEREZ, leaving the vessels at this place, travelled northwards to the city of Nankin, where the king then was, having spent four months in the journey without stopping at any place. The emperor, however, thought proper to appoint his audience at Peking, a city far distant, to which place PEREZ accordingly followed. While on the journey, SIMON DE ANDRADA behaved himself so improperly in the island of Tamou, that an account of his proceedings was sent to court, and THOMAS PEREZ and his companions were con-

demned to death as spies. The rigour of his sentence was mitigated, but the embassy was not received, and PEREZ was sent back as a prisoner to Canton, with orders that the Portuguese should restore Malacca to its native king, who was a vassal to China; in which case the embassy would be received, but otherwise the ambassador and his suite were to be put to death, and the Portuguese for ever excluded from China as enemies. SIMON DE ANDRADA conducted himself with a high hand, as if he had been king of Tamou, where he raised a fort, and set up a gallows to intimidate the people. He committed violence against the merchants who resorted to the port, and bought young people of both sexes, giving occasion to thieves to steal them from their parents. These extravagant proceedings lost nothing in their transmission to court, and were the cause of the severe orders respecting PEREZ and his followers.

At this time DIEGO CALVA arrived, with one ship from Lisbon and several others from Malacca, and in consequence of this addition to their strength, the Portuguese acted still more insolently than before, and so exasperated the governors of the province that they apprehended several of them, and even contrived to take the last-arrived ship. At the commencement of hostilities, DUARTE COELLO arrived from Malacca with two ships well manned and armed. The Itao, or Chinese admiral in these seas, attacked the Portuguese with fifty ships, and though he did them some damage, he was so severely handled by the artillery that he was forced to retire and to remain at some distance, keeping up a strict blockade. After matters had remained in this state for forty days, AMBROSE DE REGO arrived with two additional ships from Malacca, and the Portuguese determined upon forcing their way through the Chinese fleet. The battle on this occasion was very bloody, but, in consequence of a gale of wind dispersing the Chinese fleet, the Portuguese were enabled to get away from the island of Tamou. The Itao revenged himself upon such of the Portuguese as had fallen into his hands, and particularly upon THOMAS PEREZ and his companions, who were all slain, and their baggage robbed of the present intended for the emperor, and of all the commodities which

PEREZ had purchased during his residence in China. Such was the profitableness of the China trade at this time, that PEREZ, though only an apothecary of mean parentage, had by this time acquired 2,000 weight of rhubarb, 1,600 pieces of damask, 400 pieces of other silks, above 100 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver, 84 pounds of loose musk, above 3,000 purses or coods of that perfume called *papos*, and a great deal of other commodities.

Between the years 1522 and 1524 Malacca was much straitened by the king of Bintang, <sup>(1)</sup> who sent a powerful armament against it, to oppose which GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE sent a naval force under DON SANCHO ENRIQUEZ; but in a violent storm 70 out of 200 Portuguese were lost. Till now the king of Pahang had sided with the Portuguese; but seeing the tide of fortune had turned against them, he too became their enemy. Ignorant of this change, ALBUQUERQUE sent three ships to his port for provisions, where two of his captains and thirty men were killed. The third made his escape, but was slain with all his men at Java. SIMON ABREU and his crew were slain on another occasion, and two vessels sent to prevent provisions from getting into Bintang were lost. At this time MASCARENHAS, who waited in Malacca for the proper season of sailing to Cochin to assume the government, went against Bintang with twenty-one ships and 400 Portuguese soldiers, having likewise 600 Malays commanded by Tûan MAHOMET and SINAI Rajah. Although the capital of Bintang was well fortified and defended by 7,000 men, MASCARENHAS surmounted every opposition and took the place. Of the enemy 400 were slain and 2,000 taken prisoners. A vast booty was made on this occasion, among which were nearly 300 pieces of cannon; and the Portuguese lost only three men in this glorious exploit. The king of Bintang died of grief, and MASCARENHAS restored the kingdom to the lawful heir under vassalage to Portugal, the former king having been an usurper.

---

(1) Bentan.



The island of Sunda is divided on the south from Java by a very narrow channel. It produces pale gold with abundance of pepper and provision. The natives are numerous but unwarlike, yet are curious in adorning their arms. They worship idols, and often sell their children to supply their necessities. The women are beautiful, those of the higher ranks being chaste, contrary to what is usual in most parts of the world. They have convents as in Spain and Portugal, in which they reside while virgins; and the married women kill themselves on the death of their husbands. This would be a good custom to show their duty and affection, were it not contrary to the law of nature, and therefore a barbarous error. ENRIQUE SEME happening to go there, drawn by the plenty and goodness of its peppers, was well received by the king SAMIAM, who offered ground for a fort, and to pay a yearly tribute of 351 quintals of pepper to purchase the friendship and support of the Portuguese against the Moors, by whom he was much infested. But when FRANCISCO DE SA came to build the fort, he met with such opposition from the Moors that he was obliged to return to Malacca.

We find afterwards that in the year 1571 another attempt was made by the Moors to wrest Malacca from the power of the Portuguese. The king of Acheen was one of the Indian princes who had entered into the grand confederacy against the Portuguese, and had agreed to lay siege to Malacca, but did not execute his part of the league till about the middle of October 1571, when he appeared before Malacca with a fleet near 100 sail, in which he had 7,000 soldiers, with a large train of artillery and a vast quantity of ammunition. Landing on the night of his arrival, he set fire to the town of Iloor, <sup>(1)</sup> which was saved from total destruction by a sudden and violent shower of rain. He next endeavoured to burn the Portuguese ships in the harbour, but failing in this and some minor enterprizes, he sat down before the city, intending to take it by a regular siege, having been disappointed in his expectations of carrying it by a *coup de main*.

---

(<sup>1</sup>) A mistake for "Bandar Hilir."

At this time Malacca was in a miserable condition, excessively poor, having very few men, and these unhealthy and dispirited, having suffered much by shipwreck, sickness, and scarcity of provisions; not without deserving these calamities, for Malacca was then the Portuguese Nineveh in India; I know not if it be so now. In this deplorable situation, incessantly battered by the enemy, cut off from all supplies of provisions, Malacca had no adequate means and hardly any hopes of defence. In this extremity, TRISTAN VAZ accidentally entered the port with a single ship, in which he had been to Sunda for a cargo of pepper. Being earnestly entreated by the besieged to assist them, he agreed to do everything in his power, though it seemed a rash attempt to engage a fleet of 100 sail with only ten vessels, nine of which were almost rotten and destitute of rigging. Among these he distributed 300 naked and hungry wretches; and though confident in his own valour, he trusted only in the mercy of God, and caused all his men to prepare for battle by confession, of which he set them the example. He sailed from Malacca with this armament about the end of November 1571, and soon discovered the formidable fleet of the enemy in the river Fermo-so. <sup>(1)</sup> Giving the command of his own ship to EMANUEL FERRAGRA, TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA went sword in hand into a galliot, to encourage his men to behave valiantly by exposing himself to the brunt of battle along with them. On the signal being given by a furious discharge of cannon, TRISTAN instantly boarded the admiral ship of the enemy, making great havoc in her crew of 200 men, and even carried away her ensign. FERDINANDO PEREZ, with only 13 men in a small vessel, took a galley of the enemy's. FERDINAND DE LEMOS ran down and sank one of the enemy's ships. FRANCISCO DE SIMA having taken another, set her on fire, that he might be at liberty to continue the fight. EMANUEL FERRAGRA sank three vessels, unrigged others, and slew great numbers of the enemy. In short, every one fought admirably, and the whole hostile fleet fled, except four galleys and seven small

---

(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* Bâtu Pahat.



vessels that were burnt or sunk. Seven hundred of the enemy were taken or slain, with the loss only of five men on the side of the victors. The Portuguese ships waited three days in the river to see if the enemy would return, and then carried the joyful news to Malacca, where it could hardly be believed. The king of Acheen appears to have raised the siege of Malacca after this naval victory.

Scarcely had India begun to enjoy some respite after the late troubles, when the queen of Japara sent her general QUIAFDAMAND to besiege Malacca, with 15,000 chosen natives of Java, in a fleet of 80 large galleons and above 220 smaller vessels. TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA happened to be then at Malacca, and was chosen by common consent to assume the command, FRANCISCO ENRIQUEZ, the former commandant, being dead. TRISTAN VAZ sent immediate notice to Goa of his danger, on which MONY issued orders to all the neighbouring places to send succours, and to fit out a fleet for its relief. In the meantime the Javanese army landed and besieged Malacca. VAZ sent JUAN PEREYRA and MARTIN FERREYRA with 150 men to drive the enemy from a fort. After killing 70 of the enemy, they levelled the work, and brought off seven pieces of cannon. PEREYRA afterwards burnt 30 of their galleons, and destroyed some great engines which they had constructed for attacking a bastion. Two other officers, in a sortie, burnt the palisades which the enemy had erected for straitening the garrison and defending their own quarters. After this, PEREYRA, going out of the river with the Portuguese vessels, besieged the besiegers, and at Jor took a large quantity of provisions that were going to the Javanese army. Upon these repeated misfortunes, the Javanese embarked in great consternation and withdrew under cover of night, but were pursued by PEREYRA, who cut off many of their vessels in the rear. Almost half of this great army perished by the sword or sickness in this siege, which lasted three months.

Hardly was the army of the queen of Japara gone from Malacca, when the king of Acheen arrived before it with 40 galleys and several ships and smaller vessels, to the number of 100 in all, with a great train of artillery. TRISTAN VAZ gave orders to JUAN PEREYRA in a galley, BERNARDIN DE SILVA

in a caravel, and FERDINAND DE PALARES in a ship, having each 40 men, to go out of the harbour on purpose to protect a convoy of provisions then on its way to Malacca, of which the city was in great want. The fleet of the enemy immediately attacked them, and soon battered all three ships to pieces. Seventy-five of the Portuguese were slain or drowned on this occasion, forty were made prisoners, and only five saved themselves by swimming. Only 150 men now remained in Malacca, of whom 110 were sick or aged. Being in want both of men and ammunition, TRISTAN VAZ was under the necessity of remaining very quiet; but the enemy, fearing he was preparing some stratagem against them, raised the siege in a panic of terror, when they might easily have carried the city, after remaining before it from the beginning to the end of January 1575. The priests, women and children of the distressed city had implored the mercy of God with sighs and tears; and, next to God, the city owed its safety to the courage of TRISTAN VAZ, and to his generosity likewise, as he spent above 20,000 ducats in its defence.

After this period, we find that the power of the Portuguese in India began to decline, and that of the Hollanders to rise. It may be interesting to know that, according to DE FARIA, <sup>(1)</sup> the historian before us, it was in the year 1597 that the Dutch first ventured to India. We give his own words:

“In May 1597, Don FRANCISCO DE GAMA, Count of Vidugueyra, grandson to the discoverer, arrived at Goa as viceroy of India, but carried himself with so much haughty state that he gained the dislike of all men. During his government the scourge of the pride and covetousness of the Portuguese came first into India, as in the month of September news was brought to Goa that the two first ships of the Hollanders that had ventured to navigate the Indian seas had been in the port of Titangone, and were bound for the island of Sunda. In a grand council held upon this important event, it was ordered to fit out a squadron of two galleons, three galleys, and nine other vessels to attack the intruders,

---

(1) FARIA Y SOUZA, Author of “Asia Portuguesa.”

and the command was given on this occasion to LORENZO DE BRITO, an ancient and experienced officer. The two Holland ships did some small damage on the coast of Malabar and other places, and when off Malacca fell in with six ships bound from that place for India, commanded by FRANCISCO DE SILVA. They immediately engaged, and fought the whole of the afternoon and part of the night. Next morning the engagement was renewed, and was repeated for eight successive days, till, finding themselves too weak, the Hollanders drew off and made for the port of Queda, many of their men being slain and most of the rest wounded. At that place they quitted the smallest of their ships for want of men, and the other was afterwards cast away on the coast of Pegu.

In the year 1597 the Hollanders fitted out a squadron of eight ships at Amsterdam for India, with 800 men and provisions for three years, under the command of the admiral JACOB CORNELIUS VAN NEC. The object of this expedition, besides hostility to the king of Spain, who at that time usurped the throne of Portugal, was that they might purchase the spices and other commodities of Asia at a cheaper rate than they had hitherto been accustomed to in Portugal. The fleet sailed from Amsterdam on the 13th of May 1598. On the 24th July they saw the Cape of Good Hope, where three of the ships were separated in a violent storm. The other five ships, under the admiral, discovered the island of Madagascar on the 24th of August, coming to Cape St. Julian on the 30th of that month. On the 20th of September they came to the island of Ceme or Cisne, in lat.  $21^{\circ}$ S., to which they gave the name of Mauritius. Here they found tortoises of such magnitude that one of them carried two men on its back, and birds which were so tame as to allow themselves to be killed with sticks, whence they concluded that the island was not inhabited. At Banda they joined the other three ships, and having laden four with spices, they were sent away to Holland, while the other three went into the Moluccas. On the 21st January 1599, they discovered the Great Java, and touched at the port of Tuban, after which they came to Madura, an island in lat.  $2.30^{\circ}$ S., on the 27th of that month. At this place they endeavoured to ransom

some of their countrymen who had been cast away in their former ships, and some others who had been made prisoners for endeavouring to pass false money; but as the natives demanded too high a ransom they attempted to rescue them by force; but two boats full of armed men being sunk in the attempt, they were forced to comply with the terms demanded. They settled a trade at Amboina, and two of the ships opened a factory at Banda, where they loaded with spice, and returned into Holland on the 20th of April 1600. Those who were left in the remaining ship at Amboina went to Ternate in the Moluccas, where they were well received by the king, and after procuring a lading of cloves returned home.

The Hollanders, becoming powerful at the Molucca islands, and forming an alliance with these islanders, who were weary of the avarice and tyranny of the Portuguese, expelled them from Amboina and established themselves at Ternate, whence the Portuguese had been formerly expelled by the natives, by the aid of the king of Ternate. The Hollanders likewise about 1604 got possession of the fort of Tidore, whence about 400 Portuguese were permitted to retire by sea to the Philippine Islands, where they were hospitably received by Don PEDRO DE CUNHA, who commanded there for the Spaniards. In February 1605, DE CUNHA sailed from the Philippines with 1,000 Spanish and 400 native troops, and recovered the fort of Ternate, chiefly owing to the bravery of JOAN RODRIGUES CAMALO, who commanded a company of Portuguese in this expedition. DE CUNHA thence proceeded for Tidore, which he likewise reduced, by which conquest the Molucca islands became subject to Spain.

About this time a large English ship and a ketch had an engagement with two Portuguese ships beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which escaped after suffering a severe loss. These English ships went afterwards to Surat, where they were found by NUNUS DE CUNHA, who had four well-manned galleons, but ill provided with gunners, who were ignorant and cowardly. On descriing these large ships, though the English had reason to be afraid of their number, they undervalued them as heavy sailors, and immediately engaged and fought them till evening, killing 30 of the Portuguese. The engagement recom-

menced at daylight next morning, and two of the Portuguese galleons, endeavouring to run on board the large English ship, got aground, on which the pink or ketch, belonging to the enemy, kept firing its cannon upon one of the grounded galleons, till it floated off with the evening tide. The other two galleons fought the large English ship all day. On the third day, all the four galleons being afloat, endeavoured to board the enemy, who relied on their cannon and swiftness, and sailed away to Castelete, a bay of the pirates near Diu. DE CUNHA followed them thither, and again fought them for two days, in all which time the Portuguese ships could never board them by reason of their unwieldly bulk. At length the English stood away, shewing black colours in token that their captain was slain. In these long indecisive actions the English and Portuguese both lost a number of men. The English made for Surat, followed still by DE CUNHA, on which they left that port, and DE CUNHA returned to Goa." How reversed is the order of things now !







## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

---

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

---

"*Notes on the Sultanate of Siak*" by H. A. Hyman van Anroij.—Under this title a most interesting treatise on Siak has recently appeared. The writer has been living for years in the Dutch Residency, East Coast of Sumatra, and, as an official in continual contact with the native population, has had better opportunities for prosecuting his researches than a private individual would have had.

Siak is the largest of the Malay Independent States on the East Coast of Sumatra. Its relations to the Dutch are in some degree the same as those of the Malay States of the Peninsula in respect of the English, although probably its independence is greater than that of Pêrak, &c.

A few extracts from this very interesting book will, no doubt, be welcome to the members of the Society.

The Sultan, who is assisted by a minister, the Mangkubumi (formerly Raja Muda), naturally receives the largest part of the taxes due to the Government; he has besides the right to certain prerogatives pertaining exclusively to the Royal Office, amongst which are the so-called *barang larangan* or *larangan raja*.

We find similar prerogatives in Western monarchies, in a different shape.

The principal revenues of the Sultan of Siak are:—

1. The taxes on Imports and Exports collected on the different rivers in his dominions.
2. The tax on the *těrabák* fishery.
3. A tax on strangers passing through his lands.

4. The monopoly of the sale of opium and salt, and the excise farms generally.
5. Statute labour.
6. A tenth on produce.
7. Money levies on his subjects whenever required.
8. The *serah-an* \* trade in some parts of Siak proper, particularly in the Western dependencies.

The first four of the above-named taxes have been taken over, in consideration of a yearly fixed sum, by the Dutch Government, who also dispute the right of the Sultan to the *serah-an* trade in the dependencies.

The Sultan claims further the right to purchase at four-fifths or even at three-fourths of its value all the bees' wax collected in Siak; he may also sell to third persons the right to open settlements and collect produce, &c., on rivers not yet occupied; he may sell licenses for the felling and cutting of wood; and may give out lands for the laying out of plantations, &c.

It is, however, always understood that any rights possessed by native occupants to grounds so disposed of by the Sultan are properly settled for by him.

The above-mentioned *barang larangan* or *larangan raja* are such articles as are considered to be the exclusive property of the Sultan. Whoever collects or becomes possessed of such articles within Siak limits, is bound to give them up to the Sultan. Though not without value, they must be considered *curiosa* rather than *preciosa*, and as such are to be taken less as a source of revenue than as a perquisite of royalty. They are:—*Gading* (ivory), *sumbok badak* (rhinoceros horn), *guliga* (bezoar), *gaharu merupa*, *chula tupei*, *jaring napoh* and *musang chabu*, and, to a certain degree, camphor. (This latter article is however treated somewhat differently, as will be shown further on.)

Of every male elephant, killed or found dead in the jungle, one of the tusks is to be given to the Sultan, the second remaining the property of the finder. Should the Sultan wish

---

\* The "*serah-an*" trade is a monopoly for the sole right of the sale of salt and iron (particularly tools like *parangs*, &c.).—F. K.

to have the second tusk too, he must pay the usual market price for it.

The finder or hunter gets in exchange for the first tusk a set of new clothing (*per-salin-an*).

Ivory sells in Siak at different prices, according to the different size of the tusks. If the pair weighs above one *pikul*, the price is \$250 per *pikul*; where the weight is about half a *pikul* for both tusks the price is \$150 for the pair; smaller tusks fetch \$1 per *kati*.

Every rhinoceros' horn found is considered the property of the Sultan. The finder gets for it a *per-salin-an*. This article is in great request by the natives as medicine, and is said by them to be particularly efficacious in wounds and snake-bites.

Its value is on the average from \$20 to \$60.

A great rarity is a white horn, for which Chinese will pay as much as \$100.

The general opinion is that the difference between the rhinoceros of Java and that of Sumatra consists in the former having two horns and the latter one only. I am, however, informed on good authority that rhinoceroses with two horns are sometimes, though rarely, met with in Siak.

*Guliga*,\* or Bezoar stone, is a stone found in the intestines of certain animals—bears, monkeys, serpents, porcupines and others.

The *guliga* in Siak, which is considered to belong to the *larangan raja* is an intestinal stone found in a kind of porcupine living principally in the upper reaches of the Mandau. The Sakeis living in this region are the only persons who collect these stones, which they deliver to the Sultan partly as a revenue, partly as *barang larangan*.

By right, all the *guligas* found by them are the Sultan's, the greater number, however, are clandestinely sold to Malay and Chinese traders.

According to their size, they are worth from \$40 to \$600 a piece.

---

\* See "On the *Guliga* of Borneo" in No. 4 of this Journal 56-58.—F. K.

Their value, however, does not merely rise with their weight, but, as in the case of precious stones, rises out of all proportion with the mere increase in weight. A *guliga* weighing 1 *ringgit* (8 *mayam*) costs \$600, whereas one of the weight of 3 *mayam* will only be worth \$100.

For *guligas*, particularly large ones, extraordinary prices are sometimes paid. The Sultan of Siak possesses one said to be valued at \$900.

Natives maintain that they are an almost infallible medicine in cases of chest or bowel complaints, but their principal value is founded on their reputed virtue as a powerful aphrodisiac. To operate in this way, one is worn on the navel tied up in a piece of cloth, or water in which one has been soaked is drunk.

The *gaharu merupa* is a piece of strangely formed *gáharu* wood having a rough resemblance to some living creature, be it a bird, a dog, a cat or something else.

The writer of these lines has never been able to see one of these *gaharu merupa*, and it would seem that none have been found in Siak in recent times.

The power which it is believed to possess rests on the supposition that it is the spirit of the *kayu gaharu*. With it in hand, the holder is sure to make large finds of *gáharu* wood in the jungle.

The *gaharu* wood is not the wood of a tree named *gaharu*, but is the product of a tree of the name of *karas*. When this tree has died of old age and has fallen in the jungle, the wood, by some chemical process, forms into the substance known as *kayu gaharu*. Not all dead *karas* trees, however, contain *gaharu* wood, whereas some will yield as much as two *pikuls*. Peculiar qualifications are required before a man can tell beforehand whether a log will contain any of the treasured odorific wood. The persons who possess the power of foretelling this are called *pawang*. The same name is used for people able to find other products. To find, for instance, with any certainty and quickly, articles like tin or camphor, a person must be a *pawang*.

*Gaharu* wood fetches \$0.50 to \$1.00 a *kati*, according to quality.

The *chula tupei* is the dried penis of the *tupei*, a kind of squirrel. Malays say that the dead body of the *tupei* is sometimes found with this organ held fast in a cleft of a cocoa-nut tree or bamboo.

I must leave it to others, better judges than myself, to say whether such a thing is possible.

Malays believe that the *chula tupei* is a very strong aphrodisiac, so strong that even to carry one has an effect.

The *taring napoh* is the eye-tooth, grown in ring form, of a *napoh*, a dwarf deer (in size between the *pelanduk* (*kanchil*) and the *kijang*), an animal which it appears is only found in Sumatra and surrounding islands.

The *taring* is worn as a ring, and forms what Malays call a *pēlias*, namely a protection which renders its bearer invulnerable. They are very rare. Another *pēlias*, which however is no *barang larangan*, is the *semambu* \* *songsang*, that is a *semambu* which is deformed or presents some peculiarity of growth; another is *buntat tumbok nyiur*, part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut turned to stone.

The *musang chabu* is a white *musang*, which whenever found is the Sultan's. It seems, however, to have no further useful quality than its extreme rarity. It appears to be so rare indeed that the writer has never found anybody who has seen one.

The camphor is so far considered as a *barang larangan* that nobody is allowed to go and collect it without having a special permit from the Sultan. This permit is only given after the Sultan has made sure that a good *pawang* accompanies the party, a man who is able to know from the outside of a tree whether it contains camphor or not.

The gratuity to be given to the *pawang* is not fixed by law, but is settled beforehand on every expedition, also the share of the Sultan.

The regulations which have to be observed when collecting camphor are most strange, for instance, those who go on the

---

\* *Semambu*—better *rotan semambu*—is a rattan commonly known as Malacca cane.—F. K.



expedition, are not permitted during the whole time of its duration to wash or bathe; they have to use a peculiar language, which differs from ordinary Malay. Compare what is known on this point of similar usages amongst the Battaks.

The collectors have to go on through the jungle until the *hantu kapur* (the camphor spirit), a female, appears to the *parang* in his dreams and shows him the direction in which success may be expected.

Certain customs are observed in Siak in the collection of wax which may be mentioned here.

The *sialang* (that is, a tree on which bees have made nests) is generally considered to belong to him who finds it, provided it stands in a part of the forest belonging to his tribe. Should the tree stand in a part of the jungle apportioned to another tribe, the finder is permitted to take for once all the wax there is on the tree, and ever afterwards during his lifetime all the wax of one branch of the tree. After his death the tree again becomes the property of the tribe to whom that part of the jungle belongs.

When wax is collected from a tree, there are generally three persons to share in it, and the proceeds are divided as follows:—viz., one-third to the proprietor of the tree, one-third to the man who climbs the tree, and one-third to the man who keeps watch below. These two latter offices are considered rather dangerous; the first because he has to climb the towering *sialang* trees, branchless to a considerable height, by means of bamboo pegs driven into the trunk; and the watch-keeper underneath, because he has to face the bears and tigers who (so it is said) come after the wax and honey.

The following trees are generally inhabited by bees (*lebah*), and then become *sialangs*; near the sea, *pulei*, *kempas*, *kayu arah* and *babi kurus*; whilst further in the interior *ringas manuk*, and *chempedak ayer* are their generally habitats.

Besides the *lebah*, there is to be found in Siak another bee, called *neruan*, which does not make its nests on trees, but in holes.

The regulations observed when taking the wax of the *lebah* do not apply to the taking of the wax and honey of the *neruan*.



Anybody is at liberty to look for them wherever and whenever he likes.

F. KEHDING.

---

## THE ALPHABETS OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP.

PARDO DE TAVERA's Essay on the Alphabets of the Philippines\* was thus reviewed in March, 1885, by Professor MÜLLER of Vienna :—

“Those of the inhabitants of the Philippines who belong to the Malay race possess, as is well known, their own particular alphabet, but it has become more and more obsolete, and has been superseded by the Roman character brought into the country by the Spanish missionaries together with the Christian religion. This alphabet which preserves its principal characteristics among the different tribes—the Tagalas, the Ylocos, the Visayas, and the Pampangas—is connected with the alphabet of cognate races in Celebes (Bugis, Makassar), and Sumatra (Battak, Redjang, Lampong), while both its external form (the shaping of the characters) and its internal design (the conception of the proportion of consonant to vowel) seem to point to India as its place of origin. But whether the alphabet of the Malay races has been derived from the Indian in a straight line, or whether it has been deduced from it by the intervention of another alphabet and what Indian alphabet (that is, the alphabet of what province and of what era) has been the foundation of the Malay ones—these are questions answered differently by different philologists, and have therefore at present to be treated as open ones.”

“It would take us too far afield to go into these topics, but we venture to direct the attention of those readers who take a pleasure in following out this paleographically and ethnographically interesting problem, to certain pamphlets in

---

\* *Contribucion para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos filipinos*, (1884).

which he will find abundant information. They are 'The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters,' by ISAAC TAYLOR, London, 1883, 2 volumes, and 'Eene bijdrage tot de kennis van' ande Philippijnsche letterschrift,' door H. KERN, the latter essay of the celebrated professor of Leyden, offers a solid critical exposition of the whole question, and must be read together with PARDO DE TAVERA's essay."

"The merit of PARDO DE TAVERA's interesting study consists in the way in which the author follows out the question, with special reference to the Philippines, more closely than his predecessors, and illustrates the question with several examples from the whole Philippine literature."

"The plate appended to the essay is of special interest, as it represents not less than 12 Philippine alphabets. Numbers 11 and 12 are obviously the same alphabet, only executed with different instrument on different material, No. 11 being written with a pen on paper, and No. 12 probably cut in wood with a knife."

"The Essay is dedicated to Professor B. BLUMENTRITT in Teteritz, who is better acquainted with the Philippines than any one else in Germany." [See also a notice of the Alphabets of the Philippine Islands in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, XIV, 603, reprinted in *Essays relating to Indo-China*, (Trübner, 1886), I, 335, and Dr. Rost's note on p. 117 of that volume.—ED.]

---

The *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris*, (Tome VIII-1885-1886, 4th *Fascicule*) contains an article on the Singapore Prison. ("Le Nouvel Établissement Penitenciaire de Singapore" par M. CHARLES LEMIRE.)

## GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Professor J. KOHLER of Wurzburg (Germany) has been good enough to present the Society with a copy of the following papers :—“ Zur Ethnologischen Jurisprudenz ” and “ Die Ehe mit und ohne Mundium,” from the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*; and “ Das Handels-und Seerecht von Celebes,” from the *Zeitschrift für Handelsrecht*.

A new map of British North Borneo has been received from His Excellency Governor TREACHER.

The Society has also received the following books and pamphlets in addition to the usual exchanges :—

Arabic Dictionary—BADGER. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases—YULE and BURNELL. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Quelques Notes sur Sarawak (Borneo)—E. COTTEAU.

Catalogue of the Library, Royal Colonial Institute.

A Search for the First Man—C. C. CATTELL.

Nederlandsch-Indische Plakaatboek—J. A. VAN DER CHIJS.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-release—E. S. MORSE.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Motu Tribe (New Guinea)—Rev. W. G. LAWES.

The ‘Sacred’ Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nâyanâr—Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.

CORDIER, HENRI :—

Le Conflit entre la France et la Chine.

Essai d'une Bibliographie des Œuvres publiés en Chine par les Européens.

Le Consulat de France à Hué sous la Restauration.

HAMY, Dr. E. T. :—

Notice sur les Penongs Piaks.

Matériaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de l'Homme.

Rapport. Le Développement et l'Etat Actuel des Collections Ethnographiques.

Etude sur les Peintures Ethniques.

Quelques Observations sur la Distribution Geographique.

Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Découvertes Geographiques et Ethnographiques en Oceanie.

Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences—Congrès de Rouen.

Cook et Dalrymple.

Rapport sur le Concours du Prix Legerot.

Association Scientifique de France—Les Tolteques.

Les Alfours de Gilolo.

Decades Americanæ, Memoires d'Archeologie et d'Ethnographie Americaines.

Notes d'Anthropologie Paleontologique.

Les Nègres de la Vallée du Nil.

Commentaire sur un Bas-relief Aztèque, &c.

Note sur une Inscription Chronographique.

To the donors of the above the thanks of the Society are presented. The receipt of Journals of learned Societies and other periodical literature up to the end of 1886 will be acknowledged in a list which will be published with the next number of this Journal.

## PROSPECTUS.

---

# Indian Notes and Queries,

CONDUCTED BY

CAPT. R. C. TEMPLE, F. R. G. S., etc.,

JOINT EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY," MEMBER OF THE  
COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETIES, ETC.

---

*Annual Subscription, ... Rs. 8 | Single Numbers, ... Re. 1 each.*

---

Publishers.—The "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, N. W. Provinces, India.

Agents in London.—Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., 57, Ludgate Hill, London.

---

THE great and unexpected success of *Panjab Notes and Queries* has encouraged the Proprietor, at the commencement of the Fourth Volume, to extend its sphere of usefulness to all India, including the countries connected therewith, by changing the title to INDIAN NOTES & QUERIES. The Periodical will be conducted on precisely the same lines as before, and there will be no change except in the title, the former one having been found to be too restricted. Its *objects* will be as heretofore :—

- (1). To collect systematically scraps of information regarding the country and the people, which are otherwise likely to be lost as too trivial for the more serious journals, or to be worked up into set articles.

- (2). To be a medium of inter-communication within its scope for officials and literary men in India and the East.
- (3). To gather together those minute details which are so necessary for the building up of useful generalisations on the structure of society in modern India, and for the proper explanation of the existence and forms of modern institutions, customs, and beliefs.

The *methods* will be to admit:—

- (1). Notes and short articles, questions, and answers to those questions, on all points connected with the physical geography, ancient and modern topography, antiquities, history, flora, fauna, and products of India; with its people, their history, distribution, languages, religions, castes, customs, trades, and occupations.
- (2). Also similar notes and queries bearing on any branch whatever of practical administration or trade.
- (3). Any scrap, however trivial or familiar to the writer, and it may be to the editors; as no facts, connected with the country or the people, can be *too* trivial or *too* familiar to be worth recording. What is a mere common-place to the Anglo-Indian is often a new revelation to the European scholar; it is most important to discover in what other parts of the country a custom known to be current in one part does or does not prevail; and minute local variations of customs constitute valuable material.
- (4). Any scrap from any trustworthy printed source, or from any observer, however slender his attainments, and however humble his sphere in life.
- (5). But under no circumstances any contribution which can be interpreted as in any way criticising the



principles followed, the measures adopted, or the rules of procedure laid down by Government.

- (6). It is to be hoped that all notes, articles, and answers to questions will be signed by the writers, as it is most useful to know the authority upon which a statement is made. But signature will not be insisted on, and queries will, of course, be usually anonymous.

In order to ensure that the many peoples and languages of India and the East shall be adequately represented in the pages of *Indian Notes and Queries*, several highly qualified gentlemen have kindly agreed to co-operate in editing it, and the conductor hopes before long to add considerably to the list of coadjutors.

The chief object of the paper being to collect systematically information about the country and the people, and to place that information within easy reach of all who study the subjects within its scope, suitable quotations from difficult sources are as valuable as otherwise original information. These will accordingly be freely received on the same footing as original notes, and opportunity be thus afforded to many persons of making good use of the fruits of their researches. Every provincial library in the East contains good old books about India, and every local official library has on its shelves scores of reports and documents full of valuable information which, though printed and circulated by Government can hardly be said to have been "published."

The list of subjects treated is very wide, and it is hoped will be found to embrace all those which are necessary to a proper understanding of the many countries and populations contained in India.

#### *List of Subjects.*

RELIGION.	HISTORY.	ADMINISTRATION.
SOCIAL CUSTOMS.	ANTIQUITIES.	NATURAL HISTORY.
FOLKLORE.	NUMISMATICS.	BOTANY.
TRIBES AND CASTES.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	MISCELLANEA.
LANGUAGE.	MUSIC.	SONGS & CATCHES.
GEOGRAPHY.	ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.	PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

The Proprietor would, in conclusion, specially draw attention to the fact that *Indian Notes and Queries* makes no attempt to compete with any existing publication. It merely endeavours to fill a void, and to supply information that is much needed by many.

## PROSPECTUS.

---

# Indian Notes and Queries,

CONDUCTED BY

CAPT. R. C. TEMPLE, F. R. G. S., etc.,

JOINT EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY," MEMBER OF THE  
COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETIES, ETC.

---

*Annual Subscription, ... Rs. 8 | Single Numbers, ... Re. 1 each.*

---

Publishers.—The "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, N. W. Provinces, India.

Agents in London.—Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., 57, Ludgate Hill, London.

---

THE great and unexpected success of *Panjab Notes and Queries* has encouraged the Proprietor, at the commencement of the Fourth Volume, to extend its sphere of usefulness to all India, including the countries connected therewith, by changing the title to INDIAN NOTES & QUERIES. The Periodical will be conducted on precisely the same lines as before, and there will be no change except in the title, the former one having been found to be too restricted. Its *objects* will be as heretofore :—

- (1). To collect systematically scraps of information regarding the country and the people, which are otherwise likely to be lost as too trivial for the more serious journals, or to be worked up into set articles.

- (2). To be a medium of inter-communication within its scope for officials and literary men in India and the East.
- (3). To gather together those minute details which are so necessary for the building up of useful generalisations on the structure of society in modern India, and for the proper explanation of the existence and forms of modern institutions, customs, and beliefs.

The *methods* will be to admit:—

- (1). Notes and short articles, questions, and answers to those questions, on all points connected with the physical geography, ancient and modern topography, antiquities, history, flora, fauna, and products of India; with its people, their history, distribution, languages, religions, castes, customs, trades, and occupations.
- (2). Also similar notes and queries bearing on any branch whatever of practical administration or trade.
- (3). Any scrap, however trivial or familiar to the writer, and it may be to the editors; as no facts, connected with the country or the people, can be *too* trivial or *too* familiar to be worth recording. What is a mere common-place to the Anglo-Indian is often a new revelation to the European scholar; it is most important to discover in what other parts of the country a custom known to be current in one part does or does not prevail; and minute local variations of customs constitute valuable material.
- (4). Any scrap from any trustworthy printed source, or from any observer, however slender his attainments, and however humble his sphere in life.
- (5). But under no circumstances any contribution which can be interpreted as in any way criticising the

principles followed, the measures adopted, or the rules of procedure laid down by Government.

- (6). It is to be hoped that all notes, articles, and answers to questions will be signed by the writers, as it is most useful to know the authority upon which a statement is made. But signature will not be insisted on, and queries will, of course, be usually anonymous.

In order to ensure that the many peoples and languages of India and the East shall be adequately represented in the pages of *Indian Notes and Queries*, several highly qualified gentlemen have kindly agreed to co-operate in editing it, and the conductor hopes before long to add considerably to the list of coadjutors.

The chief object of the paper being to collect systematically information about the country and the people, and to place that information within easy reach of all who study the subjects within its scope, suitable quotations from difficult sources are as valuable as otherwise original information. These will accordingly be freely received on the same footing as original notes, and opportunity be thus afforded to many persons of making good use of the fruits of their researches. Every provincial library in the East contains good old books about India, and every local official library has on its shelves scores of reports and documents full of valuable information which, though printed and circulated by Government can hardly be said to have been "published."

The list of subjects treated is very wide, and it is hoped will be found to embrace all those which are necessary to a proper understanding of the many countries and populations contained in India.

#### *List of Subjects.*

RELIGION.	HISTORY.	ADMINISTRATION.
SOCIAL CUSTOMS.	ANTIQUITIES.	NATURAL HISTORY.
FOLKLORE.	NUMISMATICS.	BOTANY.
TRIBES AND CASTES.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	MISCELLANEA.
LANGUAGE.	MUSIC.	SONGS & CATCHES.
GEOGRAPHY.	ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.	PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

The Proprietor would, in conclusion, specially draw attention to the fact that *Indian Notes and Queries* makes no attempt to compete with any existing publication. It merely endeavours to fill a void, and to supply information that is much needed by many.











[No. 18.]

2 1 1902  
506.595

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

DECEMBER, 1886.

PUBLISHED HALF-YEARLY.

---

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1887.

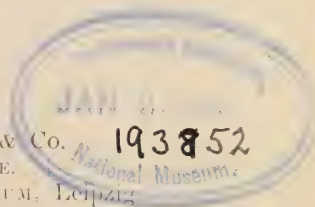
---

AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

London and America, ... TRÜBNER & Co.

Paris, ... ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.

Germany, ... K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, LEIPZIG.











[No. 18.]

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

---

DECEMBER, 1886.

---

PUBLISHED HALF-YEARLY.

---

SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1887.

---

AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

London and America, ... TRÜBNER & Co.  
Paris, ... ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.  
Germany, ... K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, Leipzig.



THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

---

PATRON :

His Excellency Sir FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, G.C.M.G.

---

COUNCIL FOR 1887.

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., *President.*

W. A. PICKERING, Esquire, C.M.G., *Vice-President, Singapore.*

D. LOGAN, Esquire, *Vice-President, Penang.*

The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G.,  
H. T. HAUGHTON, Esquire, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

EDWIN KOEK, Esquire, *Honorary Treasurer.*

The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER,  
R. W. HULLETT, Esquire,  
A. KNIGHT, Esquire,  
J. MILLER, Esquire,  
H. L. NORONHA, Esquire, } *Councillors.*

## LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR

1887.

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
1	ABRAHAMSON, E. E.	North Borneo.
2	ADAMSON, W.	London.
3	ARMSTRONG, A.	Malacca.
4	AYRE, A. F.	Singapore.
5	BAMPFYLDE, C. A.	Sarawak.
6	BAUMGARTEN, C.	Singapore.
7	BEESTON, Capt. R. D.	North Borneo.
8	BERNARD, F. G.	Singapore.
9	BICKNELL, W. A.	Singapore.
10	BIEBER, Dr. E.	Europe.
11	BIGGS, Rev. L. C.	Penang.
12	BIRCH, J. K.	Europe.
13	BLAND, R. N.	Penang.
14	BONSER, Hon. J. W.	Singapore.
15	BRANDT, D.	Singapore.
16	BROWN, L. C.	Europe.
17	BUCKLEY, C. B.	Singapore.
18	BURBIDGE, W.	Malacca.
19	BURKINSHAW, Hon. J.	Singapore.
20	CANTLEY, N.	Singapore.
21	CAVENAGH, General Sir ORFEUR	London.
22	CERRUTI, G. B.	Singapore.
23	CLIFFORD, H. C.	Pérak.
24	COPLEY, GEORGE	Singapore.
25	CREAGH, C. V.	Pérak.
26	CROIX, J. E. DE LA	Paris.



MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
27	CURRIE, A.	Singapore.
28	DALMANN, C. B.	Europe.
29	DELONCLE, FRANÇOIS	Paris.
30	DENISON, N.	Pêrak.
31	DENNYS, Dr. N. B.	Province Wellesley.
32	DENT, ALFRED	London.
33	DEW, A. T.	Singapore.
34	DICKSON, Hon. J. F., C.M.G.	Singapore.
35	DIETHELM, W. H.	Europe.
36	DOWN, St. V. B.	Singapore.
37	DUNLOP, Colonel S., C.M.G.	Singapore.
38	EGERTON, WALTER	Penang.
39	ELCUM, J. B.	Malacca.
40	EVERETT, A. H.	North Borneo.
41	FAVRE, Revd. L'Abbé P. (Honorary Member)	Paris.
42	FERGUSON, A. M., Jr.	Colombo.
43	GENTLE, A.	Singapore.
44	GILFILLAN, S.	London.
45	GOSLING, T. L.	Singapore.
46	GOTTLIEB, F. H.	Europe.
47	GOTTLIEB, G. S. H.	Penang.
48	GRAHAM, JAMES	London.
49	GRAY, A.	Sydney, N. S. W.
50	GUERITZ, E. P.	Jêlêbu.
51	GULLAND, W. G.	London.
52	HALE, A.	Pêrak.
53	HAUGHTON, H. T.	Singapore.
54	HERVEY, Hon. D. F. A.	Europe.
55	HEWETT, R. D.	Pêrak.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
56	HILL, E. C.	Singapore.
57	HOSE, Right Revd. Bishop G. F. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
58	HULLETT, R. W.	Singapore.
59	IBRAHIM BIN ABDULLAH, Inche	Johor.
60	IRVING, Hon. C. J., C.M.G.	Penang.
61	JOAQUIM, J. P.	Singapore.
62	JOHOR, H. H. The Sultan of the State and Territory of, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. (Honorary Member)	Johor.
63	KEHDING, F.	Labuan, Deli.
64	KELLMANN, E.	Europe.
65	KER, T. RAWSON	Johor.
66	KNIGHT, ARTHUR	Singapore.
67	KOEK, EDWIN	Singapore.
68	KROM MUN DEWAWONGSE VARO- PRAKAR, H. R. H. Prince	Bangkok.
69	KYNNERSLEY, C. W. S.	Penang.
70	LAMBERT, G. R.	Singapore.
71	LANGEN, VAN	Kota Raja, Acheen.
72	LAUGHER, H.	Singapore.
73	LAVINO, G.	Singapore.
74	LAWES, Revd. W. G. (Honorary Member)	New Guinea.
75	LEECH, H. W. C.	Pêrak.
76	LEMPRIÈRE, E. T.	Labuan.
77	LOGAN, D.	Penang.
78	LOW, Sir HUGH, K.C.M.G.	Pêrak.
79	LOW, H. BROOKE	Sarawak.
80	MACPHEE, Revd. A. S.	Singapore.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
81	MAXWELL, R. W.	Penang.
82	MAXWELL, Hon. W. E., C.M.G.	Singapore.
83	MEREDITH, Ven. Archdeacon	Singapore.
84	MIKLUHO-MACLAY, Baron (Honorary Member)	Sydney, N. S. W.
85	MILLER, JAMES	Singapore.
86	MOHAMED SAID	Singapore.
87	MUHRY, O.	Europe.
88	NORONHA, H. L.	Singapore.
89	NUY, PIETER	Singapore.
90	O'SULLIVAN, A. W. S.	Penang.
91	PALGRAVE, F. GIFFORD (Honorary Member)	Europe.
92	PARSONS, J. R.	.....
93	PAUL, W. F. B.	Sungei Ujong.
94	PELL, BENNETT	London.
95	PERHAM, Revd. J. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
96	PICKERING, W. A., C.M.G.	Singapore.
97	POOLES, FRED.	Singapore.
98	READ, W. H. M., C.M.G.	London.
99	RICKETT, C. B.	Penang.
100	RITTER, E.	Europe.
101	RODGER, J. P.	Sélangor.
102	ROST, Dr. R. (Honorary Member)	London.
103	ROWELL, Dr. T. IRVINE	Singapore.
104	SARAWAK, H. H. The Raja of (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
105	SATOW, E. M., C.M.G.	Bangkok.
106	SCHAALJE, M.	Rhio.
107	SCOTT, Dr. DUNCAN	Pérak.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
108	SERGEL, V.	Europe.
109	SHELFORD, Hon. T.	Singapore.
110	SKINNER, Hon. A. M.	Singapore.
111	SMITH, Sir CECIL C., K.C.M.G.	Colombo.
112	SOHST, T.	Singapore.
113	SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Raja, Mus. D.	Calcutta.
114	STRINGER, C.	Singapore.
115	SWETTENHAM, F. A., C.M.G.	Europe.
116	SYED ABUBAKAR BIN OMAR AL JUNIED	Singapore.
117	SYED MOHAMED BIN AHMED AL SAGOFF	Singapore.
118	SYERS, H. C.	Sêlångor.
119	TALBOT, A. P.	Singapore.
120	TAN KIM CHING	Singapore.
121	TENISON-WOODS, Revd. J. E. (Honorary Member)	.....
122	THOMPSON, A. B.	Deli.
123	TOLSON, G. P.	Acheen.
124	TREACHER, Hon. W. H.	North Borneo.
125	TRÜBNER & Co., Messrs.	London.
126	VERMONT, Hon. J. M. B.	Province Wellesley.
127	WALKER, Major R. S. F.	Pêrak.
128	WATSON, E. A.	Johor.
129	WHAMPOA, Ho Ah YIP	Singapore.
130	WHEATLEY, J. J. L.	Johor.
131	WRAY, L.	Pêrak.
132	WRAY, L., Jr.	Pêrak.
133	YULE, Colonel, c. B. (Honorary Member)	London.

PROCEEDINGS  
 OF THE  
 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
 OF THE  
 STRAITS BRANCH  
 OF THE  
 ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
 HELD AT THE  
 EXCHANGE ROOMS  
 ON  
 THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1887.

---

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., President, in the Chair ;  
 W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G., Vice-President, Singapore ;  
 EDWIN KOEK, Esq., Honorary Treasurer ; The Hon'ble  
 J. W. BONSER, The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, Messrs. W. A.  
 BICKNELL, C. B. BUCKLEY, G. COPLEY, A. T. DEW, JOHN  
 FRASER, H. T. HAUGHTON, A. KNIGHT, JAMES MILLER,  
 and A. P. TALBOT.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. KNIGHT  
 read the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1886,  
 (*vide* page xiv), which was passed.

The Honorary Treasurer's statements of accounts for the  
 year 1886 (*vide* page xviii), were then passed.

The provisional elections of members named in the Council's Report were confirmed by the meeting.

The following additional members were also elected :—

The Ven. Archdeacon MEREDITH,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT and seconded by the President.

Mr. H. LAUGHER,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT for Mr. HULLETT, and seconded by Mr. COPLEY.

The President reported that the Council, at a meeting held on the 22nd February, 1886, had had under consideration a proposal of the Honorary Secretary to invite several gentlemen to become Honorary Members of the Society. The Council came to the conclusion that the distinction of Honorary Membership should be sparingly conferred, and only for special and highly distinguished services. Of the names proposed, however, they would gladly recommend for election Dr. REINHOLD ROST, the Librarian at the India Office, who was an accomplished Orientalist and a Malay scholar, and had done great service to the Society.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the election..

The President further stated that, at a subsequent meeting, the name of Colonel YULE, C.B., Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, had been proposed. Colonel YULE had recently published "Hobson-Jobson," a work of much interest to Malay scholars as well as to others in the East, and his other works, and the general interest he had taken in Indo-Chinese studies, were well known; the Council had, therefore, decided on proposing him for election as an Honorary Member.

The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Before proceeding to the election of Officers for the year,—

The President read a letter from the Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., asking to be relieved of the office of Honorary Secretary, on the ground that his frequent absences from Singapore prevented his doing justice to the Society's interests. From conversation with Mr. MAXWELL, he believed that he would be willing to continue his services for the purpose of



editing the Journal if he could be provided with a coadjutor resident in Singapore, and Mr. H. T. HAUGHTON had kindly consented to act in that capacity if the members approved.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with, and a scrutiny of the voting papers showed the following result :—

*President.*—The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Singapore, W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G.; Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

*Joint Honorary Secretaries.*—The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., and H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.

*Honorary Treasurer.*—EDWIN KOEK, Esq.

*Councillors.*—The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, R. W. HULLETT, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., JAMES MILLER, Esq., and H. L. NORONHA, Esq.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

---

THE Report which the Council for 1886 have to lay before the Society at the conclusion of the period for which they were elected is, they believe, a fairly satisfactory one.

Since the last General Meeting, four new members have joined the Society, namely, Mr. A. F. AYRE, Mr. A. CURRIE, Revd. A. S. MACPHEE, and Mr. W. BURBIDGE.

The provisional election of these gentlemen requires, under the Rules, the confirmation of the Society at a General Meeting.

The Council announce with regret the death of the following members since the last General Meeting :—

S. E. DALRYMPLE.  
ALEXANDER DUFF.  
R. G. STIVEN.  
J. T. THOMSON.  
Dr. C. TREBING.  
I. S. BOND.

The following gentlemen have ceased to be members in accordance with Rule 6 :—D. D. DALY, H. TRACHSLER.

Two hundred copies of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China, published for the Society by Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., were received from the publishers early in 1886. Of these, in addition to twenty-five copies forwarded to Govern-

ment in accordance with agreement, about fifty copies have been disposed of. Owing to the continued support of the Government of the colony, to whom the Society is indebted for a grant of \$500 for the year 1887, the Council has been able to carry out the intention, indicated in the Annual Report for 1885, of continuing the series of reprinted papers by the publication of two additional volumes. These are approaching completion, and are edited, like the first series, by Dr. REINHOLD ROST. They will contain papers reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Malay Miscellanies* (originally published at Bencoolen), and the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*.

To the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences the thanks of our Society are especially due for their kind permission to reprint the late Mr. J. R. LOGAN'S paper on the Rocks of Pulau Obin, and the valuable notes of Mr. W. P. GROENEVELDT on the Malay Archipelago.

There is no intention of proceeding further at present with the republication of selected papers on the East Indian Archipelago. The Council would, however, express a hope that, at some future time, the translation and publication of a series of selected papers contributed by distinguished Dutch Orientalists to the Journals of learned Societies in Holland and Java may be undertaken by our Society.

The new Map of the Peninsula, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was finished in 1886, but before it could be transmitted to England, further geographical information relative to the northern portion of the Peninsula was received from the Siamese Government, and the publication of the Map is delayed until this can be incorporated in it.

While alluding to the subject of Geography, the Council cannot but record the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. W. CAMERON, whose explorations have added so much to our knowledge of the States of Sĕlĕngor, Pahang, and other portions of the Peninsula. The following notice of Mr. CAMERON'S death and services appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 20th November, 1886:—

“Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Mr.

WILLIAM CAMERON, F. R. G. S., Government Explorer and Geologist, which occurred early this morning at Parsee Lodge, where he was staying on a visit. Mr. CAMERON, who was the only brother of the late Mr. JOHN CAMERON, Merchant in Singapore, had a somewhat eventful life both in England and Australia, but eventually he settled down in the Straits Settlements, where his practical knowledge of Mineralogy and Geology, combined with his love of exploring, promised him several good appointments, and latterly led to his being employed by Government in exploring and mapping out the unknown parts of the Native States, and to his receiving the honorary title of Government Explorer and Geologist. In this capacity he did good work for the Government, and his name will be long held in remembrance in the Native States, especially among the Malays and Sakeis, of whose language and customs he had a most accurate knowledge, and over whom he had great influence. Mr. CAMERON has left a widow and several children, some of whom are grown up, to mourn his loss. He was of a warm and generous disposition, and has left a large circle of friends, both in England and Singapore, who will feel his death as a great personal loss."

The approaching completion of the new Museum, in which accommodation has been provided by Government for this Society, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to scientific research in the colony. In connection with this, it is very desirable that a collection, as complete as possible, of Malay books, printed and MS., should be gradually formed in the Settlement which is the centre of British influence in the Eastern Archipelago; and such a collection can be formed with comparative ease, when it is remembered that manuscripts which cannot be bought for money can often be borrowed for the purpose of being copied.

With the fourth number of "Notes and Queries," its Editor, the Honorary Secretary, has resolved to bring its publication to an end. It has been presented gratis to members with the last four numbers of the Journal.

Nos. 16 and 17 of the Journal have been published since the last General Meeting. They contain the following papers:—

- Plan for a Volunteer Force in the Muda Districts, Province Wellesley, by the late J. R. LOGAN.
- A Description of the Chinese Lottery known as "Hua-Hoey," by C. W. S. KYNNEERSLEY.
- On the Roots in the Malay Language, from the Dutch of J. PIJNAPPEL.
- Klieng's War Raid to the Skies; a Dyak Myth, by the Revd. J. PERHAM.
- Valentyn's Account of Malacca,—Translated from the Dutch (contributed by the Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVEY), (continued from Journal No. 15).
- On Mines and Miners in Kinta, Pêrak, by A. HALE, Inspector of Mines, Kinta.
- English, Sulu, and Malay Vocabulary, by T. H. HAYNES. (Malay portion by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.)
- Meteorological Report for 1885, by T. IRVINE ROWELL, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.
- Bibliography of Siam, by E. M. SATOW, C. M. G.
- Sri Rama, a Fairy Tale told by a Malay Rhapsodist, by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.
- History of Malacca from Portuguese sources,—Contributed by E. KOEK.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of the financial position of the Society is appended.

W. E. MAXWELL,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

# STRAITS BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## Treasurer's Cash Account for the year 1886.

xviii

	\$	c.		\$	c.
1886.					
Balance on 31st December, 1885,	173	32	Paid Trübner & Co. for 200		
Subscriptions for 1884, ...	5	00	copies of Indo-China Essays, ...	945	91
Subscriptions for 1885, ...	60	00	Paid on account of editing Indo-		
Subscriptions for 1886, ...	420	00	China Essays, ...	252	10
Sale of Indo-China Essays, ...	168	00	Paid for cost of paper for print-		
Sale of Journals, ...	79	25	ing Journal, ...	95	98
Sale of "Hikayat Abdullah," ...	11	00	Paid for wood engravings to		
From Government of the Straits			illustrate paper (Wha Whay),	18	50
Settlements for Indo-China			Paid for copying 3 Malay Cheri-		
Essays, ...	500	00	tras, ...	25	00
From Chartered Mercantile			Paid for translation of a Dutch		
Bank and Chartered Bank for			paper, ...	31	17
interest on Moneys deposited,	38	78	Paid for compiling and drawing		
Cash withdrawn from the Char-			Map of the Malay Peninsula, ...		
tered Bank of India Australia			Paid Singapore & Straits Print-	100	00
and China, ...	285	00	ing Office for setting up and		
			printing 650 copies of Mete-		
			orological Report for Journal		
			No. 16, ...	40	00
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	<u>1,740</u>	<u>35</u>	<i>Carried forward, ..</i>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>66</u>



Treasurer's Cash Account for the year 1886,—*Continued.*

		\$	c.		
1886.	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	1,740	35		
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	1886.			\$ 1,508 66
	Paid Clerk's Salary from January to December, 1886, ...				120 00
	Paid for Postage on letters and parcels and for miscellaneous expenses, ...				25 70
	Paid Singapore & Straits Printing Office for lithographing 635 copies of Sketch Map, ...				8 50
	Balance, ...				1,662 86
					77 49
					\$ 1,740 35

SINGAPORE,  
*January, 1887.*

EDWIN KOEK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

XX

	ASSETS.	\$ c.	LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
1886	Subscriptions, 1885, outstanding, Do., 1886, do., Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China Essays to Members not re- ceived, ... Sale of Journals in hands of London Agents, not received, Balance in hand, ...	85 00 165 00  25 00 195 92 77 49	1886.     Nil.	
		\$548 41		

SINGAPORE,  
*January, 1887.*

EDWIN KOEK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

ESSAY TOWARDS  
A  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

—:O:—

*(Continued from Journal No. 17, p. 85.)*



## ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

---

(Continued from *Journal* No. 17, p. 85.)

---

### PART II.

---

#### *Periodicals and Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

---

184. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, pp. 22,—Kuhn—Über Herkunft und Sprache der Transgangetischen Völker.
- 184 *a* American Baptist Missionary Magazine.
185. **Annales de l'Extrême Orient**, edited by Count Meyners d'Estrey, Paris 1878-84, 6 vols. large 8vo.
- Vol. I, p. 97. Les Monuments de l'ancien Cambodge, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 152. Indo-Chine, Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 169. Idem.
- „ p. 277. Idem.
- „ p. 306. Idem.
- „ p. 329. Notes de Voyage en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand. (Maps.)
- Vol. I, p. 347. Summary of a paper entitled “Rapport sur une Mission en Indo-Chine de Bassac à Hué, by Dr. J. Harmand. See also p. 393.
- Vol. I, p. 361. Notes de Voyages en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand.
- Vol. I, p. 380. Indo-Chine. Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. II, p. 12. Une audience au Palais Royal de Bangkok sous le roi Monkût, by Albert

de Vallandé (extract from a paper communicated to the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise).

Vol. II, p. 29. Mention of a Siamese Mission to England.

Vol. II, p. 31. Notices of paragraphs in l'Exploration.

Vol. II, p. 60. Affair of Phra Pricha.

„ p. 90. Les distinctions honorifiques à Siam. A. W. Taylor.

Vol. II, p. 94. Siamese embassy in Germany.

„ p. 121. Extract from a paper by H. Bionne, entitled "La France, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne au point de vue Colonial," in l'Exploration of 20th July, 1879.

Vol. II, p. 136. Indo-Chine, Le Laos et les populations sauvages. (Notice of paper with this title contributed by Dr. J. Harmand to "Le Tour du Monde," 5, 12 and 19 July, 1879.)

Vol. II, p. 149. Notice of "Le Royaume de Siam," by A. Gréhan.

Vol. II, p. 193. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, by Dr. H. Kern.

Vol. II, p. 208. Siam. Un Bonze charmeur, by R. Postel. (Reprinted from "Figaro.")

Vol. II, p. 212. Voyage au Cambodge, by L. Delaporte. (Notice of the work so entitled).

Vol. II, p. 220. Une lettre de Bangkok. (Notice of a letter which was published in the Revue Orientale et Américaine for July-September, 1879.) See also p. 255.

Vol. II, p. 247. Ce que devrait être la politique française dans l'Extrême Orient, by M. L. Rodanet. (Extracts from an article in the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Rochefort, 1879.)



Vol. II, p. 271. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, lettre de M. le Dr. Harmand.

Vol. II, p. 327. Les Nouveaux manuscrits Pâlis de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

Vol. II, p. 335. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, par le Docteur H. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 33. Inscription Cambodgienne trouvée à Lophabouri (Siam) par M. A. Lorgeou. See also vol. IV, pp. 195 & 249.

Vol. III, p. 64. Inscription de Bassac Estampages du Dr. Harmand déchiffrés par le Dr. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 109. Indes Orientales. Les Langues Modernes, par Léon Feer. (Analysis of "A sketch of the modern languages of the East-Indies," by R. N. Cust.)

Vol. III, p. 149. Prière Laotienne, lettre du Dr. Harmand.

Vol. III, p. 156. Letter from Dr. C. P. K. Winkel on Siamese coins.

Vol. III, p. 275. La Colonie européenne de Bangkok, by W. A. Taylor.

Vol. IV, p. 58. Notices of papers read at a meeting of the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise by M. Bazangeon on his journey from Bangkok to Penang and by M. Taylor on the cremation of the Queen of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 61. Bangkok. Shipping returns of Bangkok for 1879.

Vol. IV, p. 65. A Teak saw-mill at Bangkok.

„ p. 171. Le Siam. By Senn van Basel. (Continued at pp. 199, 233, 317, 347, 378.)

Vol. IV, p. 311. Le percement de l'isthme de Kra.

Vol. IV, p. 328. Le Discours du trône du roi de Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 387. *Chronique Orientale*.

Vol. V, p. 3. *Chine, Japon, Siam et Cambodge*. Par Ad. F. de Fontpertuis, review by M. Léon Feer.

Vol. V, p. 31. *Exhibition at Bangkok*.

„ p. 32. *Siamese Mission to Europe*.

„ p. 120. *Isthmus of Kra canal*.

„ p. 148. *Do. do.*

„ p. 223. *Un prince Siamois à Paris*.

„ p. 238. *Rapports ethnologiques et linguistiques des Races Indo-Chinoises et Indo-Pacifiques*. (Translated from the English of A. H. Keane.) Continued at p. 264.

Vol. V, p. 318. *Kra canal*.

„ p. 319. *Do.*

Vol. VI, p. 63. *Ligne télégraphique entre Saïgon et Bangkok*.

Vol. VI, p. 224. *Canal de Malacca*.

186. **Annales de la Propagation de la Foi**. No. XXV, p.

38. Letter from M. Bruguière. Bangkok, 19 May, 1829. *Ib.*, p. 49. Letter from the Bishop of Sozopolis, Bangkok, 27 Sept., 1829. *Ib.*, p. 33. Letter from Mgr. Bruguière, Bangkok, 1829.

No. XXVI, p. 149. Continuation of the preceding letter from Mgr. Bruguière.

No. XXXIX, p. 502. Letter from M. Cuénot, Bangkok, 9 May, 1833. p. 534. Letter from Mgr. Taberd, Bangkok, 22 Jan., 1834.

No. XL, p. 595. Extract from a letter of M. Régéreau, Battambang, 1 March, 1834. See also p. 618.

No. LI, p. 407. Extracts from a letter of M. Albrand, Bangkok, 24 Nov., 1835.

No. LXXII, p. 488. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 15 Jan., 1839.

No. LXXVII, p. 307. Letter from Mgr. Courvez, Singapore, 26 Nov., 1839.

*Ib.*, p. 311. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 10 May, 1839.

*Ib.* p. 321. From the same, Bangkok, 6 April, 1840.

- 187. Anthropological Review**, April, 1870, p. 108, a paper by Dr. J. Campbell.

- 188. Asiatic Researches**; or, Transactions of the Society Instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities; the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Calcutta. 20 vols. 4to.

(Vol. I to XII reprinted in London.)

Vol. V, p. 219. A comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken in the Burma Empire, by Francis Buchanan, M.D.

Vol. X, p. 158. On the languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese nations. By J. Leyden, M.D. Reprinted in "Miscellaneous Papers on Indo-China," vol. I, pp. 84-171.

Vol. XX, pt. 2 of Calcutta edition, pp. 245-284. On the Government of Siam, by Captain James Low.

*Ib.*, pp. 338-392. On Siamese Literature, by Captain James Low.

- 189. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal of the.** Brown, Rev. N.: Comparison of the Indo-Chinese languages, vol. 5, p. 1023.

*Ib.*—Alphabets of the Thai Language, vol. 5, p. 17.

Bastian,—On some Siamese inscriptions,—vol. 34, pp. 27-38, 1866.

Richardson, vols. 8 & 9, Mission to Siam, and a Visit to Xiengmai.

- 190. Asiatic Society of Japan.** Transactions, vol. VII.

A short Narrative of Foreign Travel of Modern Japanese adventurers. By Captain J. M. James, 1879.

vol. XIII. Notes on the Intercourse between Japan & Siam in the 17th century, by E. M. Satow, 1885.

191. **Asiatic Journal** and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China, and Australasia. New Series. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co. Entries relating to Siam will be found as follows :—

Vol. XX, 1836, pp. 36, 55, 93, 162.

Vol. XXII, 1837, pp. 31, 52, 111.

Vol. XXIII, 1837, pp. 42, 122.

Vol. XXV, 1838, pp. 164, 234.

Vol. XXVI, 1838, p. 86.

Vol. XXVIII, 1839, pp. 28, 113, 204, 279.

Vol. XXIX, 1839, pp. 178, 179.

Vol. XXX, 1839, pp. 127, 198, 199, 303.

Vol. XXXI, 1840, pp. 43, 85, 136.

Vol. XXXII, 1840, pp. 118, 220.

Vol. XXXIII, 1840, p. 117.

Vol. XXXIV, 1841, p. 218.

Vol. XXXV, 1841, part I, pp. 144, 216 ; part II, p. 224.

Vol. XXXVI, 1841, p. 198.

Vol. XXXVIII, 1842, p. 133.

Vol. XXXIX, 1842, pp. 110, 207.

192. **Bangkok Calendar** : *Compiled* by D. B. B. (Daniel B. Bradley) from 1858 to 1873.

Contains a number of valuable articles on the history, religion and natural history of Siam.

193. **Bangkok Directory**, from 1878 onwards, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.

194. **The Bangkok Recorder**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, proprietor D. B. Bradley, published at Bangkok from Jan. 16, 1865, to Jan., 16, 1867. (Vol. I was edited by the Rev. N. A. McDonald.

195 **Chinese Repository.** 20 vols. Canton, 1833 *et seq.*

Contains the following papers relative to Siam :—

Vol. I, pp. 16, 45, 81, 122, 180. C. Gutzlaff.  
Journal of a residence in Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 26. Missionary news from Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 224. Review of Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam, and while residing nine months in that country, by J. T. Singapore; A missionary journal kept at Singapore and Siam; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin, Malacca; Journal of a tour through the settlements on the eastern side of the peninsula of Malacca in 1828. Singapore (By W. H. Medhurst, senr.)

*Ib.*, p. 274. C. Gutzlaff. The Buddhism of Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 336. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 412. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 466. Do. do. do.

Vol. II, p. 45. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 95. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 478. Siamese year for 1851.

*Ib.*, p. 527. Do. do.

Vol. III, p. 390. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 192. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 505. A Siamese Romance.

Vol. IV, p. 103. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 190. Siamese Ambassador.

Vol. V, p. 55. Siamese History.

*Ib.*, p. 105. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 161. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 444. Brief Account of the Siamese Missionary Dispensary at Bangkok, from August 5th, 1835, to October 5th, 1836.

- Ib.*, p. 535. Siamese History.
- Vol. VI, p. 55. Topography of Bangkok.
- Ib.*, p. 125. Do.
- Ib.*, p. 179. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 208. Siamese Tribute-bearers to Peking.
- Ib.*, p. 256. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 268. Do.
- Ib.*, p. 321. Religious Intelligence, Siam.
- Ib.*, p. 387. Treaty of Amity between his Majesty the magnificent King of Siam and the United States of America.
- Vol. VII, p. 50. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 171. Review of Roberts' account of his embassy to Cochinchina, Siam and Muscat.
- Ib.*, p. 543. Siamese History.
- Vol. VIII, p. 125. Edict of the King of Siam against the Introduction and sale of opium within his dominions.
- Vol. XI, p. 130. Siamese Tribute-bearers.
- Vol. XII, p. 281. G. T. Lay. Notice of Brief Grammatical notices of the Siamese languages, with an appendix, by B. J. Taylor Jones, Bangkok. Printed at the Mission Press, 1841.
- Vol. XIII, p. 169. Notices of the religion, manners and customs of the Siamese, by the late M. Bruguiere. Translated from the Annales de la Foi.
- Vol. XIV, p. 155. Embassies from Siam.
- Ib.*, p. 337. Meteorological Notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok during five successive years ending 1844. By J. Caswell.
- Vol. XV, p. 80. Missionary Labours in Siam; ophthalmic hospital in Bangkok; Death of Mrs. Bradley; schools and present prospects of the mission.



Vol. XVII, p. 373. Disturbances in Siam.

Vol. XVIII, p. 23. Bibliographical notices of Works relating to Siam in the English and French languages.

*Ib.*, p. 503. Cholera in Bangkok.

Vol. XIX, p. 548. Tenets of the Buddhists and Laws respecting their idols in Siam.

Vol. XX, pp. 345-63. Brief History of Siam.  
p. iii. Burning of mission premises.

p. i. Siamese year for 1851.

196. **Chinese and Japanese Repository** for May 3, 1864.  
Brief extracts from An Account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862, originally published in the *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, land-en volkenkunde*, vol. XII, pp. 380-502.

197. **Correspondant**, 10 Jan., 1882—Chenclos. Une Mission à Bangkok.

198. **Entomological Society, Transactions**: Catalogue of Buprestidae collected by Mouhot in Siam, with description of new species, by Ed. Saunders.  
Vol. V, p. 297.

199. **Excursions et Reconnaissances**—Saigon (eleven volumes have already appeared).

Tome IV.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le Royaume de Siam (*suite*).

*Ibid.*—Blanc—Voyage d'un marchand de boeufs au Laos (du 15 Août 1880 au 3 mai 1881).

*Ibid.*—Septans et Gauroy—Reconnaissance dans le Cambodge et le Laos.

Tome V.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam (*suite*).

Tome VII.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam.

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-kéo à Bangkok (1re partie).

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Ligne télégraphique de Pnom-Penh à Bangkok (1re partie).

Tome VIII.—Aymonier—Notes sur le Laos.

*Ibid.*—Hardouin—Voyage à Ratboursy et à Kanboursy.

*Ibid.*—Schmitt—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-keo à Bangkok (2e partie).

Tome IX.—Aymonier—Notes sur les Laos.

Tome X —Schmitt—Inscription de la statue de Çiva trouvée par M. Rastmann dans la forêt qui recouvre l'emplacement de l'ancienne ville de Kamphëng phet.

*Ibid.*—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (1er article).

Tome XI.—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (2e article).

Schmitt—Inscription Siamoise du Vat Bovarivet, à Bangkok.

200. **Foreign Missionary Chronicle.**

201. **Hours at Home:** Vol. IV, pp. 464, 531; vol. V, p. 66.

Papers describing a visit to Siam in one of the vessels of the United States Squadron in 1857, by G. B. Bacon, published in the United States.

202. **Ibis:** Siam Birds by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, in vol. for 1864, p. 246.

Siamese Garrulax, letter from Viscount Walden, in vol. for 1867, p. 381.

203. **Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia.**

[Edited by J. R. Logan]. 1847-1863. 8vo. 9 vols. Appendix 1 vol. New Series, 4 vols.

Contains with reference to Siam the following papers:—

Vol. I, pp. 328-426. On the Laws of Muang Thai or Siam, by Lieut.-Col. James Low.

Vol. II, pp. 568-580. Analysis of the Ancient Annals of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 164. Notes on the tract of country lying between the head of the Zimmi river and the source of the Kamdran adjacent to the Siamese province of Ryout Raung.

Vol. V, p. 74. Notice of the new Siamese grammar of Bishop Pallegoix.

*Ib.*, p. 498. On the ancient connexion between Kedah and Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 538. Some account of the Thrai Thun.

*Ib.*, p. 586. Coronation, etc. of the King of Siam.

Vol. VI, p. 117. Notices of the coast of Cambodia from Kampot to Chentabon.

*Ib.*, p. 692. An account of the illness and death of H. M. the Queen of Siam.

New Series, vol. II, p. 221. A comparative vocabulary of Shan, Ka-kying and Pa-laong.

New Series, vol. III, p. 140. Notes on Buddhism in Ceylon and Siam.

204. **Journal Asiatique**, 1855—L. de Rosny—Quelques Observations sur la langue Siamoise et sur son écriture.

Same year—Extrait d'un rapport fait à la Société asiatique sur une nouvelle carte du royaume de Siam.

205. **Linnean Journal**, Zoology. Vol. XIV, p. 534. Geographical Distribution of Indian Freshwater Fishes, by Francis Day.

206. **Le Mercure Galant**: rédigé par Jean Donneau de Vizé, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688. (Lanier.)

207. **Missionary Herald**: containing the proceedings at large of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, published monthly, contains a large number of notices of missionary work in Siam, beginning from the year 1829.

- 208 **Mittheilungen** der geographischen Gesellschaft zu Jena, Bd. III, Heft 4, contains account of a journey in the north of Siam.
209. **Moniteur des Consuls**: Dec. 1880 & Jan. 1881.—Bazangeon—Le pays des saphirs à Siam.
210. **National Review**—see Colquhoun No. 176.
211. **Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie**, Geologie und Palaeontologie; Jahrgang 1882, Bd. II, pp. 195-9. Über Siamesische Mineralien—Fischer.
212. **Oriental Repertory**: London, 1808, vol. I, pp. 399-402. Michael Topping—Some account of Que-dah. (Reprinted in vol. I, of "Essays Relating to Indo-China.")
213. **Pharmaceutical Journal**: On the Gamboge tree of Siam, by Dr. Christison, vol. X, p. 235. Siam Cardamons, *ib.*, vol. XVI, p. 556.
214. **Révue de Géographie**, 2e semestre de 1883—Ceberet—Journal.
215. **Revue de l'Orient** for 1846 contains the account of a journey by a French missionary named Grandjean.  
1860.—Girard, D.—Le commerce de Siam.
- 215a. **Révue des deux Mondes**, 1869—De Carné—Exploration du Mékong.
216. **Revue Maritime et Coloniale**: 1869 Cambodge, les ruines d'Angkor: Laos Siamois.  
Brossard de Corbigny—De Saigon à Bangkok par terre, avec carte.  
Rheinart et d'Arfeuille—Voyage au Laos.
- 216a. **Royal Asiatic Society—Transactions**—Vol. III, pp. 291-304.—Gutzlaff—Remarks on the Siamese Language.  
Same vol., pp. 57-124—Low—On Buddha and the Phrabat.

217. **Royal Geographical Society**—Journal for 1855. Geographical Notes on Siam by H. S. Parkes (Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.)  
 Proceedings for January, 1886.—Holt S. Hallett—Exploration survey for a Railway connection between India, Siam, and China, pp. 20, with a map.
218. **Scribners Monthly**: Vol. V, pp. 421-31, In and Around Bangkok [by G. B. Bacon.]  
 Vol. VIII, pp. 223-28, An Elephant Hunt in Siam, by Ganier d'Abain.
219. **Siam Repository**, 6 vols. 1869-1874, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.
220. **The Siam Times**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, from July 28, 1864, to , J. H. Chandler, proprietor.
221. **The Siam Weekly Advertiser**, conducted by S. J. Smith from 1869 to 1876.
222. **Siam Weekly Monitor and Bangkok Journal of Commerce**; the first number was published 22 May, 1867. Editor, E. D'Encourt. (This newspaper seems to have been discontinued at the end of its first year.)
223. **Société Académique Indo-Chinoise**, vol. I.—Feer—  
 Le Bouddhisme à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Croizier—Notice sur les manuscrits Siamois de la Bibliothèque nationale.  
 For July 1881—Bazangeon—Mon voyage à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Taylor—Crémation de la Reine de Siam.
224. **Société de Géographie** Bulletin de la:—Sept. and Oct. 1871—F. Garnier—Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge et Laotien, de Gérard von Wusthof.

September, 1877—Harmand—Notes sur les provinces du bassin méridional du Se Moun.

*Ibid.*—Harmand—Excursion de Bassac à Attopeu.

October, 1876—Harmand—map entitled Exploration du Thonle-Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys.

June and July, 1880—Décugis—Deux Semaines à Bangkok.

4e trimestre 1884—Blanck—Le Trane-Nigne, à l'ouest du Tong-King, with a map.

225. **Société de Géographie de Samarang**, Bulletin de la ; 2nd part—Winckel—(an article on Siam.)

226. **Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society**, Journal of the : Singapore, No. 15, 1885, p. 103—G. Dabin—A missionary's journey through Laos from Bangkok to Übon.

- 226a. **Technologist**, the : I, p. 355—Sir R. Schomburgk. On the Vegetable Products of Siam ; II, p. 444—by the same—On Siamese products transmitted to the International Exhibition ; IV, p. 337—by the same—On the Ton-khai or Paper-tree of Siam (*Trophis aspera*).

227. **Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, land-en volkenkunde** : vol. XII, pp. 380-502, an account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862.

228. **Le Tour du Monde** :—1879 July-August—Harmand—Le Laos et les populations sauvages de l'Indo-Chine.

*Ibid.*—1880, Nos. 1278 & 1282 P. Neis—Voyage dans le haut Laos (5 parts).

229. **Zoological Society**, Proceedings of : for 1873, p. 153 :—Remarks on Tiger skins from India, Siam and Siberia, by E. Blyth.

1879, p. 136 : Description of new Asiatic Lepidoptera, by F. Moore.



1881, p. 368—Description of new Genera and Species of Asiatic Nocturnal Lepidoptera, by Fred. Moore.

Transactions, vol. XI, part 3, p. 71—On the Genera and Species of the Lepidopterous subfamily Ophiderinae inhabiting the Indian Region, by F. Moore.

- 229a. **Bollettino** della Società Geografica Italiana. Serie II, vol. XI, Settembre 1886—*Luzzati, A.*—"Il presente e l'avvenire del Regno di Siam, dell'ing. *A. Luzzati.*" pp. 689-704.
- 

#### ADDENDA.

**Memoires** de la Société des Études Japonaises Chinoises Tartares et Indo-Chinoises Tom. IV, 15 Avril 1885—Uhle, Dr. M.———Sur quelques tam-tams Siamois.

**L'Avenir du Tonquin**—Lorgeou—Note sur l'écriture des Chaw l'as. 13 Nov. 1886.



---

## Part III.

LANGUAGE.

---



## PART III.

---

### *Language.*

---

230. **A Comparative Vocabulary** of the Burma, Maláyu and T'hai Languages. Serampore: Printed at the Mission Press: 1810. sm. 4to.
231. **Low** : A Grammar of the Thai, or Siamese Language. By Capt. James Low of the H. E. I. C. Military Service. Calcutta, Printed at the Baptist Mission Press. Sold by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. Parbury, Allen & Co., London. 1828. 4to.  
Reprinted in Smith's "Siam Repository," vols. I & II.
232. **Jones, J. Taylor** : Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language, Bangkok, 1842, about 80 pp. 8vo. (Reprinted in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 366).
233. **Pallegoix** : Grammatica Linguae Thai, auctore D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, Episcopo Mallensi Vicario Apostolico Siamensi. Ex typographiâ collegii Assumptionis B. M. V. in civitate regiâ Krüng Thèph mähá năkhon sí Ajuthăja, vulgó Bangkok. Anno Domini 1850. sm. folio.
234. **Dictionarium Latinum Thai.** Ad usum Missionis Siamensis. Ex Typographia Collegii Assumptionis, B. M. V. Bangkok. Anno domini, MDCCCL. sm. folio.
235. **Pallegoix** : Dictionarium Linguae Thai sive Siamensis Interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica Illustratum Auctore D. J. B. Pallegoix Episcopo Mallensi, Vicario Apostolico Siamensi, Parisiis, Jussu Imperatoris impressum In Typographeo Imperatoris MDCCCLIV. 4to.

236. **Schott, W** : Über die sogenannten indochinesischen Sprachen, insonderheit das Siamesische, in Abhandlungen der kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1856, pp. 161-79. 4to.
237. **English and Siamese Vocabulary**, 1st edition, 400 copies. Bangkok Presb. Mission Press. 1865. 12mo. Second edition, 1886.
238. **Caswell** : Treatise on the Tones of the Siamese Language, by Rev. J. Caswell. (in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 93.) 1870.
239. **Bastian** : Sprachvergleichende Studien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Indo-chinesischen Sprachen, von Dr. Adolf Bastian, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1870. 8vo.  
Über die siamesischen Laut-und Ton accente, in "Monatsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, " Juni, 1867, pp. 357-386.  
Remarks on the Indo-Chinese Alphabets, in "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, new series," vol. III, 1867.
240. **McDonald** : A Collection of Words and Phrases in English and Siamese for schools and beginners prepared by Mrs. Davenport revised by N. A. McDonald. Presb. Miss. Press. 1873. pp. 1-109, 200-289.  
New edition, revised by Rev. S. G. McFarland D. D. Bradley's Press. 1883. pp. 152.
- 240a. **Gallois** : La langue et la littérature du royaume Thaï ou de Siam. 8vo. Paris, 1874.
241. **Von Bergen** : Passive verb of the Thai Language, by F. L. Werner von Bergen, Consul for the German Empire. With the Siamese verb and Vocabulary of the words used in these notices, by Rev. S. J. Smith, A. M. The Alphabet, vowels, and syllabic combinations, Published at S. J. Smith Place Bangkok, 1875. pp. 24.



242. **Cust** : A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies. Accompanied by two Language Maps. By Robert N. Cust. London : Trübner & Co. 1878. 8vo.  
p. 119. The Tai Family.
243. **Forbes, C. J. F. S.** : Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Chinese Languages. London, 1881. pp. 77-91 deal with the Siamese language.
244. **Ewald** : Grammatik der T'ai-oder Siamesischen Sprache von L. Ewald...mit einer vergleichenden Schrifttafel. Leipzig. T. O. Weigel. 1881. 8vo.
245. **Mueller, Friedrich** : Gründriss der Sprachwissenschaft, contains a sketch of the Siamese language, in vol. II, section, 2, pp. 367-88. Wien, 1882.
246. **Kuhn** : Über Herkunft und Sprache der transgangetischen Völker, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, 22 pp. 4to.
247. **Lepsius** : Standard alphabet, p.p. 236-41, treats of the Siamese alphabet.
248. **Introduction** to the Siamese language. (An English-Siamese Vocabulary, for the use of natives ; the Siamese words printed in Roman type ; size 12mo. or 16mo. A new edition, published in 1877, is entitled "English Siamese Vocabulary enlarged with an introduction to the Siamese Language and a supplement by D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, etc., Bangkok for sale at the Catholic Mission Press.")
249. **Forchhammer, E.** : Article on the Indo-Chinese languages in the "Indian Antiquary," Bombay, vol. XI, pp. 177-89.
-



---

## Part IV.

MAPS.

---



## PART IV.

---

### *Maps.*

---

**Kiepert :** Karte der indochinesischen Reiche Birma, Siam, Kambodja und Annam nebst Bemerkungen dazu. Von Dr. H. Kiepert, Professor. Jena, Hermann Costenoble. 1867.

**Arrowsmith, J. :** Map of Burmah, Siam, and Cochinchina. By J. Arrowsmith, new edition, London, Edward Stamford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W. June, 1875.

Le Royaume de Siam avec les Royaumes qui luy sont tributaires, &c. A Amsterdam chez Joachim Ottens. Avec les observations des Six Peres Jesuites envoyez par le Roy en qualité de ses mathématiciens dans les Indes, et à Chine, ou est aussi Tracée La Route qu'ils ont tenue par le Destroit de la Sonde jusqu'à Siam. In 2 sheets.  
(In this map the Malay Peninsula is marked Malacca ou Sornau.)

**Dutrenil de Rhins.** Carte de l'Indo-Chine Orientale, (in two sizes, one in four sheets, the other in one sheet) publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. le Vice Amiral Jaureguiberry. Au dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1881.

Carte des Missions de L' Indo-Chine par E. C. L..... ancien Missionnaire, 1879.

**Pavie :** Itinéraires de M. A. Pavie dans le Sud-ouest de l' Indo-Chine Orientale Cambodge et Siam, 2 sheets. Challamel aîné, 5, rue Jacob, Paris.

Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burmah and parts of China and Siam, 1870, with corrections to 1875. Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

Carte de l'Asie Orientale, comprenant l'Empire chinois, le Japon, les états de l'Indo-Chine et la Malaisie. Paris, Andriveau-Goujon. 2 sheets.

Map of the Kingdom of Siam and her dependencies among the Laosians and Cambodians, constructed from surveys which the Siamese Government had made A. D. 1867 and 1868 (4 sheets).

The Siamese part of the Malay Peninsula, without title, in 2 sheets.

A roughly lithographed map of the Siamese delta, published by the late Dr. D. B. Bradley is also in existence.

Other maps will be found in the works of Jancigny.

De la Loubère.

Mouhot (course of the Mekong).

Vincent (Further India).

Bock (Bangkok to Kiangtsen).

McLeod (Central part of British Burmah with Shan provinces of Burmah and Northern Laos).

Crawfurd (Map of Siam and Cochin-China).

Bowring (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Bacon (Map of Siam, Cambodia and Laos).

Colquhoun (In "Across Chrysê," map of Indo-China).

Bastian (in vol. 3. This is the same as Kiepert's map published separately).

Conder (Map of Indo-China).

Pallegoix (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Révue Maritime et Coloniale (Map to accompany Brossard's account of his journey from Saigon to Bangkok).

Garnier (Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine et de la Chine centrale ; Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine ; 10 Cartés Itinéraires ; & plan à vol d'oiseau des cataractes de Khon. In the Atlas to his "Voyage d'Exploration, q. v.).



Hallett, Map of Siam and Northern Laos, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for Jan., 1886.

Société de Géographie, Bulletin de la : Oct., 1876, by Dr. Harmand, map entitled "Exploration du Thonlé Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys ; 4<sup>e</sup> trimestre 1884, map of Trane-Nigne by Père Blanck.

Le Tour du Monde (*q. v.*), maps showing Dr. Harmand's journeys.

---

#### POSTSCRIPT.

The Index having been printed before the body of this bibliography, some entries in Parts I and II, which were made after the MS. had been sent to the printer, were unavoidably omitted from it.



ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

— : O : —

( *Continued from Journal No. 16.* )



# ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

(Continued from Journal No 16, p. 384.)

## N

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Nail (of iron)	lângsâng	
Nail, to	lângsângăn	
Nail (of the finger)	* kûku	kuku. (See Hoof)
Naked	hûbu	
Name	ngân	
Narrative	kâtă-kâtă	(See Fable)
Narrow	bûkun muâk	
Nation ; race	* bângsă	bangsa. (See Family)
Nature ; disposi- tion	părangai ; * tăbiât	{ (See Disposition) tabi'at (Ar.)
Navel	* pûsăt	{ pusat. Jav. and Day., pusar ; Bat., pusot ; Mak., pochi ; Bug., posi ; Tag., posor ; Bis., posod
Neap-tide	âăn ; dâgâtăn	darat-an, dry land
Near (position)	daik ; măsûhk	
Nearly	âpît	apit, to squeeze
Neat	măraian-măraian	
Necessity	* păksă	{ paksa. Jav. and Sund., peksa
Neck ; throat	lûk ; lûg	leher
Needed ; wanting	* kûrâng	korang. (See Less)
Needle	jaum	{ jarum. Jav., dom, needle, jaruman, go-between ; Sund. and Bat., jarum ; Mak. and Bug., jarung ; Tag. and Bis., dagom

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Neglect	păsârăn	
Negligent	* lălēi	{ lalei. Jav. and Sund., <i>lali</i> ; Mak., <i>lale</i>
Negotiate, to	* bîchărhăkăn	bichara. ( <i>See Case</i> )
Nephew	ânâkun	anak per-anak-an
Nerve; sinew	* ūrăt	urat. ( <i>See Artery</i> )
Net	.....	( <i>See Seine</i> )
Never	wăllă bîăksă	
Never mind	sâhrinâ; sîâhrinâ	
New	bâgu	{ baharu. Jav., <i>wahu</i> ; Sund. and Bug., <i>baru</i> ; Bat., <i>im- baru</i> ; Mak., <i>bêru</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>bago</i>
News	ngăwî	
Night	dom	
Night, Last	kăwîi; kăvi	
Night, To-	dom inî	
Nine (9)	sîâm	
Ninety, (90)	kăsiâmân	
Nipa-palm leaf for cigarettes	tîgol	
No	dî	
Noble birth	pănkăt	pangkat
Noise	hûru-hără	{ rank haru-hara. ( <i>See Distur- bance</i> )
None	wai	
Noose	taingă	
North	* ūtâră	{ utara. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>utara</i> ; Bat., <i>otara</i> ; Bis., <i>otala</i> , east-wind



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
North-east	tûngârâ	{ tenggara. Mak., tunggara; Day., tanggara, S. E. wind
North-west	hilâgâ ; hâbâgât	{ barat. Sund., <i>ba-</i> <i>rut</i> ; Jav., <i>barat</i> , storm; Mak., <i>ba-</i> <i>ra</i> , W. wind; Day., <i>barat</i> , W. wind, storm
Nose	ilông	{ hidong. Jav. and Sund., <i>irung</i> ; Bat., <i>igung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ilong</i>
Nose, Running at the	sipûn	
Not	bûkun	bukan
Not, Do ; don't	eio	
Not yet	di-pâ	
Not quite	wâllâ-pâ	
Noxious	* bisă	bisa. (See Deadly)
Nursery (for plants) orchard	kubûn	{ kabun, garden, plantation. Jav. and Sund., <i>kebon</i>

O

Oar ; paddle	* daiăng ; bogsei	{ dayong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day. <i>Gayong</i> in Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis.
Oath	săpâh	
Obey, to	ăgât	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Obscure ; dark	lĩm	
Odour	mâhmud	
Of	ďăă	
Offence	* dosâ	dosa. ( <i>See Crime</i> )
		{ biasa, accustomed.
		{ Kw., <i>biyasa</i> ;
Often	biâksă-biâksă	{ Sund., <i>bisa</i> ; Bat.,
		{ <i>biyasa</i> , enough ;
		{ Mak., <i>biyasa</i> ;
		{ Tag., <i>bihasa</i>
Often, How	mâkă-pilâh	
Oil	lânâh	
Oil, Kerosine	lânâh-lûpă *	
Old ; aged	măăs	
Older, The	mă'ûtông	
Omit, to ; forget	kălûpâhân	{ lupa, to forget, ka-
		{ lupa-an, forget-
		{ fulness
On	hâtăs	{ atas, occurs in
		{ Sund., Bat. and
		{ Day.
Once	kumîsân	
One	îsă ; îsai ; hâmbûk	
One, It's all	wai-bidă	
Onion	* bâwâng	{ bawang. Occurs in
		{ Jav., Sund., Bat.
		{ and Day.
Only	* sehêjâ	sahaja
Open	okei	
Open, pearl		
shells, to	sîsïoen	
Opinion	pikîlân	{ pikir-an, fikir-an.
		{ ( <i>See Imagine</i> )

\* *Lupa*=*Europa*?

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Opium,	*chându ; mādăt	{ chandu, (prepared opium), madat, (raw opium). Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>chandu</i> ; Bat., <i>sandu</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>madat</i>
Oppose, to	măgătō	
Order, an	* hûkum	{ hukum ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>hukum</i> ; Bat., <i>ukum</i> ; Mak., <i>hukung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hokom</i>
Origin	*ăsâl	{ asal. Jav. and Sund., <i>asal</i>
Orphan	yâtîn	{ yatim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>yatim</i>
Other ; another ; } different	dugeing	
Our	nâmu ; -mu	
Out, outside	hâgoă	
Out, From	dain hâgoă	
Out, to Cast	bûgît	{ burit, the stern. Kw., <i>wuri</i> ; Jav. <i>buri</i> and <i>burit</i>
Out, to Cry	tâwâk	
Overboard	nâhog ; hâgoă	
Overflow, to	mâlipût	
Overgrown with } weeds	hipu bâgun	
Owner	dâk	

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## P

Packing case	tông	(See Cask)
Paddle, to	mă'bogsei	
Pail, bucket	bâldi	{ (See Bucket and Note on p. 384)
Pain	sâkît	{ sakit. Jav., Tag. and Bis., <i>sakit</i> ; Bat., <i>sahit</i>
Pair, a	lîmbâng	
Palace	*ăstână	astana (Pers.)†
Palpitate, to	mîdpît	
Pan (iron)	kăhă	
Papa, father	âmă	
Paper	*kărtăs	{ kartas ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kertas</i> ; Mak., <i>karatasa</i>
Parasol ; umbrella	*păyông	{ payong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Parcel, a	putus	
Part, a	*bhâgĭân	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)
Part to ; cut in two	sĭpăkăn	
Part with, to take	tulông	{ tulong, to help. Oc- curs in Jav., Mak., Bug., Day., & Tag. In Bis. <i>tabang</i>
Partition ; wall	*dĭndĭng	{ dinding. Sund., Bat., Tag. and Bis., <i>ding- ding</i> ; Mak., <i>rinring</i> ; Day., <i>dinding</i>

† Persian, *astana*, a threshold, a Fakir's residence ; from Sansk. *sthana*, place.—Ed.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Partner	*kôngsi	{ kôngsi ( <i>Ch.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kongsi</i>
Pass by, to	lâbei	
Passage (through)	mâktuĩ	
Paste ; cakes	bâmbâng	
Pawn, to	sendă	sandar. Bat., <i>sindor</i>
Pay, to	băyăd	{ bayar. Jav., Sund., Day. and Tag., <i>ba-</i> <i>yar</i> ; Mak., <i>bayara</i> ; Bis., <i>bayad</i>
Pay wages, to	tăndâng	tandang, wholesale
Pea ; bean,	*kăchâng	{ kachang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachang</i>
Pearl	mûchâ	{ mutia, mutiara (Sansk., <i>mutya</i> )
Peasant, a	*raiăt	{ ra'iyat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ). † Jav. and Day., <i>rayat</i> , the household or re- tainers of a chief
Pedigree	pângkăt	pangkat, rank
Peel, to	paisân ; paisih	( <i>See Skin</i> )
Pen	*kălăm	{ kalam ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kalam</i> ; Mak., <i>ka-</i> <i>lang</i>
Pepper	*lădă	{ lada. Occurs in Sund., Bat., Mak. and Tag.
Perfect ; complete	*gănâp	ganap
Perhaps	hătiko ; kălau kălau	kalau-kalau

† "In the Europeo-Asiatic jargon, 'Rayah' is the Turkish, 'Ryot' the Indian, peasant; both, you would scarcely believe the feat of cacography, being one and the same Arabic word *ra'yyat* رعيه," (*Burton. Sind Re-visited*, I, 299.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Period (time)	logei ; *wâktu	{ waktu ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>waktu</i> ; Mak., <i>wattu</i>
Permanent	hâwă	
Perspiration	hulăs ; ulăs	
Pick, (to gather)	pusûd	
Piebald	lâg	{ bělang. Jav.; <i>belang</i> and <i>welang</i> ; Sund., and Day., <i>belang</i> ; Bat., <i>bolang</i> ; Mak., <i>balang</i> kětul, a piece, lump
Piece, a ; bit	ângûtûl	
Piece (of cloth) ; bolt, a	{ hângbus	
Pier	tîtiân ; *jămbătăn	(See Bridge)
Pig	bâbûi	babi (See Hog.)
Pigeon	âsung	
Pigeon (green)	lâbûyu	
Pigeon (large)	bogôk	
Pilgrim	*hâjî	{ haji ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>haji</i> ; Mak., <i>aji</i>
Pillar ; post	toko	
Pillow	ûân	
Pilot	mâlîm	(See Mate)
Pincers	gipît	{ sepit, penyepit. Jav., <i>sapit</i> ; Sund., <i>jepit</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sipi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>sipit</i>
Pineapple	pisâng	{ pisang, † banana. <i>Id.</i> in Jav. and Day.
Pirate	pângôrâb	
Pit	lôngâk	

---

† Supposed to be derived from Sansk. *piṅangga*, yellowish.



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Pitch; resin	*dâmă	{ damar. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Day. In Mak., <i>Da-</i> <i>marā</i>
Pitch (at sea), to	mâglûngăn	
Pitcher; water-jar	pûgâ	
Place	*tămpăt	tampat
Place of, In	gântiîn	(See Exchanged)
Place, to	bûtâng	
Plain, a; open ground	} pântei	{ pantei, beach (See Flat and Level)
Plant, to	tănâm	{ tanam. Jav. & Sund., <i>nanem</i> (Jav., <i>tanem</i> , a plant); Bat., <i>ta-</i> <i>nom</i> ; Mak., <i>tannong</i> ; Tag., <i>tanim</i> ; Bis., <i>tanam</i>
Plants	poko	{ pokok. Jav., <i>pokok</i> ; Bat., <i>pokoh</i>
Plate, a	leîi	
Play, to (music)	pănaiăm-naiăm	main (See Act)
Play, to (games)	pănaiăm	
Pliant; flexible	bălïoen	
Plough, a pearl- shell dredge	} bājâk	baja
Pluck feathers, to	lârûtăn	
Plump; fat	mătâmbok	těmbûn
Plunge in, to; dive	lûrop; mâklûrop	
Pock-marked	pălï-pângkut	
Pocket	bosâh	
Poem	*pântun	{ pantun, stanza of 4 lines
Point (of land)	tândôk	tanjong (See Horn)
Point (of a wea- pon, &c.)	} *tûju,	{ tuju, to point, to aim; tuntung. point of a kris. Jav. & Sund., <i>tungtung</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Poison	*râchun	{ rachûn. Jav., <i>rachun</i> ; Bat., <i>rasun</i> ; Mak., <i>rachung</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>son</i>
Poisonous	*bisă	(See Deadly)
Poor	mîskîn	{ miskin (Ar.). Jav., <i>miskin</i>
Populous	*râmei	{ ramei. Kw., <i>ramya</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>ramê</i> ; Mak., <i>rama-</i> <i>rama</i> ; Day., <i>rami</i>
Pork	ûnut bâbûi	daging babi
Portrait	pâtâh	
Positive ; certain	bănâl tûud	
Possess, to ; have	aun	
Post, a	hâg ; toko	
Pot, a	ânglît	
Pour, to	dûgângi	
Powerful ; muscular	măkîssăk	
Pox, Small-	pângkut	
Practice, to ; learn	măksûlei sûlei	
Praise (him), to	{ hinâng ngân (niă), măraian	
Prawn ; shrimp	*ûdâng	udang ( See Lobster)
Pray, to	*sămbaiâng	{ sambahyang.* Jav., <i>sembahyang</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>semba-</i> <i>yang</i>
Precede, to	unahan	
Precipice	pânpâng	
Pregnant	bûrus	
Present, a	tândăk	
Present, to give,	dûmchîl	
Previous	mûnă ; tâgnă	

\* See note Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, page 63.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Price ; rate,	hâlgă	harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)
Prince ; heir ap- parent	} *Râjâh ûdă	Raja Muda
Profit	ûntông	untong ( <i>See</i> Fortune)
Prohibit, to	liâng	larang
Promise	*păjânjiân	per-janji-an
Promontory	*tânjông	tanjong ( <i>See</i> End)
Proprietor	dâg	
Protect, to	pălihâră	( <i>See</i> Bring up)
Provide, to ; get ready	} sâkăp	
Provisions	lûtuhan	
Proxy	*wâkîl	wakil ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Prudent	*bijâk	bijak
Pull, to ; haul, drag	hêlă	( <i>See</i> Drag)
Pulley	timôn	
Pulse, the	bâdlâp	
Pump	* pôm pă	bomba ( <i>Port.</i> )
Pumpkin ; calabash	kălăbăsi ; * lâbu	labu ( <i>See</i> Gourd.)
Punish, to	hukumân	ukum. ( <i>See</i> Order)
Puppy	ănâk êdu	
Purchase, to ; buy	mî	
Purpose ; inten- tion	} * mâksûd	maksud ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Pursue, to	măkûrul	
Push, to	tîod	
Put, to	bûtâng	
Put out, to ; extinguish	} pông	
Put away, to	pauk	

Q

Quake, Earth-	linuk	
Quarrel, to ; fight	bântâh	{ tantah, dispute. Kw.
Quarter, a	ôngûtut	{ lantah.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Queer	* hêrân	(See Astonished.)
Question	ăssûwuh	{ sual ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Occurs in Jav., and Day.
Quick	sûmut	
Quick ; swift	us-us ; * lâju	{ laju. Sund. and Day., <i>laju</i> ; Jav., <i>laju</i> , to follow.
Quiet ; silent	dûmuhûn	
Quiet ; calm	lināû ; mălināû ;	
Quilt ; covering	chîûp	
Quit, to	igân	

## R

Race ; running	* lûmbă	{ lomba. Jav., <i>lumba</i> , to rise up. (See Family)
Race ; nation	* bângsă	
Rag	dăgmei	
Rage (of Rajah)	* moekă	{ murka. Jav., <i>murka</i> , greedy, dissatisfied.
Rail at, to ; abuse	măningât	
Rain	ûlân	{ ujan and hujan. Jav., <i>hudan</i> ; Sund., <i>hu-</i> <i>jan</i> ; Bat., <i>udan</i> ; Day., <i>ujan</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>olan</i> .
Rainbow	* plângie	{ pelangi. Tag. and Bis., <i>balanggao</i> .
Raise, to ; lift	bûât	
Rake, a	kăs	
Rap, to ; tap	tûkul	{ tukul. (Add this word <i>sub vocē</i> Ham- mer.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rape	sẵgau	
Rapid (of water or horses)	mẵtigdă	
Rare ; precious	mẵhâng	
Rat	âmbau	
Rattan	whai	
Ravenous ; hungry	hẵbdĩ	
Raw ; uncooked	hêlăũ	
Read, to	membẵchă	{ bacha, Jav. and Sund., <i>wacha</i> ; Mak. <i>bacha</i> ; Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>basā</i> .
Ready	pẵnĩapân	{ siap, ready ; meny- iap-kan, to make ready
Ready, to Get	mẵksẵpâk	
Reasonable	aun sebab	
Recede, to	sẵggâ ; sibûk	
Recent	bẵgu	baharu ( <i>See New</i> )
Reckon, to	itûngân ; * bilâng	{ itong and hitong. <i>Itong</i> occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. ( <i>See Compute</i> )
Recognise, to	kilăh	
Recollect, to	* ingăt	{ ingat. Jav., <i>enget</i> ; Sund. and Day., <i>ingat</i> ; Bat., <i>ingot</i> ; Mak., <i>inga</i> .
Recover, to (from illness)	kẵhătĩ	
Red ; scarlet ;	polăh	
Reduce, to lessen,	kulângân	{ korang-kan ( <i>See</i> Less)
Reef ; rock ;	tẵkut	
Reject, to	bugăt	burit ( <i>See Out.</i> )

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Relation, a ; con- nection	} taimănghûd ; * kaum	kaum (Ar.)
Relief ; help		* tûlông (See Part)
Religion	* ăgâmă	{ agama (Sansk.) Foundin Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day.
Rely upon, to	măkândul	
Remit, to ; forgive	* ămpûnkân	{ ampun. (See For- give)
Remnant	kâpin	
Remote ; far ; dis- tant	} meio	
Remove, to ; change the place		{ * pîndăhkân (See Change)
Repay, to	păkбайyât	(bayar (See Pay) jawab (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., jawab ; Bat., majuwapkon, to reply ; Day., ja- wap (See Answer)
Reply, a	dăwă ; * jăwâb ;	
Report, a ; rumour, ngăwĩ		
Represent, to ; complain	} beitai	
Representation,		hălăv
Reprove, to	măngîndûk	
Repudiate, to ; divorce	} dûmehĩl talak ;	{ bri talak. Jav. and Sund., talak ; Mak., talaka ; Day., talak
Reputation		
Request	ngân păângaioiân	
Require, to ; want ; like	} măbaiyă	
Require, to ; de- mand ;		{ tuntut. Jav., tut ; tun- tut, to follow



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rescue, to	mâkrâmpão bâlik	{ rampas, to match, plunder ( <i>See</i> Booty)
Resemble him, to	sâlî sâlî dâgbus- <i>niâ</i>	
Reserve, to	tauk	
Reside, to	* tîngâl	{ tinggal. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>tinggal</i> ; Mak., <i>tinggala</i> ( <i>See</i> Cede)
Resign, to; give up,	mâksêrâh	
Resin	bulitêk	
Resist, to	âto	
Respect	mâkhôrmăt	( <i>See</i> Honour)
Respectful	* sûpân	supan
Rest, to; repose;	mâlempâng	
Restore, to	dûmehîl bâlik	
Restrain, to	lââng	{ larang. Jav., <i>larang</i> , rare, <i>larangan</i> , for- bidden; Sund. and Mak., <i>larang</i> ; Bat., <i>rarang</i>
Result	* âkhoenyâ	akhir
Retain, to; keep	sâgau	
Retaliate, to	bălâsîn	{ balas. Jav., <i>wales</i> ; Sund., <i>bales</i> ; Bat., <i>balos</i> ; Mak., <i>balasa</i> ; Day., <i>balek</i> ; Bis., <i>balas</i> , to give back, <i>balus</i> , revenge
Retired; secluded	mădûnă	
Return, to; go back	{ mănûik; * bâlik	{ balik. Jav., <i>walik</i> ; Sund., Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>ba- lik</i> ; Mak., <i>bali</i>
Reveal, to	beită	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Revenue,	* hāsīl	{ hasil. Jav. and Sund., asil
Reverse, to ; change	} ūbâhīn	ubah ( <i>See Change</i> )
Reverse ; quite different	} dūgeing	
Reville, to	mâksimut simut	
Revive, to	* sedêr	sedar. Bat., <i>sodar</i>
Revolt, to	* drâhkă	{ derhaka. Jav., <i>dura-</i> ka ; Sund., <i>doraka</i>
Revolution (of heavenly bodies)	} pānuân	
Revolve, to	măgligât	
Reward	tângdân	
Rheumatism	* sengâl	sengal
Rhinocero	* bâdâk	{ badak. Jav. <i>wadak</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>badak</i> ; Mak., bada
Rib, a	bukoeg rûsok	{ buku, joint ; rusuk, side ; tulang rusuk, rib. Bat., <i>rusuk</i> ; Mak., <i>rusu</i> ; Bis., gosok
Rice ; paddy (unhusked)	} pei	
Rice (husked)	boghâs	{ bĕras. Jav., <i>beras</i> and wos ; Sund., <i>beyas</i> ; Bat., <i>boras</i> ; Mak., berasa ; Day., <i>be-</i> has ; Tag., <i>bigas</i> ; Bis., <i>bogas</i>
Rice (boiled)	kauoenoen	
Rice (crops)	pautân	
Rich ; wealthy	deigâhân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Riches	* kâkâyâân	ka-kaya-an
Ride, to	tûngông	{ tunggang. Jav., <i>tung-</i> <i>gang</i> , to sit; Sund., <i>tonggong</i> , the seat
Ridge of a roof	bûbungâng	{ bumbong-an and bu- bung-an ( <i>See Roof</i> )
Right; starboard	pâtoh	
Right; proper	mâtuûd; * benâr	{ benar. Jav. and Sund., <i>bener</i>
Rigorous; severe	mâturâs	( <i>See Hard</i> )
Rim	* bibîr	{ bibir, lip. Bat., <i>bibir</i> ; Mak., <i>bibéré</i> ; Bug., <i>wiwé</i>
Rind; peel; skin	pais	
Ring, a	chîrchîn	{ chinchin. Sund. and Mak., <i>chinchin</i> ; Bat., <i>sinsin</i> . Tag. and Bis., <i>singsing</i> subang ( <i>See Earring</i> )
Ring, an Ear-	bâng	
Ringleader	mââs mââs	
Rinse, to; wash	ûgăsi	
Rinse, to; steep	* rândăm	{ rendam. Jav., <i>ren-</i> <i>dam</i> ; Bat., <i>rondam</i> ; Day., <i>randam</i> ( <i>See Noise</i> )
Riot, a	mâ'hûru-hâră	
Ripe	măhênûk	
Ripe, Over-	lândok măhênûk	
Ripe, Un-	wăllă pâ măhênûk	
Rise, to; get up	* bângûn	{ bangun. Jav., <i>bangun</i> , the latter part of the night; Mak., <i>ban-</i> <i>gung</i> , to get up; Tag. and Bis., <i>bangon</i>
Rise, to; fly away	măglûpât	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rise, to ; shoot (as plants) }	gumûâh	
Rise in price, to	mâtââs hâlgă	{ naik harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)
River	sûbâh	( <i>See</i> Brook)
Road ; path	dâm	
Roast, to	* pânggâng	{ panggang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Day. and Tag.
Rob at sea, to	mâkrôm pêh	me-rompak
Rob, to ; steal	mâktâkan	
Robber, a ; high- wayman }	tau sugârûl	
Robber, a ; pirate	tau bâlângĩngĩ	
Robber, a ; thief	tau mâktâkau	
Rock	kârâng	karang. ( <i>See</i> Crab)
Rod ; stick	* tôngkăt	( <i>See</i> Cane)
Roe, deer	* kejâng	{ kijang. Jav., <i>kidang</i> ; Bat., <i>hijang</i>
Roe of fish	iklog sîn istă	
Roll up, to	* gûlông	{ gulong. Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>gulung</i> ; Bat., <i>gulang</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>golong</i>
Roll along, to	* gûlĩng	{ guling. Jav., <i>gamu- ling</i> ( <i>guling</i> a bol- ster) ; Sund., <i>guling</i>
Roll (at sea), to	mălĩngăn	
Roof	* bûmbông ; âtăp	{ bubung & bumbong. Sund., <i>wuwung</i> ; Bat., <i>bubung</i> ; Mak., <i>bumbung</i> ; Bug., <i>buwung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>bobong</i> ; Jav., <i>atep</i> ; Sund., <i>ateup</i> ; Mak., <i>ata</i> ; Bis., <i>atop</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Roof of the mouth	lângit lângit sîn si-mut	{ langit-langit ; mulut. (See Heaven)
Rook ; crow,	wâk	{ gagak. Jav. & Sund., gagak ; Bat., <i>gak</i> ; Mak., <i>kala</i> ; Day., <i>kak</i> (See Place)
Room ; space	*tâmpăt	
Room, a	tâmbok	
Roomy	lâpâng	{ lapang. Jav., <i>lawang</i> , a door ; Sund., <i>la-</i> <i>pang</i> , waste land ; Bat., <i>lapang</i> , a road ; Bug., <i>lampang</i>
Root, a	âkâg	{ akar. Sund., <i>akar</i> ; Bat., <i>ahar</i> ; Mak., <i>aka</i>
Root ; origin	*âsâl	
Root, to Take	măgâkâg	ber-akar
Rope	lûbîl : lûbîk	
Rotation, In	mâ'gântî gântî	(See Exchange)
Rotten ; foul	hâlok	
Rotten ; decayed ; worn out	} mângî	
Rough	mădâkmul	
Round	{ * kêlilüng ; bûlât ; bûntă	{ kuliling, surround ; bulat, round ; bun- tar, circular. Sund. <i>kuliling</i> ; Mak., <i>ku-</i> <i>ling</i> , to return ; Day., <i>kuling</i> , to be surrounded. Jav. and Sund., <i>ulat</i> , face. Mak., <i>bula</i> ; Day., <i>bulat</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rouse, to ; waken	pukauñ	
Rudder	* kāmûdĩ	{ kamudi. Jav., <i>mudi</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>kamudi</i> ; Bat., <i>ha-</i> <i>mudi</i>
Rude ; unman- nerly	} wai âdât	
Rule, to	* mămărentâh	{ parentah, memaren- tah. Jav. and Sund., <i>parentah</i> ; Mak., <i>parenta</i> ; Day., <i>rentah</i>
Rump	pigik	
Run, to	dumâgăn	
Run against, to ; charge	} măglângât	
Run away, to ; abscond	} măgwĩ	{ pĕrgi, pĕgi, mĕmĕgi, to go.
Rush, a (plant)	* răntek	rantik
Rusty, to Become	măgmângĩ	

## S

Sacrifice, to ; slaughter	} sŭmbe	(See Kill)
Sad ; sorry ; difficult	sŭsă	(See Care, Difficult)
Saddle	pâkol	
Safe ; safety	*sălâmât	{ salamat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ) Jav. and Sund., <i>salam</i> ; Mak., <i>sallang</i> ; Mak. & Bug., <i>sala-</i> <i>ma</i> , happiness ; Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>salamat</i>



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Sago	rûmbiă	{ rumbia. Bat. and Mak., <i>rumbiya</i>
Sail	laiyăg	{ layar. Jav. & Sund., <i>layar</i> ; Bat. & Day., <i>rayar</i> ; Tag. & Bis., <i>layag</i>
Sail, to ; to make sail }	măklaiyăg	ber-layar
Sailor, a Foreign	k'lâsi	{ khalashi. Hind., <i>kha-</i> <i>lasi</i> from Ar. <i>kha-</i> <i>las</i>
Sale by auction	*lêlông	{ lelong (from Port. leilão). Jav. and Sund., <i>lêlang</i> ; Mak., <i>lelong</i>
Saline ; brackish Saliva	măăsîn lûrât	masin
Sallow ; pale	*pûchât	{ puchat. Jav. <i>puchet</i> ; Sund., <i>puchat</i> ; Mak., <i>pucha</i> ; Day., <i>musat</i>
Salt	ăsîn ; ăsîm	(See Brackish)
Saltpetre	*sendâwă	{ sendawa. Jav., <i>senda-</i> <i>wa</i> ; Sund., <i>chinda-</i> <i>wa</i>
Salutation	ăsâlăâm	salam
Salutation (when meeting) }	ăsâlăâm mû âlikom	{ es-salam 'aleikum (Ar.), peace be on you
Salver of metal	*tâlâm	{ talam. Jav. & Sund., <i>talam</i> ; Mak., <i>ta-</i> <i>lang</i> ; Dag., <i>talam</i>
Salver of wood	*dûlâng	{ dulang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day., Tag., and Bis.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Same ; alike	sâlĩ ; sâlĩ sâlĩ	
Same, It's all the	wai bidâ	
Same as this, The	sâlĩ sâlĩ yeto	
Sample	* chôn̄to	(See Example)
Sand	bohângĩn	
Sash round the waist	} kândĩt	(See Belt)
Satan	chêtân ; sêtân	(See Devil)
Satiated ; gorged	kiänsûgân	
Satiated ; satisfied	serâng-nâ	
Satisfaction ; re- turn	} gântĩ	(See Exchange)
Satisfaction content	} mâsenâng	(See Happy)
Sauce	sâbau	
Saucer	tâpâk	{ tapak, palm of the hand, sole of the foot. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund. and Bat. In Tag. and Bis., <i>tapak</i> , trace, track
Savage, a	tau kâtĩân	
Savage ; fierce	mângĩ buûd	
Save from, to (danger)	} sâlâmât	(See Safe)
Saving ; except	* mälainkân	melainkan
Saw, a	gaugârĩ	{ gargaji. Jav., <i>graji</i> ; Sund., <i>gergaji</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>garagaji</i>
Sawdust	âpokniã	
Say, I	âku beitã	
Says, He ; said	laung-niã	
Say, That is to	beheĩân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Saying, a	păkâtăână	per-kata-an
Scab	gâgâân	
Scabbard; sheath	tâgobân	
Scald, to	busogân	
Scale (of a fish)	hoinâpân; *sisek	{ sisik. Jav., Bat. and Bis., <i>sisik</i> ; Mak., <i>sisi</i>
Scales for weighing	} * tîmbângăn	{ timbang, to weigh. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Scandal	*fitănâh	(See Mischief)
Scar	tigbâs; nâhiâ	
Scarce	mâhuniť kâbâken	
Scare, to	dâktoân	
Scarecrow	tâbîniân	
Scatter, to	mâmûâng; súbûngân	m. em-buang, to throw
Scattered; dispersed	} kaukauun	
Scent; scented	mâhmut	
Scholar; scholarly	măpândeĩ; *âlim	{ pandei, 'alim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). (See Clever, Learned)
Science	elmu	(See Knowledge)
Scissors	*gûntîng	{ gunting. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis. In Mak., <i>gon-</i> <i>ching</i>
Scissors (for betel-nut)	} kâtchûp	{ kachip. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachip</i>
Scold, to	mâkâmâ	
Scorch, to	mâsûnog	
Score, a; mark	tândâân	tanda. (See Brand)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Score ; twenty (20)	kauhân	
Scorpion	tângângâng	
Scour, to ; wash ; clean	dâktâkân	
Scrape, to	kâgîsân ; kîskîsân	{ kikis. Day., <i>ikis</i> . (See File)
Scrape, to ; grate	liîs	
Scraper, a ; grater	liîsân	
Scratch, to ; claw	mâkâmâs	
Scream, to	mâksilohwâk	
Screen, a	kulâmbu	{ kalambu, mosquito- curtain. Jav. and Sund., <i>kelambu</i> ; Bat., <i>hulambu</i> ;
Scrub, to	koskosân	
Scrutinize, to ; examine	mâmâriksâ	{ preksa, memareksa. (See Inquire)
Scuffle ; affray	mâkâlu	
Scum ; froth ; foam	bûkâl	
Scurf	lisâk	
Scythe	lâlâpâ	
Sea	dâgât	darat, dry land
Sea-shore	higât	
Sea-sick	mâhêlu	
Sea-water	tûbîg mǎâsim ; dâgât	
Sea-weed	âgǎ-âgǎ	{ agar-agar ( <i>plocaria</i> <i>candida</i> )
Seal ; signet	tumbûkun ; *châp	{ chap. (See Brand) tembokan or kem- bokan, a small basin ; kembok, a brass bowl
Seal, to	mâktûmbuk	tumbok, to pound
Seam, a	laupân	
Search, to	mâklâwâg	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Season ; year	musim	{ musim. Sund. and Day., <i>musim</i> ; Bat., <i>musin</i> and <i>musim</i> ; Mak., <i>musing</i>
Seat	lĩngkôrân	
Seat, Take a	lĩngkût-nâ	
Second ; secondly	kârâ	
Second (of time)	bâgu bâgu	(See New)
Secret	bisârâ	
Secretly	hĩtâpuk	
Section ( of a subject) }	pâsâl	(See Chapter)
Sediment	lûbug	
Sedition	dâhulâkă	derhaka. (See Revolt)
Seduce, to ; lead astray }	sâsât	{ sesat, to go astray, wander. Jav., <i>sasar</i> ; Day., <i>sasat</i>
Seduce, to ; deflower }	mâkoerg	
See, to	kumitâ	
Seed ; grain	* bijĩ	{ biji. Jav., <i>wiji</i> and <i>wijah</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>bijâ</i> ; Bug., <i>wija</i>
Seek, to	mâklâwâg	
Seemingly	ĩnlûpâ	rupa-nia
Seine, a (net) circular net (to throw) }	pûkut	{
	laiât	pukat. (See to Fish)
Seize, to ; catch	sâgau ; mâksâgau ;	
Seize, to ; hold	kâpûtĩ	
Seldom	mâhûnet kâbâken	
Select, to ; selected	mâgpĩ	{ pilih, memilih. (See Choose)
Selfish	tâmăân	tema'a (Ar.) avarice
Sell, to	pâgbĩ	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Send, to	pârâh	
Send for, to	păkăriân	
Senior, the	yâng mâas	
Sense ; intellect	* âkâl	(See Capacity)
Senseless ; fainted	mâpûngûng	pengsan
Sensible	aun sebăb ; * bijâk	(See Prudent)
Separate ; to divide ;	măkbăhâjî	{ mem-bahagi. (See Distribute)
Separate to ; set aside }	măkbûtăs	
Sepulchre	* kûbôr	(See Burying-place)
Servant	bătâk	{ batur. Jav. and Sund., batur
Serve, to ; work for }	măghinâng ibân	{ inang, a female ser- vant
Set out, to ; start	mănau ; sûng-nâ	
Set out, to ; (of Sultans) }	mîânau	
Seven (7)	pitu	
Seventy (70)	kăpituân	
Sew, to	menhâhê	
Sew up, to	tâhêk	
Shade ; shadow	lâmbûngân	{ lindong, sheltered. (See Darkness)
Shade ourself, to	sîmilông	
Shake, to	jûg-jûgăân	
Shake hands, to	sălâmân	(See Safe)
Shaky ; loose	măghăkul hăkul	
Shall	măbaiă ; sobei	
Shallow (depth)	hăbăbau	
Sham, to ; feign	ûlă-ûlă	olok-olok. (See Jest)
Shame	măsipûg ; sopân	(See Respectful)
Shameless	wai sopân	
Shape	jînês ; dagbus ;	(jines Ar.) See Kind
Share, a	* bhăjîân	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Share, to	mâkbăhâjîân	mem-bahagi-kan
Shark	kaitân	
Sharp	măheîit	
Sharp ; acid	măâslom	
Sharp ; cunning	măpândeî	(See Apt)
Sharpen, to	măghăsă	{ asah. (See Grind- stone)
Shave, to	băgûngân	
She ; her	săă	
Shed tears, to	măktângîs	(See Cry)
Sheep	* bîrî-bîrî	biri-biri
Sheet, a (rope of a sail)	{ jâmpông	
Shell of a nut	ûghob	
Shells (molluscs)	bubu	
Shelter, to ; protect	silung	
Shew, to	êndu	{ unjuk, tunjuk. Jav., { unjuk
Shield, a	tâmîng	
Shift, to ; move	pîndâhê	
Shift, to ; change clothes	gântîi	{ (See Change)
Shine, to ; shining	măsăwă	
Ship	kâpâl	{ kapal.* Sund. and Day., kapal ; Bat., hopal ; Mak., kapala kapal laiar
Ship, Sailing	kâpâl taiâg	
Shipwreck, a	kâpâl ma'bûg-bûg	
Shiver, to	tândog	
Shoal ; sand	bohângîn	
Shoal ; rock	gûsuk ; tâkut	

\* *Kapal* in Javanese means a horse (Favre Dict). In Tamil *kappal* signifies a ship or vessel (Caldwell's *Comp. Drav. Grammar*, 481). Which side of the Bay of Bengal borrowed from the other ?  
Ed.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Shoe ;	tômpă	{ terompah. Jav. and Sund., <i>tarumpah</i> , slippers
Shoot with fire- arms, &c., to }	tîmbâk	{ tembak. Sund. and Day., <i>tembak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>temba</i>
Shore (of the sea)	higât	
Shore, a ; prop	săgnâtăn	
Short	măhopu	
Shot ; ball ; bullet	pônglo	peluru ( <i>See</i> Bullet)
Shot, Small	hâmbul	
Shoulder	ăbâghâ ; ăgâbă	{ ber-suara. Jav and Bat., <i>sowara</i> ; Mak., <i>sara</i> ber-sorak. Jav., Sund., Bat., and Day., <i>surak</i>
Shout, to	măksuâlăk	
Shrimp	ûlâng	( <i>See</i> Lobster)
Shuffle, to (at cards)	b'lăshăhân	
Shut, to	tâmboloen	
Sieve, to	* âiăkăn	{ ayakan ; ayak, to sift. Jav. and Sund., <i>ayak</i> ; Mak., <i>aya</i> ( <i>See</i> Breath)
Sigh, to	năpăs	
Silk	sutlă ; sutră	{ sutra. Jav and Sund., <i>sutra</i> ; Bat., <i>suntora</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>suntara</i> ; Tag., <i>sutla</i> perak ( <i>See</i> Dollar)
Silver ; dollar	pilăk	
Simple ; easy	bûkun măgsûsă	
Sin	* dosă	( <i>See</i> Commit)
Sinew, a	ûgât	( <i>See</i> Artery)
Sing, to	măkbăăt-băăt	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Singe, to	nâsûnog	
Single; unmarried	* bûjâng	{ bujang. Jav., <i>wu-jang</i> , unmarried; <i>bujang</i> , a servant; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>bujang</i>
Single out to ; } choose	pikân	
Singular; curious	âjai	ajaib ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Sink, to ( of } wood, &c.)	lûdâng	
Sink, to (of boats)	lûnot	
Sirih leaf	bûyu	
Sister	mâgûlâng	
Sit, to	lînkud	
Sit, to; squat } (as a native)	nâmilâng	ber-sila
Six (6)	* ânăm	{ anam. Jav., <i>enem</i> ; Bat. and Bis., <i>onom</i> ; Mak., <i>anang</i> ; Tag., <i>anim</i>
Sixty (60)	kăânămân	anam-puloh
Skilful	pândeî	( <i>See Apt</i> )
Skin; peel	pais	{ pais, to cook in a wrapper of leaves
Skirt; robe	habul	
Skull a	bukoeg-sîn-hoh	
Sky	lângit	langit ( <i>See Heaven</i> )
Slack off, to; } pay out	tûgutî	{ turut, to follow. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>turut</i> ; Mak. <i>туру</i> .
Slacken, to	tööd	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Slap, to (in anger)	mâksâmpăk	{ tampar. Jav. and Tag., <i>tampal</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>tampar</i> (See Servant)
Slave	ipûn ; bătăk	
Sleep, to	tûg ; mătûk	
Sleepy	măkiăro	
Slow ; slowly	inut-inut ; subul	
Small	ăsivî	
Smell, a	măhmut	
Smoke	ăsu	asap
Smoke, to (with a pipe)	} hângopûn	
Smooth	mălânok	
Snail, Sea-	mănăngkai	
Snake ;	hăăs	
Sneeze, to	mămăhănoen	
Snore, to	năghăgong	
Snout	sûngăd	
Snow	* thălj	salju (Ar.). Jav., <i>salju</i>
Snuff, to (a candle)	pûngăn ; pătעיăn	
So ; therefore	sebăb yeto	
So and so ; just so	ămonă	
Soap	* sâbun	{ sabun (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., <i>sabun</i>
Soil ; earth ; land	lûpă	
Sole of the foot	păd-păd sîkî	
Solid ; firm ; hard	mătûrăs	(See Hard)
Some ; a little	tîo-tîo	
Son	ănăk issăk	
Song ; voice ; sound	} tîngoeg	
Sorry ; sad ; sor- rowful	} sûsă ; măgsûsă hătei	(See Care)
Sort, a	* jěnis	(See Kind)
Soul, the	năăwă	{ nyawa. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Bug.
South	selătân	selatan

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
South-east	selâtân-diă	selatan-daya, S.S.W.
South-west	bârât-diă	barat-daya, S. W.
Sow, to	sâbûrân	{ tabur. Jav., <i>tawur</i> and <i>sawur</i> ; Sund., <i>tabur</i> ; Bat., <i>sabur</i> ; Mak., <i>taburu</i> ; Tag., <i>sabog</i> (See Case)
Speak, to ; address	bîchârâ	
Speak, to ; tell	baită	
Speak, to ; say	laung	{ laung, to hail, <i>e.g.</i> , from a boat to the shore
Speak, to ; talk a language }	pomon	
Spear, a	bûjâk	
Spectacles	* chărmin mâtă	{ chermin mata. (See Eye and Glass)
Spice	* rămpâh rămpâh	{ rampah-rampah. Mak. and Bug., <i>rampa-rampa</i>
Spider	lâwâk	{ laba-laba, lawa-lawa, and lawah-lawah. Bat., <i>lawah</i> ; Day., <i>lawa</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>lawa</i> ; Bis., <i>lava-</i> <i>lava</i>
Spin, to ; weave	măkhâblun	
Spine, the	dân-dân-taikut	
Spit, to	lûrât	
Splice, to	sûpâtoen	
Split, to	sipâkîn	
Spoon, a	sûduk ; sûdur	{ sepak, to kick sudu and suduk. Sund., <i>suru</i> ; Jav., <i>suru</i> , a spoon

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Spotted	pâlâng	{ bĕlang. (See Piebald and Rainbow ), shaped leaf
Spring tide	bulâgâs	
Squall ; storm	hûnus	
Square ; square timber ; joists	{ păsâgît	{ pesegi and persegi. Jav., <i>pasagi</i> ; Sund., <i>persagi</i>
Stab, to	tâgbâkăn	
Stable	beii kûrâ	
Stake, a (in the water)	{ hîtâgbâ	
Stand up, to	tîndûg	
Star	bĭtoon	{ bintang. Kw. <i>win- tang</i> ; Jav., <i>lintang</i> ; Sund., <i>bentang</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>bin- tang</i> ; Tag., <i>bitoin</i> ; Bis., <i>bitoon</i>
Stare, to	{ tântâng ; dŭng- dŭngân	{ tentang, to look at ; opposite
Starving ; hungry	hâbdĭ ; yâp-dĭ	
State ; country	bânŭă	(See Country)
Stay, to ; wait ; remain	{ tâgăt tâgăt	
Steady ; firm	dio-dio	
Steal, to	mâgtâkau	
Steam	âsu	(See Smoke)
Steel	kâhâ	
Steep	mâlûd	
Steer, to	mângâbŭlĭ	
Stench, a	mâbâhok	{ bau. Sund., Bat., Mak. and Bug., <i>bau</i> ; Tag., <i>baho</i> , to stink ; Bis., <i>baho</i> , a smell



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Stern of a boat	hâbûlî	
Stick, a	tôngkât	(See Cane)
Still ; quiet	dâhoeng	
Still-born	mîâtei	
Sting	kît-kît	
Stingy	mâhikut	
Stir, to (in cooking) }	gîlîng	{ giling, to grind, to turn. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day. and Tag.
Stomach ; belly	tîân ; tîaun	
Stone	* batu	{ batu. Java., watu ; Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug. and Day., batu ; Tag. and Bis., bato
Stone of a fruit	bigî	biji (See Seed)
Stone, Precious	* pârmâtâ	permata (See Gem)
Stool ; chair	chiêr	
Stoop, to	dungûk	
Stop till I come	tâgârî âku	
Stop, to ; hinder	lângîn	
Stop, to ; staunch blood }	boetâkoen	
Story, a ; narrative	mâkêsă	{ kêsat, kîsat, kîssat (Ar.)
Stout ; robust ; fat	mătâmbuk	tembun
Straight	mâtolîd	
Stranded	sâgnât	
Strange	âjai	(See Singular)
Stream ; river	sûbâk	(See Brook)
Stream, to Go up	mâtu pâ hoh sûbâk	
Stream, to Go down	mwîk-nâ ; mwî-nâ	
Street	dâân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Strength	mâkoesoeg	
Strike, to	pâluûn	{ palu. Jav., <i>palu</i> ; Sund., <i>palu</i> , ham mer ; <i>paluan</i> , to strike ; <i>palu</i> , to beat a musical instru- ment ; Tag. and Bis., <i>palo</i> .
String ; rope	lûbîť ; lûbîk	
Strip, to ; naked	mâghobu	
Stroke, to	êloegoeng	
Strong ; manly ; brave	{ mâkissăk	
Success	mauntông	{ untong, ber-untong. (See Fortune)
Suddenly	să'kâlî	{ sa'kali, once, kali, time. Sund. and Mak., <i>kali</i> ; Bat., <i>hali</i>
Sugar	sûkâl	{ shakar and sakar (Pers.)
Sugar-cane	tobu	tebu. (See Cane)
Suicide	pâteiân dîgî	{ bunoh diri <i>lit.</i> kill self. <i>Diri</i> is found in Sund., Bat. and Day.
Sulphur	mâlâng	{ balêrang. Jav. and Sund., <i>walirang</i> ; Bat., <i>barêrê</i> ; Mak., <i>baliran</i> , <i>warang</i> , <i>warangan</i> , arsenic.
Summer ; weather	dry } pângau	kamarau
Summit	pâtăũn băbau	
Sun	shêgrâ	
Sun, to Dry in the	ûbârwân	
Sunrise	gûmwă ĩn shêgrâ	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Superior ; better	lâudok mǎraiyou	
Surf	mǎ'âlûn	
Surgeon ; doctor	tau mângobât	{ tukang ubat. ( <i>See</i> Medicine)
Surprise, to ; startle	} kǎblǎân	
Surround, to		
Swagger, to	mâlibut	
Swallow, to	mâhibâht tuud	
	toenoen	
Swear, to ; take an oath	} sâpâh ; mâksâpâh	{ sumpah. Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>sum-</i> <i>pah</i> ; Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis., <i>sum-</i> <i>pa</i>
Swear, to ; curse	mâksimut simut	
Sweat	hûlâs	
Sweat, to	hûlâsǎn ; ûlâsǎn	
Sweep, to	mâksâpu	sapu ( <i>See</i> Broom)
Sweeper, a ; broom	sâpûhân	
Sweet	maimu	
Sweet potatoes	ûvǐ	{ ubi. Jav., <i>uwi</i> ; Bat., <i>ubi</i> ; Day., <i>owi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>obi</i> . kakasih ( <i>See</i> Love)
Sweetheart	mâkâsih	
Swelling, a ; to swell	} hûmûbâg	
Swift ; fast		
Swim, to	sûmut ; mǎ'sûmut	
Swim, to	mâklângoi	
Swim, to ; float	liǎlântuk	
Swim in the head, to ;	} kǎgdâng sǎn sâlâk	
Swing, to		
Swing, to (at anchor)	mâkdûngdâng	dondang, to rock
	mǎbǐng	

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## T

Table	lâmisăhân	
Tack, to (at sea)	mâkbilok	belok ( <i>See Abeam</i> )
Tail, a	ikog	{ ekor. Bat., <i>ikur</i> ; Mak., <i>ingkong</i> ; Day., <i>ikoh</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ikog</i>
Take, to	kâwăk ; kauwâ	
Take, to ; accept	taimă	{ trima. Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day., <i>tarima</i>
Take, to ; receive	săgouân	
Take, to ; snatch	hăwâsen	
Take back, to	kauwâ mâkbâlîk	
Take away, to	kâwăkânâ	
Take care, to	dio-diou	
Take heed, to	* îngăt	( <i>See Recollect</i> )
Take hold, to	kâpût	
Take prisoner, to	săăgkan	
Take up, to ; lift	ângkâtoen	{ angkat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>angkat</i>
Tale, a	* kissăh	( <i>See Story</i> )
Talisman, a	tângkâl ; * âzimât	{ tangkal, 'azimat ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>tangkal</i> , abode of a deity ; Bat., <i>tangkal</i>
Talk, to ; address ; discuss	măgbîchârâ	{ ( <i>See Case</i> )
Talkative	mâksimut-simut	
Tall	hâtâăs	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Tambourine	* gëndâng	{ gendang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kendang</i> ; Bat., <i>gondang</i> ; Mak., <i>ganrang</i> ; Day., <i>gandang</i>
Tame	* jinâk	{ jinak. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Bat. and Day.
Target, a ; mark	sâsâr	sasar, sasar-an
Tarnished	wai châhîâ	( <i>See Bright</i> )
Taro ( <i>caladium esculentum</i> )	ûpî	{ ubi ( <i>See Sweet Po-</i> tatoes)
Taste, to ; try	sûlei sûlei	
Teach, to	măngâjî	( <i>See Learn</i> )
Teacher	* gûru	( <i>See Instructor</i> )
Tear, to	gisîk	{ gesek, to rub, scrape. Sund., <i>gisik</i>
Telescope	tolômpûng	těropong
Tell, to ; relate	beitai	
Temper ; disposi- tion	pârângai	{ ( <i>See Disposition</i> )
Ten (10)	hângpo	
Term, For what	pilâh mogei	
Terms ; On what	biâdin păjânjîân	( <i>See Agreement</i> )
Terrified	mâbûgâ ; hâbûgâ ;	
Than	dau	
That ; those	yêto	{ itu. Jav., <i>iku</i> ; Sund., <i>itu</i>
That, In order	sobei	
That which	bêhâr	
Theft	tîăkauân	
Their	kânîlâh	
Then ; next	obûs yêto	lepas itu, after that
Thence	dârî ditu	deri situ

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
There	ditu	situ
There !	nâ !	nah !
Therefore	yâto	
These	iân	
They	silă	
Thick (clothing)	dâkmul	
Thick (ropes, needles, fish- hooks)	măâslŭg	
Thief, a	tau sugârûl	
Thigh	pâh	paha
Thin (clothing)	mânipis	{ nipis, tipis, mipis and mimpis. Jav., <i>tipis</i> ; Bat., Tag. and Bis., <i>nipis</i> ; Mak., <i>nipisi</i>
Thin (ropes, need- les, fish-hooks)	menâhut	{ halus ( <i>See</i> Fine)
Thin ; lean	mâkaiûg	
Thine ; your	mu ; kaimu	mu, kamu
Thing ; article	bârâng bârâng	{ barang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Mak., Day., <i>bara</i> ; Tag., <i>balang</i> ; Bis., <i>botang</i> ( <i>See</i> Imagine)
Think, to	pikîl	
Third, the ; thrice	ka'to	
Thirsty	măhâpûs ; yûhau ;	
Thirsty, Blood-	măbîngis	( <i>See</i> Cruel)
Thirty (30)	kâtluân	
This	iân ; * inî	{ ini. Jav., <i>iki</i> ; Sund., <i>inya</i> ; Mak., <i>anu</i>
Thorn, a	tunuk	unak
Thou ; you	ikau	angkau, dikau



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Thousand (1,000) ôngibu		{ sa'ribu. Jav., <i>ewu</i> ; Sund., <i>ewu</i> and <i>rebu</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>ribu</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sabu</i> ; Tag, and Bis., <i>libo</i> ; Malg. <i>ariwu</i>
Two thousand (2,000)	dua ôngibu	
Ten thousand (10,000)	sâ'lâksâ	{ laksa. Jav., <i>lekse</i> ; Sund., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>laksa</i> ; Bat., <i>lokse</i> ; Mak., <i>lassa</i>
Thread	sâbân	
Threaten, to	hinâng mângubâ	
Three (3)	to	
Three-quarters	to ôngkâsipôk	
Thrice	kâto	
Throat ; gullet	goengoen	
Throat ; neck	lîûg	leher
Throw, to ; throw away	bugît	{ (See Out)
Thumb	bâkul	
Thursday	âdlau 'hâmîs	{ hari khamis ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., <i>kemis</i> ; Mak., <i>kamisi</i>
Tide	gâgât	
Tide, Ebb-	lââng	
Tide, Flood-	taub	
Tide rip	âlûn	
Tie, to ; make fast	ikoetoen	{ ikat. Tag. and Bis., <i>gakot</i> (See Fasten)
Tiger	hâlimau	{ harimau. Kw., <i>ri-</i> <i>mong</i> ; Bat., <i>arimo</i> ; Day., <i>harimaung</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Timber ; wood ; tree	kâhûi	{ kayu. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. Bat., <i>hayu</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ka-</i> <i>hong</i>
Timid ; frightened	mâbûgâ	
Tired	hiâpûs	
To	kan	
To (motion)	pâ	
Tobacco (Chinese)	hûn	
Tobacco (for chew- ing)	biûnkâl	
Toe	sikit	
Toe, Great-	bâkul sikit	
Tomb	kubul	{ kubur ( <i>See</i> Burying- place)
To-morrow	kînsûm	
To-morrow, Day after-	kûnîsâ	} lusa
Tongue, the	dilâh	{ lidah. Jav., <i>lidah</i> ; Bat., <i>dila</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>lila</i> ; Day., <i>jela</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>dila</i>
Too ; also	îsâb	
Too ; excessively ; very	lândûk	
Tooth	ipoen	
Tooth, Eye-	tângo	
Teeth, Front-	ipoen	
Tooth, Grinder-	bugông	
Teeth, to File the	lâgnâs	
Toothache	mângilú	
Toothpick	tĩngã	
Top (ridge) of roof	bubûngâng	bubungan ( <i>See</i> Roof)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Top ; cover	lohôr	
Tortoise-shell	sisip	sisip. ( <i>See</i> Scale)
		{ tunda. Sund. and
		Day., <i>tunda</i> ; Mak.,
		<i>tonda</i> ; Bug., <i>tonra</i> ;
		Tag. and Bis.,
		<i>tondaan</i> , taken in
		tow
Tow, to	tûndân	( <i>See</i> Country)
		{ saluar ( <i>Pers.</i> shalwar)
		and saruwal ( <i>Ar.</i>
		Sirwal). Jav., <i>seru-</i>
		<i>wal</i> ; Bat., <i>sarawar</i> ;
		Mak., <i>saluwara</i>
Town	vânua	benar ( <i>See</i> Lawful)
		( <i>See</i> Box)
Trousers	lâlwu ; sâwâl	
True ; quite so	bunâl ; * boenâr	
Trunk ; box	bîlûlâng	
Try, to	sûlei sûlei	
Turban ; handker-		
chief	pïis	
Turn, to ; return	mâkbâlik	balik. ( <i>See</i> Return)
Turn, to ; roll over	bîng	
		{ penyu. Jav., <i>penyu</i> ;
		Sund., <i>pinyu</i> ; Bat.,
		<i>ponu</i> ; Mak., <i>pan-</i>
		<i>nyu</i> ; Tag., <i>pagong</i>
		tarang. Bat., <i>taring</i>
Turtle, a	pïokân	
Tusk of a boar	tâlîng sîn bâbûi	
Twelve (12)	hângpo tâg dûă	
Twenty (20)	kauhân	
Twice	kâdûă	kadua, second
Twine, to ; twist	mâghibîd	
Twine round, to ;		
wind	sumolîg	
		{ kembar. Jav. and
		Sund., <i>kembar</i> ;
		Bat., <i>hombar</i> ; Mak.,
		<i>kambara</i> ; Tag.,
		<i>kambal</i>
Twins	mâkumbâr	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Two (2)	dûă	{ dua. Kw., <i>duwi</i> ; Jav., <i>ro</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Bug., <i>duwa</i> ; Mak., <i>ruwa</i> ; Tag., <i>dalawa</i> ; Bis., <i>deha</i> ; Malg., <i>rua</i>
Both	dûădûă ; dûărûă	

## U

Udder, an	dûroh	
Ugly	măngĭ dăgbus	
Ulcer	puru puru	puru
Umbrella	*pâyong	payong. ( <i>See</i> Parasol)
Uncle	âmăkân ; âmâân	
Unconscious	nâpûnûng	
Under	kăbâwâh	bawah. Mak., <i>rawa</i>

Understand, to	măkăhâtĭ	{ mengarti ( <i>See</i> Com- prehend)
----------------	----------	--

Undo, to	howôrĭ	
Unfold, to ; unfurl	hukâpĭn	
Unreasonable	wai sebăb	
Unripe	wăllă pâ mătênog	
Unknot, to	ûbârân	
Untangle, to ; clear	năgloemoen	
Until	sumâmpei	
Up ; above	pătâăs ; hătăs	atas ( <i>See</i> On)
Upright	tĭndûk	
Upside down	toengkĭoen	
Urine	mihi	

Us	kămi	{ kami. <i>Id.</i> in Sund. and Bis. Bat. <i>hami</i>
----	------	--

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## V

Vegetables	saiul	{ sayur. Jav. and Sund.
Vein, a	* ûrât	{ sayur; Day., sayor
Verandah	pântăân ; hâgoă	(See Artery)
Very ; too	hũid ; lândûk ; toed ;	
Village	* kâmpông	{ kampong. <i>Id.</i> in Jav.,
		Sund., Mak. and
		Day. Bat. <i>tampung</i> ;
		Tag., <i>kampun</i>
Vinegar	sûkâk	{ chuka. Sund., <i>chuka</i> ;
		Tag. and Bis., <i>suka</i>
Violate, to ; ravish	dâkupun	
Virgin	dârâh	dara (See Maid)
Visit, to	tumibau	
Voice	suâlă ; tĩngoeg	suara (See Shout)
Volcano	boât nâlũngkăg	
Volume ; book	sûlât ; sũrât	surat (See Book)
Vomit, to	mâksûkâh	

## W

Wag the tail, to	mâklâbâd	
Wages	* gâjĩ	{ gaji. Jav. and Day.,
		<i>gajih</i> ; Sund. and
		Mak., <i>gaji</i>
Waist, the	mâhauut	
Wake (another), to	pukauûn	
Wake (oneself), to	bâtik	
Walk, to	panau	
Wall, a	dĩndĩng ; sumau	{ dinding. (See Parti-
		tion)
Want, to ; wish for	mâbaiaĩ	
Wares	ĩndâpopâh	
Warm ; hot	mâpâsso	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Wart, a	ogûd	
Wash clothes, to	daktakan	
Wash, to ; bathe	{ maigo ; mêgo ; *mâkmûndĩ ;	} mandi. Sund., <i>mandi</i>
Wash, to ; clean	ûgâsĩ	
Watch, to	kită kită	
Water	tûbĩg	
Water (salt or brackish)	} tûbĩg mǎâsĩn	
Waterfall		tûbĩg mǎholog
Watermelon	tĩmũn	{ timun and mentimun, cucumber. Jav., <i>ti-</i> <i>mun</i> and <i>ketimun</i> ; Sund. <i>katimun</i> and <i>hantimun</i> ; Bat., <i>ansimun</i> ; Day., <i>tan-</i> <i>timun</i> ; Tag. <i>kati-</i> <i>mun</i>
Wave, a	bombâng	{ ombak, gelombang. Jav. and Sund., <i>om-</i> <i>bak</i> ; Bat., <i>umbak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>bom-</i> <i>bang</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hombak</i>
Wave, to	mǎgũyân	{ goyang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak., Day. and Bis.
Wax	tálu	
Wax, Ear-	âtĩh	
Waylay, to	tâpok	
We ; us	kâmu	kami ( <i>See Us.</i> )
Weak ; feeble	kaiăhũn	
Weary	mǎhâpus	
Weather side, the	mǎăbâl	
Weather side, to be on the	} pǎllĩs	



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Weather, to	pâsoengen	
Weave, to	mâghâbloen	
Wedding, a	mâgtiâûn	
Wednesday	âdlau âbââ	hari arba'a ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Week, a	jûmâât	{ juma'at ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>jamahat</i> ; Mak., <i>juma</i> ( <i>See Cry.</i> )
Weep, to	mâktângis	( <i>See Stone.</i> )
Weights	bâtu bâtu	( <i>See Stone.</i> )
West	bârât ; bâgât	{ barat ( <i>See North-</i> west)
West, North-	hîlâgă ; hâbâgât	
West, South-	bârât diă	barat daya
Wet	măbăsâh	( <i>See Moist</i> )
When	kâono	
When, At the time	kotikă yeto	{ katika, time. Bat., <i>katika</i> ; Day., <i>katika</i>
Where	hâdiin ; hârîin	
Whet, to	âsâoen	( <i>See Grindstone</i> )
Whichever ; whoever	{ sio sio	
Whip, a	lălâgut	
Whip, to	lâgûtun	
Whistle, to	mâgtâghûi	
Who	sio	
Whose	siũ ; klusiũ	
Why	meită	
Wick, a	sûmbuhûn	{ sumbu. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak. and Day. luas and lawas. Jav. and Sund., <i>lawas</i> (length of time) ; Bat., <i>lawas</i> ; Mak., <i>luwasa</i>
Wide ; spacious	mălûăs	lebar
Wide ; broad	lêbâg	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Widow ; widower	bâlu	{ balu. Occurs in Bat., Mak., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Wife	ăsâvâ	
Wife, Divorced	bîtuânân	
Win, to	hîmâpus	
Wind	* ângîn	(See Breeze)
Window	pănândanwân	
Wine	* ânggôr	{ anggor. Jav. and Sund., <i>anggur</i> ; Mak., <i>anggoro</i> ; Day., <i>anggor</i>
Wing, a	pik pik	
Wink, to ; wink	kûndâtaun	
Wipe up, to	sâpoîn	(See Broom)
Wire	* kâwât	{ kawat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kawat</i> ; Bat., <i>hawat</i> (See Capacity)
Wit	* âkâl	
With	ibân	
Withered	kumolûs	
Witness	* sâksî	saksi. (See Attest)
Woman	bâbai	
Wood ; timber	kâhûi	kayu. (See Timber)
Wool	bulbul	
World, the	* duniă	{ dunia ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>dunya</i> ; Bat., <i>domiya</i> ; Mak., <i>duniya</i>
Wound	pâlih	
Wound, to	pâlîoen	
Wrangle, to	mâgsâgâk	
Wrap up, to	pûtos	
Wreath, a	mâjuntîg	
Wrestle, to	mâgsûntog	
Wring out, to	tâbirân	
Wrist, the	tâtâglaiân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Write, to	mâksûrât	{ menyurat, from surat. (See Book)
Wrong ; fault	sâk	(See Blame)

Y

Yam	ûpi ; kântâng	{ ubi ; kentang (See Sweet Potato)
Yawn, to	mûngiâwân	
Year, a	ângkâtâhûn	{ tahun. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>tahun</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>tanug</i> ; Tag., <i>taon</i>
Yellow	biânġing	{ kuning. Jav. and Sund., <i>kuning</i> ; Bat., <i>huning</i> ; Mak., <i>kunyi</i>
Yes	hoo	
Yesterday	kăhâpûn	
Yesterday, The day before	{ tângisâ	
Yesterday morning	kăhâpûn mähimăât	
Yesterday evening	{ kăhâpûn dom ; kâvġi ;	
Yet, Not	wăllâ pâ ; dipâ	
Yield, to ; submit	diog-nâ	
Yolk of an egg	polâh-polâh	
You	* kau ; kâmu ; ikau	angkau, kamu, di'kau
Young (animal life)	bâtâk	
Young (fruit)	bârâk	
Your	kaimo ; -mo	



برخبر هندق برجالن فرگي مننتوت فرجنچين دغن توان فترې  
 ليغگم چهيا داتس اودرا مك توان فترې گندايرن تله ممبرنكن اكن  
 سواميپ فرگي ايت مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن برجالنله  
 دغن مدورخد يوپ ماسق هوتن كلور فادغ ماسق فادغ كلور هوتن  
 نايك بوكيت تورن بوكية بمراف ملالوي سگل گونخ يغ تيغگي ۲  
 هغك سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج دونن سمفيله كنغه  
 فادغ ايت لالو دودق دباوه فوهن كايو بريجين ايت مكنيك  
 دودق ايت مك بورغ مق توغغ ايتفون داتغله مغمبل راج دونن  
 ايت لغسوغ دتريغكن كاتس كياغن تله سمفي داتس كياغن لالوله  
 نيكح دغن توان فترې ليغگم چهيا سمفي توجه بولن توجه هاري  
 راج دونن ايت دودق برسوك ۲ن دغن توان فترې ايت مك  
 ايفون ترايغته اكن جنجي دغن توان فترې گندايرن استريپ  
 تيغگل دنگري گداوځ باتو

مك فد سوات هاري ايفون منتا فد استريپ توان فترې  
 ليغگم چهيا هندق باليق كدنيا مندافتكن استرين مك توان فترې  
 ليغگم چهيا مگراله مغمكيل بورغ مق توغغ دسوره هنتركن راج  
 دونن ايت سمفي فد استناپ ددالم نكري گداوځ باتو تله مده  
 بركات ۲ ايت مك راج دونن نايك داتس بلاكخ بورغ مق توغغ  
 تربخ منوجو نكري گداوځ باتو تله سمفي راج دونن فد استناپ  
 بورغ مق توغغ فون برموهن باليق مك راج دونن تنقله دودق  
 داتس تحت مغمگسان كراچان نكري گداوځ باتو دمكينله چتراپ  
 دچتراكن اوله اورغيغ امفوپ چترا اداپ

ترسوره حكاييت اين ددالم بندر ميغافورا فد ۳ هاريبولن

شوال تاهن ۱۳۰۳

نگري اية مكتيك برکاة ۲ اية مك راج دون فون ميري ايشارة  
 كد مگل اورغيسرم اية مپوره تگف مك برروتن ۲ هلبالغ اية  
 منغف نجوم توجه هابس مكالي ترغف لالو دموره باوا فولغ  
 كنكري مندي اغين دپوه ددالم فنجارا بسي مك مكليين رعية  
 ايسي نكري اية منغه دباوا كنكري ايهن دان منغه دتفكن تيشگل  
 منوڭكو نكري ايت منته مده سلسي فركارا اية مك راج دون  
 فون باليقله مندافتكن ايهپ دان دكمبالين كسناغن دان  
 ككيا نكري مندي اغين ايت لبه ليفه درفد مديكال ليمفه  
 معمرپ

تله مده تنف ايهپ منجادي راج اية مك راج دون دان  
 راج فيكس دان بودق بوروق فون برموهنله فد راج بسر ايت  
 هندق فولغ كنكري گداوڭ باتو مغيريڭكن راج دون دان راج بندهرا  
 توا تيشگل مڭكو كراجاڭن ايهپ دنكري مندي اغين تله ايت  
 مك راج دون فون برلاير فولغ كنكرين گداوڭ باتو منجادي راج  
 بسر دان راج فيكس دجاديكن راج بسر ددالم نكري بيرم بيرو  
 دان بودق بوروق دراجكن ددالم نكري گوا باتو منجادي  
 ككلله كراجاڭن امفت بواه نكري اية اوتس مڭوتس كسان كماري  
 فد تيف ۲ بولن دغن برموكاڭ ۲ امفه بواه نكري اية مك تله مده  
 تنف كراجاڭن امفه بواه نكري اية دغن سلامه مچهنران

مك دكمبالين فول كد چترا راج دون تتكل برجني  
 دغن بورغ مق توغغ دباوه فوهن كايو بريغين دتغه فادغ ايت  
 مك اداله كد مواء هاري راج دون ايتفون ترايغته اكن جنجين  
 اية مك ايتفون فرگي مندافتكن امترپ توان فترپ گندايرن



ماتو تمغه کفد سوات تمفت مغلیلغی نگری ایه تیگ اورغ تباد  
 برچری سکتیک برجالن ایت مک برتموله دغن نجوم توا یغ  
 مشتاکن راج برتواه دهولو مرت دفتدغ اوله راج دونن مک نجوم  
 توا ایتفون تندوق میمبه دان مراوٹ تافق کاکي راج دونن لالو  
 دفرصیلکن نایک کرومھپ مرت دفرجامو ماکن دغن سگل  
 فلہاگی نعمه مک راج دونن فون دودقلہ بیراف ہاری فد رومہ  
 نجوم توا ایت مرت راج دونن ایتہ برتپاکن سگل حال احوال فرنسہ  
 اتوران نگری ایت درفد سگنٹ فرکاراپ لالولہ دچتراکن اولہ  
 نجوم توا ایتہ درفد سکلین باگیپ تلہ مدہ دکتھوی اولہ راج دونن  
 مک ایفون برخمر کفد نجوم توا ہندق فرگی مغادف نجوم توجہ  
 ایتہ مک سیمبہ نجوم توا ایتہ جکلوتوانکوہندق برجمفا دغن نجوم  
 توجہ ایتہ ننتیلہ دھولو بولہ فالتک فرتموکن توانکو دغن سگل اورغیسر۲  
 ایہند ایتہ دھولو سفیا بولہ دکنلن توانکو تلہ مدہ برکاتہ۲ ایت مک  
 نجوم توا فون فرگیلہ ممگل اورغیسر۲ ایتہ دباوا فد رومہن دکنلن  
 دغن راج دونن مرہ موفاکۂ دغن سگل اورغیسر۲ ایتہ ہندق برجمفا  
 دغن نجوم توجہ دان ہندق دتغکف کتوجہ پ۲ تلہ فوتس موفاکۂ  
 ایتہ ماسیغ۲ فون فولغ فد رومھپ

تلہ مدہ کائیسٹکن ہاریپ مک راج دونن دان راج فیکس  
 دان بودق بوروق فرگیلہ مغادف نجوم توجہ ایان تغہ حضیر  
 دبالی دھادف اولہ سگل اورغیسر۲ ایتہ سکتیک لاگی راج دونن  
 فون نایک تیگ اورغ لغسوٹ تندوق میمبه دان مموہنکن سگل  
 فلہاگی فنچہارین ددالم نگری ایتہ مک نجوم توجہ ایتفون ساغۂ  
 موک ہندق ممبری دان دمورہ فیلیہ ا۲ کسوکاں ددالم

امنترين تيمبا ۲ دموره راج دونن برليمودان بربدق مسرة دبري مياكي  
فكاين يڭ انده ۲ دان دموره دودق فد تمغه يغمليام مك اورغتوا  
ايتفون ماسختله كيناكوتن ددالم هاتين مك راج بندهراتوا فون كلور  
دردف كوروخ داتڭ مملوق دان منچيوم اديقپ مسرة مپناكن اينله  
انق ادند يغبواڭكن كلوت دهولوا دند ماسغة مندڭركن فركتان  
نجوم توجه تله ددڭر اوله راج بسر مك ايتفون برتاڭيسن ۲ كامفت  
برانقپ

تله ملسي دردف برتاڭيسن ۲ ايه مك راج دونن فون تمفيلله  
بركره مگل رعية بلاتنتران يغبفراهوايت مسوره نايلك كدارت  
مهبوات مگل كوت دان فارية دان مگل بالي دان امتان مسرة  
منچيتا مگل گملا حكمتن مك دڭن مكچف مكتيك ايه مدهله  
منچادي نڭري دان مگل رحيت بلاتنتران فون ترلالوله رامې  
باليق مسرفت مديا كالا دڭن كوت فارية دان فاڭر ماسق دان  
مگل هلباڭ لشكر يغبرتوڭگو جاڭ فنوه مسق ميسڭ دان  
مالم تله مده ميف مكلينپ لالوله دتتفكن باليق ايه بنداپ  
دانس كراڭان ددالم نڭري مندي اڭين دودق داتس تحت  
مشڭهسان دڭن كسناڭنپ

مك راج دونن فون موفاك ت فول دڭن راج فيكس دان  
بودق بوروق تيگ اورڭ برجالن مشرة اورڭ رعية جوڭ فرڭي  
منوجو كنڭري نجوم توجه دهولو موڭي مندي اڭين ايه ببراف  
هاري برجالن ايه مك ايتفون لالومفي فد نڭري نجوم توجه ايت  
مك دفتدڭپ ترلالوله بايق مگل رعية بلاتنتران چوكف لشكف  
دڭن مگل لشكرهلباڭن مك راج دونن فون لالو برجالن ۲ دردف

كفراهو دان اورځ توا اية بېراف فول دبړي امس دان هرت  
 تله سيڅ كائيسقن هارين مك راج دونن فون نايك كدارت  
 منچپاري ايېن بېراف هاري تپاد جوگ برجمفا مك فد سوات  
 هاري اي برچالن دتشي هوتن ايت ترفندغله كفد مسپوه داغو  
 كچپيك دتغه هوتن اوله راج دونن فرگي دهمشپيري سرت دكت  
 دفتدغ اداله اورځ ترا هيدوف لاکي بيېني مك راج دونن ايتفون  
 لغسوغ نايك فد روم، اورځ توا ايت برتپاكن سگل حال احوال  
 نكري ايت مك اورځ توا ايتفون برچتراله درفد اول هغگ  
 اخيرپ بركات ۲ ايتفون برلينغ ۲ اير متاپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي  
 راج دونن پتاله گراغن اورځ توا اين اېهكو مك راج دونن فون  
 بركات هي نينيقكو بيسوق بوله تورن كفراهو باوا سگل بواهن ۲  
 تله سده بركات ۲ ايت راج دونن فون باليق تورن كفراهوپ تله  
 كائيسقن هارين مك اورځ توا ايتفون تورنله كفراهو راج دونن  
 ممباوا سگل فلپاځي بواهن ۲ كايو دان سگل تاروق ۲ دان فوچق  
 اولم دان اوبي گلادي دفرسمبهكن كفد راج دونن مك مسفي  
 فتغ هاري ايفون باليق مك بېراف فول دبړي اوله راج دونن  
 سگل امس هرت كاین دان باجو مك ترلالوله سوك اورځ توا اية  
 براوله هرت دبړي راج دونن ايت مك براولغله اي تيف ۲ هاري  
 مك افكلا داتغ اورځ اية راج بندهرا توا ايت برسمبويي مغنتي  
 درفد دالم بيليق كوروغن مك دفتدغن پتاله سده اديقپ  
 مك فد ساتوهاي راج دونن فون برتپته فنتا ميځكن ليمو  
 دان بدق دان سگل كاین باجو يڅ بايك ۲ مك دكرجاكن اورځله  
 دغن سگراپ مك كائيسقن هارين اورځ توا ايتفون تورن لاکي

تياڊ برهنٽي سيڻ دان مالڻ مڪ لالولہ سمڙي دڪوال سوڻي  
 نڱري منڊي اڻين مڪ راج بندھرا توا ايتفون بڱڪيۂ منڊڻ فڊ  
 تمڙت رومہ ڪمڙوڻ ڀڳڊيڱلڪن دھولو ايتۂ سدہ منڇادي ھوٽن  
 سڪلينڀ مڪ مڱل فراھو ايتفون لالولہ مامڻ برلابوہ دڪوال  
 نڱري ايت سرت مڱواڻ اوٻہ مڱل مريم دان ليلا رنناڪ منافع  
 فمورس گڱڱ گمڙيۂ دلاوت ايت سمڙي ٽيڱ ھاري ٽيڱ مالڻ  
 تياڊ جوڳ تورن سمبوٽن دري دالم نڱري مڪ راج دونن فون  
 مڀورہ بوڱر مساوہ سڪلين فراھو ايتۂ بلاير مامڻ ڪڊالم نڱري تلہ  
 سمڙي فڊ تمڙۂ جمباٽن لارڻ اڀھن لالولہ برلابوہ سڪلينڀ

تلہ سدہ برلابوہ سڪلين فراھو۲ ايت مڪ راج بندھرا توا  
 ايتفون لالولہ برڇترا ڪڦد راج دونن سرت دتڻڇڪن مڱل تمڙت  
 امتان دان بالي ڪوٽ فاريتۂ اڀھن دھولو تنافي سدہ ٽيڱل بڪس  
 مڱاج منڇادي ھوٽن جارق فادڻ ٽڪوڪر مڪ راج بندھرا توا  
 دان راج دونن منڊڻ ايتۂ ترلالولہ بلس ھاٽين مڪ اٽنارا بڀراف  
 ھاري راج دونن دودق دميٽو مڪ برتمولہ دڻن اورڻ توا۲ ڀڳڊ  
 موڙڻ دوا ٽيڱل دميٽو مڪ لالولہ دفرقسا دان دميامة ڪڦد اورڻ  
 توا ايت دافتلہ خبر حال نڱري ايتۂ سدہ ترانيائي اولہ نجوم توجه  
 سڪارڻ راج ڀڳراصل ايت ادالہ اڀاپ دودق دڻن ڪساڪيٽن  
 ڪڊوا لاڪي امترين مڱواٽ لادڻ فڊ مڱلہ دارتن نڱري اين دان  
 نجوم توجه ايتۂ سدہ منڇادي راج دڻن مڱل رعيت بلاٽنٽراپ  
 مڱواۂ نڱري دھولو سوڻي اين ڇوڪف دڻن مڱل ڪوٽ فاريتن  
 دان ھلبالڻ لشڪرپ تلہ ددڱر اولہ راج دونن ڇترا اورڻ توا ايت  
 ماڪين ساڻۂ فول برتمبہ۲ بلس ڪسيھنن مڪ ايتفون لالولہ تورن

لاکي امترې دان راج بندھرا توا کدوا لاکي امترې هندق  
 نيکڪن بونق بوروق دغن توان فترې چي مودا ددالم نگري  
 گواباتو مک تله فوتس موفاکة ايت انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک راج دونن دان راج بندھرا توا دان راج فيکس فون بلاير  
 مامبيخ ۲ ممباوا امترين دغن رعية بلاتنتران دان مامبيخ ۲ دغن  
 فراهو کنايشکنن مک انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم بلاير اية لالوله  
 ممفي فد نگري گواباتو مک سکلين راج ۲ دان رعيت بلاتنتران  
 ايتفون هابسله نايک کدارت دودق مامبيخ ۲ دغن تمفتن مک  
 انتارا بيراف لماپ تمفيلله ممولائي کرجا برجاگ ۲ دغن ممالو  
 سگل بويين ۲ گگق گمفيه تراللو عظمت تيا د برهننتي ميخ دان  
 مالم دغن برموک ۲ ماکن دان مينم دان برجامو سگل رعيت  
 بلاتنتران تله ممفي فد کتيک دان وقتپ مک بونق بوروق  
 دان توان فترې چي مودا ايتفون لالوله دهيامي اوله سگل اورغ  
 بسر مک قاضي دان سگل حاج دان لي ايما دان خطيب  
 ببال دان شينخ فون تمفيلله منيکڪن تله سده نيک مک تنفله  
 بونق بوروق ايت برکاسيهن کدوا لاکي امترين

مبرمول مک راج بندھرا توا ايتفون فرگي موفاکت دغن  
 راج دونن هندق فولغ مليه ايهند بند بگند راج بسر ددالم نگري  
 ممدي اغين مک تله فوتس موفاکت ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 برتينه کفد سگل هلبالغ دان فغليما مپوره سيفکن سگل فراهو  
 يغ تيگ راتس هلوان اية مک انتارا بيراف هاري سدهله سيف  
 سکلينن تله ممفي فد کتيک يغبايک مک راج دونن فون لالوله  
 ملغکه تورن بلاير هگ ممفي تيگ بولن مڦوله هاري فلايرنپ

توان فترې تليفوق چھيا اديق راج فيكس تيشگل دنكري بيرم  
 بيرو مك تله فوتس بچاران لالوله دموورھكن راج فيكس اية برلاير  
 دھولو فولخ كنكريپ مك انتارا بيراث لام لفس موفاكة ايت مك  
 راج فيكس ايتفون برلاير ممباوا امترين توان فترې چي امپوڅ  
 بلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج فيكس فون ممشي  
 كنكرين لالو برمييف كلغكافن هندق دودق كرجا دان مغمييمفونكن  
 سگل رعية بلاتنتران دان راج دونن تيشگل دنكري گواپاتو فون  
 برمييف جوگ سگل عالة كلغكافن تله ممشي توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم راج فيكس برلاير اية مك راج دونن فون بلاير فول ممباوا  
 امترين دان راج بندھرا توا مرة دغن سگل مھاره مارھن مشرة  
 عادة راج يغبسبر۲ هندق نيكح جوگ توجه هاري توجه مالم راج  
 دونن بلاير اية ممشيده كنكري بيرم بيرو مك راج فيكس فون  
 تورنله كدوا لاکي امترين ميمبوة راج دونن لالو دباوا نايك كدالم  
 نكري دبري مېواه امتان انتارا توجه هاري لمپ راج دونن  
 دودق ددالم نكري اية مك لالوله دودق كرجا ممولائي برجاگ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دغن برموك۲ن فلباگي فرماينن يغدوا  
 بلس بگسا تياد برھنتي ميغ دان مالم گگقي گمفيه ترلالو عظمت  
 بوپين۲ دان ماكن مينم فلباگي نعمت برجامو سگل اورغبسبر۲  
 دان رعيت بلاتنترا مكلين تله ممشي فدوقت يغبايك لالوله  
 دنكھكن راج بندھرا توا دغن توان فترې تليفوق چھيا مك  
 دودقله كدوا لاکي امترين ملاكوكن كسوك۲ن ماشتله بركاميپين۲  
 مك تله سلسي درفد فكرچان منيكھكن راج بندھرا توا  
 ايت مك راج دونن فون موفاكت فول دغن راج فيكس كدوا



منافع فمورس تياد برکيور ۲ لاڳي مک راج دون فون مارا جوڳ  
 ماسق کدالم صوغی مکتیک برفرغ ایت مک توان فتری چي  
 امبوغ فون ممباکر لیل کچیک یغدتغلکن راج دون منوغگو  
 نڱري ایت مک فیلورون بتول ماسق کتاغن راج دون مک دفندغ  
 اوله راج دون ترللو کرس فوکل اورغ ۲ ددالم نڱري ایت فلورو  
 سفره هوچن یغلبت تیاد بوله منچلیقکن ماة مک ایقون ممبواتله  
 علامت تندوق مریت دپتاکن فراهوای سندیری تله دفندغ اوله  
 اورغ ۲ ددالم نڱري مک برهننیلہ فرغ لالوله تورن سکلینن میمبوة  
 راج دون ایت دباوا نایک کدوا لاکي استرین دان سگل انق راج ۲  
 ایت هابس دباوا نایک سکلین دبري تمقت سوئغ موات مک  
 دودقله برموک ۲ انتارا ببراف لمپ برموک ۲ ددالم نڱري  
 گوا باتو این

مک راج دون فون لالو برتیتہ مپوره مغهیمقونکن سگل  
 اورغیسر ۲ دان سگل رعیت بلتنترا سکلین هندق ممولای  
 برجاگ ۲ هندق منیکهکن راج فیکس دغن توان فتری چي  
 امبوغ مک تله فوتس موفاکتن لالوله برجاگ ۲ توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم تیاد برهننتي صیغ دان مالم ترللو عظمت دغن سگل بوپین ۲  
 یغداوایلس یغسا تله ممفی کفد هاري یغبایک کتیک ماعت یغ  
 مسفرن لالوله دنیکهکن راج فیکس ایت دغن توان فتری چي  
 امبوغ مک دودقله ای ملاکوکن فلپاڳي کسوکاڳن دان ترللو  
 برکامبپین ۲ کدوا لاکي استرین ملالو جوڳ داغ مغادف راج  
 دون انتارا ببراف لمان سلسي فکرجان ایت مک راج دون فون  
 موفاکت دغن راج فیکس هندق دنیکهکن راج بندھرا توا دغن

مېباوا راج فيكس ماسق كدالم نكري گداوځ باتو صرف برموكان ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم ممالو سگل بويين ۲ دان ماكن مينوم دغن  
 سگل اورغېسرم تله ايه مك انتارا بيراف لماپ مك راج دونن  
 فون برتپته كغد سگل اورغېسرم فنتا سيفكن فراهو تيگ راتس  
 هلوان کران هندق بلاير باليق كنكريپ گوا باتو مېباوا راج فيكس  
 هندق دنيككن دغن توان فترې چي امبوځ انتارا بيراف هاري  
 مدهله سيف مكليين فراهو ايه مك راج دونن فون برلايرله مكالي  
 دغن امترپ دايړيگن اوله راج فيكس دغن فراهو تيگ  
 راتس هلوان مك بلاير ايت تپاد برهنتي ميځ دان مالم هڅگ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك مسقيه مكليين فراهو ايت  
 ككوال موځي نكري گوا باتو مك راج دونن ايځينه هاتين هندق  
 مليهتكن هاتي سگل اورغېسرم يغدسوره منوځگو نكري گوا باتو  
 ايت کران فد ماس اي هندق برجالن دهولو مده دتيځگل فسن  
 فد توان فترې چي امبوځ دان فد مكليين اورغېسرم چك مومه  
 داڅ درفد مبله لاوت دسوره لاون برموځگه ۲ دان چيك دري  
 مبله دارتن اكو اكن لاون

يغدمكين اين فيكر راج دونن مك لالو دسوره ايسي سگل  
 مريم ليلا رنتاك منافع فمورس تله سيف لالوله دفوكل نكري اين  
 ملاكو موځگه مومه داڅ ملځگر سگل مريم منافع فون تپاد  
 بركيرام لاځي مك مكليين اورځ ددالم نكري ايتفون گادوهله هورو  
 هارا تپاد بركنهوان سيف هندق ملاون دغن برموځگه ۲ کران  
 دموځاكن موځگه جوگ مومه داڅ ملځگر ايت مك اورځ ددالم  
 نكري فون تمفيل ممبري بالس دغن سگل مريم ليلا رنتاك دان

فاتهن لاکي ۲ اکو بلومله اکو منوره فرکنان اشکو مک ماهوه راج  
 دونن چکلو سده دمکين کهندق اشکو افاله گونا کيه برفرغ بايقله  
 کيه مغادف لاڻي دميني مشاي بوله سگرا سلسي فکرجان کيه  
 اين تله ددغر اوله راج فيکس مک ايفون مغونس فدغ تمفيل  
 مغره راج دونن تباد برکيرا لاڻي دفارغ تيغگي دسومسکن دفارغ  
 رنده دلومفتکن دان دفارغ دکيري دتغکيسکن ککانن دان دفارغ  
 دکانن دتغکيسکن ککيري هغک لله راج فيکس سمارغ دان راج  
 دونن فون سده لتيه منغکيسکن لالو برهنتي کدواپ تله سده  
 هيلغ لالوله ماسيغ ۲ مک کاه راج دونن هي راج فيکس فاداله سده  
 اشکو سمارغ اکو چوباله فول اکو هندق ممبري بالس برکاه ايت  
 سمبيل مغونس فدغ مغره راج فيکس برتوره ۲ فنتسن سفرة ريبوه  
 يغامه تغکس مک ترماله تغکيس راج فيکس ترکنا لپهيرپ فوتس  
 کفلاپ ترفلنتيغ لغسوغ ماتې

مک راج دونن فون ملهبي فراهو توان فترې گندايران يغ  
 دتغه لالوه ايه مک فراهو اينفون داتغ تله سمفي توان فترې  
 گندايرن لالوله نايق فد فراهو راج فيکس مک دلپهتن راج فيکس  
 ايه سده ماتې مک راج دونن فون موفاکه دغن سگل اورغېس ۲  
 راج فيکس ددالم فراهو ايت بچارا هندق مغهيدوفکن راج فيکس  
 يغسده ماتې ايه مک راج دونن فون مپوره چاري فاکورومن سرة  
 دتموکن کهلا راج فيکس ايه دغن توپهن مک دسیرم فول دغن  
 اير ماور مک راج فيکس فون سده هييدوف سفرة سدیا کلا لغسوغ  
 تندوق مېمبه فد راج دونن سرة براکوان ۲ سودرا تله سلسي  
 فکرجان ايه مک راج دونن فون موفاکتله دغن استرين هندق

مڭل هلبالغ فغليما لشكر رعية بلا تمنتراپ مپوره ممباكر مڭل  
 مريم دان ليلا رنتاك سناغ فمورس مك دلاوت ايتفون ترلالوله  
 گگق گمفيه بويي اورغ برفرغ مك فلورو فون سفرت هوچن لبة  
 داغ منيمفا داتس راج دونن مك ايفون ممبري بالس دغن مڭل  
 مريم دان ليلا مك بويي بدیل فون سفرت برتیه درندغ دان فلورو  
 فون تپاد برفوتس سلغ مپلغ فرغي داغ كلمكابوت دلاوتن ایه  
 مك تغه لاگوت برفرغ ایه

مك توان فتري گندايرن فون تورن كدالم فراهو دغن  
 مڭل هلبالغن بردايوغ كتغه لاوتن تله ممفي كتغه لاوت ایه دلپهتن  
 راج دونن دغن راج فيكس تغه برفرغ دغن برموغگه ۲ هاتي مك  
 توان فتري گندايرن ایه اوندر فد مبله فيهق تمفيل فول ممباكر  
 مڭل مريم دان ليلا رنتاك منوجو اغكاتن راج فيكس مك ترلالوله  
 كرس فوكلن مك راج فيكس برفالپغ هلوان مموكل فراهو توان  
 فتري گندايرن دان راج دونن دودق ممندغ چوگ كران تپاد  
 دمسكاكن امترين مك برفرغ ایه ترلالوله كرسن مك دمندغ اوله  
 راج دونن هندق تپواس راج فيكس دان فراهو فون مده هندق  
 تغكلم دفوكل اوله فراهو توان فتري گندايرن مك داغ راج دونن  
 دمينتكن فراهو توان فتري ایه كتغه لاوت ممفي مهوري ممالم  
 جاوهن سرت لكه داتس بتيغ

تله ایه مك راج دونن فون فرغي فول مندافتكن راج فيكس  
 موفاكه هندق درنتيكن برفرغ ایه سرت هندق دنكهكن راج  
 فيكس ایه دغن توان فتري چي امبوغ كاە راج فيكس هي راج  
 دونن فنتغ اتق لاكي ۲ تندوق دتغه ميدان مبلوم بوله اغكو

مغادف لقسمان راج دلاوت تله سمفي لالو برکات کتان پتاله سده  
 همب فرقسا دلاوت اين ادفون يغداتغ اية اغکاتن راج فيکس  
 هندق ملغگر نگرې اين تله ددغر لقسمان مک ايڤون لالو تورن  
 فرځي مغادف راج دونن تله سمفي تندق مېمبه امڤون توانکو  
 بريږم امڤون افاله تيته دولي توانکو کارن دلاوة ايت سده فنوه  
 تومفت دغن فراهو اغکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملغگر توانکو تله  
 ددغر اوله راج دونن مک ايڤون برميږله دغن سگل هلبالغ هندق  
 ملغکه تورن مک توان فترې گندايرن برميږف دغن سگل داينغ ۲ پ  
 هندق مغيکوت راج دونن تله سده لالو تورن برجالن برسام ۲ مک  
 دسوره تگل توان فترې تيا د ماو هندق مغيکوت جوگ تله  
 سمفي دتفي فنتي مک راج دونن فون مغمبيل سکفيغ کلوفق  
 جنتوڅ دان ساتوهلي داوون نغا کانتن مک راج دونن فون نايک  
 داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت برکايوهکن داوون نغا مک توان فترې  
 سدهله تگل تفي فنتي ايت باليق فولغ کا مستان ياييت برميږکن  
 مېواه فراهو دغن اورغ فدايوڅن امڤه فوله امڤت دان هلبالغ امڤه  
 فوله امڤه ممواپ فرمشوان بلاک تله سده مېږف ممواپ مک  
 توان فترې فون دودقله مننتي خبر راج دونن يځ سده فرځي  
 برکايوه کلاوت دغن مدورڅ ديري اية .

ادفون راج دونن يځ برکايوهکن داوون نغا داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ  
 ايت مک ايڤون ممشيله کلاوت لغسوڅ نايک مغادف راج فيکس  
 مځاجق موفقت جاغن برفرځ مک راج فيکس تيا د ماو برباځي ۳ له  
 فوجق راج دونن راج فيکس تيا د جوگ ماو يغد مکين اية مک  
 راج دونن فون برکايوه باليق مک راج فيکس فون تمږيله برکراه

مڭل گملا حکمة یغسقتي ۲ نڭري گداوڭ باتو ایت منتا جادیکن  
 لاوت هندق ممبواڭ بلا مرگستو ایت اوچف فون لفس مکتیک  
 مک نڭري ایتفون مده ایرپ نایک ممبوڭ ۲ منجادی لاوۃ منتا پ  
 مک مکلین بناتڭ ایتفون هابسله ماتی ببراف هاری مک لاوت  
 ایتفون کریغ مک راج دونن فون دودقله دڭن منغ منتوسان  
 مک ترسمبوتله فول قصه راج فیکس ایت منتله مده هابس  
 کسقتین ادیقن توان فتری تلیفوق چهیا مک ایفون برکه مڭل  
 هلبالغ فغلیما رعیت لشکرپ مپوره برمیفکن فراهو تیگ  
 راتس هلوان چوکف لغف دڭن مڭل هلبالغ فغلیما رعیه دان لشکر  
 مریم دان لیله منافغ فموراس اوبت فیلورو هندق ملنڭر راج  
 دونن کنگری گداوڭ باتو تله حضیر مکلین دودقله مننتیکن ماعه  
 دان کتیک یغبایک جوگ هندق ملنڭکه منتله ممفی فد کتیک  
 یغبایک دان ماعت یغ ممفون مک راج فیکس فون برلایرله  
 دڭن مڭل هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلا تئتراپ دڭن تیگ راتس فراهو  
 منجنجوغ افیلن مک برلایر ایت ممفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک  
 ممفیله دکوالا موغی نڭری گداوڭ باتو مک دفوکلله مریم بردگوم  
 بدیل یغبسر بردراف بدیل یغ کچیل مک ممفی بهنان کدالم نڭری  
 گداوڭ باتو مک لقسمان راج دلاوت فون مپوره فرڭی کلاوۃ فرقسا  
 بویی بدیل ایه دان اغکاتن سیاف دان کمان فرڭین مک مڭل  
 لشکر فون فرڭیله بردایوڭ ککوالا موغی نڭری گداوڭ باتو مک تله  
 ممفی ککوالا مک دلیهت باکت موغی ایت دڭن فراهو تیگ  
 راتس هلوان مک دفرقسا اوله لشکر ایت اغکاتن راج فیکس  
 هندق ملنڭر نڭری این مک ددڭر اوله لشکر ایت ایفون بالیق



فد فرامان ماسختله موكر هندق مغالهن نگري گداوځ باتو ايت  
 همفيرله فاتيك مسکين برچري دځن توان فترې مرة برتاځيسن ۲  
 مسکينن کارن مده دکتهوي جوگ کسقتين راج ددالم نگري  
 گداوځ باتو ايت تله مده برکات ۲ ايت مک مسکين هرېموگاچه بادق  
 ميځا دان ماچن ايتفون برموهن فولځ ماسيځ ۲ مغهيمفونکن رعية  
 بلاتنترا هڅگ مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک هوتن ايتفون  
 براومېق، فنوه تومفه دځن مگل رعية بلاتنترا بناتځ تله مده  
 برهيمفون مک مسکينن ايتفون براځکتله منوجو جالن کنگري  
 گداوځ باتو مک برجالن ايت برتمو گونوځ گونوځ راة دان برتمو بوکيه  
 بوکيه رات برتمو رېمبا ترځ منچادي فادځ کران ماساۃ بايق رعية  
 بلاتنترا يځ ملالوئي ايت مک انتارا ببراف هاري برجالن ايت مک  
 مسفيله اځکاتن ايت فد فميځگيران نگري گداوځ باتو تمفيله منځکف  
 مگل کربو کمبيځ دان سباگين تباد بوله تورن کتانه هابس دتځکف  
 اوله مگل مرگستو ايت مسفي کفد مگل نپور فينځ رمفوه رنتيځ  
 ايتفون هابس مسکينن دماکن اوله مگل بناتځ مک خبر ايتفون  
 مسفيله کفد راج دونن اوله راج دونن مهاج دبريکن مسکين بناتځ  
 ايت برفوامس ۲ هاتي ماکن مگل ايم ايتنيک دان کربو کمبيځ دان  
 مگل تومبوهن ۲ هڅگ مسفيله بناتځ ايت ملگر کدالم کوه مده  
 تباد ترتهن اوله مگل رعيت ماسي ۲ نگري ايت مک مسکينن  
 داتځ مغادف راج دونن فرمېمېکن حال بناتځ ايت مک راج دونن  
 فون منتاۃ سيفکن ليمو دان بدق مک مسفي فد وقت تغه مالم  
 مک راج دونن فون تورنله برليمو دان برېدق تله مده لالونا يک  
 دودق مېباکر فونتوځ چندانا گهرو دان کمېن باروس مرة منچيتا

مك مسكلىن رعية ايسي نكري گداوڭ باتو ايتفون موفاكت فرڭي  
 مغادف راج دون فرسمبهكن تباد ترتهن لاگي لغر ناگ دان  
 بواي اية مسئله ددغر اوله راج دون ممبه مگل رعية بلاتنتر اية  
 مك ايتفون برصيف ليمو دان بدق مك ممفي فدوقه نغه مالم ايتفون  
 تورن برليمو دان بربدق تله مده مك ايتفون ممباكر فوننتوڭ چندانا  
 گهرو دان كمپن باروس منچيتا گلا حكمتن نكري گداوڭ باتو اين  
 فنتا اغكتكن كاودرا مك دغن مبنتر ايت جوگ نكري مده  
 تراخكة دان مسكلىن ناگ دان بواي ايتفون هابسله ماتي تيغگل  
 دوا ايكور جوگ باليقي مغادف توان فتري فد نكري بيرم بيرو  
 مسئله ممفي ناگ دان بواي ايت مك توان فتري تليفوق چهيا  
 فون تورن فد جمباثن لارغن ممرقسا ناگ دان بواي ايت مك  
 هابسله دفرسمبهكن درفد اول ممفي اخيرن تله ددغر اوله توان  
 فتري تليفوق چهيا يغممكين ايت مك ايتفون مغادف كسبله  
 دارتن ممبيل ممباكر فوننتوڭ چندانا گهرو دان كمپن باروس مده  
 منچيتا گلا حكمة فد مگل رعية يغممبله دارتن يا اية مگل هرېمو  
 دان بادق ميغا دان ماچن دان مگل مرگستويغ مادت دبومي  
 ايتفون داتغله مسكلىن منندوقكن كفلا فد توان فتري تليفوق  
 چهيا مك توان فتري فون برتيتنه واهي مسكلىن سودراكو چياك  
 اد لاگي مگاكو بيه اين سودرا مك بيه فنتا فد مسكلىن سودراكو  
 فرڭي ملگر نكري گداوڭ باتو رومق بنساكن مكالي بير منچادي  
 فادغ جارق فادغ تكوكر اكن منودوڭ كملاوان ابغ كيه راج فيكس  
 داتس راج نكري ايت مك مسكلىن بناتغ ايتفون برداغ ممبه  
 ادفون تيته توان فتري اين فاتيگ مسكلىن جنچوڭ جوگ تنافي

لاوت سكتيك توان فترې اية دودق مبارک فونتوڅ چندان گهرو  
 دان کمپن باروس ايت سرت تورن منفق اير دلاوت اية تيگ  
 کالي مک لاوت ايتفون مدهله برگلمېڅ مک ددالم لون يغبسر  
 ايت داتغله دوا ايکور راج ناگ دان دوا ايکور راج بواي مک  
 توان فترې فون برکات هي سودارا کو راج ناگ دان سودارا کو  
 راج بواي جيک اد لاڅي ابغو يگدوا مځاکو بيت اين سودارا فد  
 هاري اين بيه فنتاء لځگرکن نگري گداوڅ باتو جاديکن فادغ جارق  
 فادغ تکوکر اکن منودوڅ کملمان ابغ کيت راج فيکس ددالم  
 نگري ايت

مک مېبه راج ناگ دان راج بواي مده تيته توان فترې  
 يغمکين ايت فاتيک کرچاکن جوگ تنافي فد فرامان سکالي  
 فرگي ملگر اين تباد اکن باليق لاڅي مځادف توان فترې همفيله  
 سکالي اين جوگ توان فترې دافت مپوره فاتيک سکلين اين  
 برچيله کيه فد سکالي اين مک متله مده برکاة ايت مک راج  
 ناگ دان راج بواي فون برموهن فولڅ کفوسه تاميقي مځيمفونکن  
 سگل هلبالڅ لشکر رعية بلا تتران مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک لاوه ايتفون مدهله مسقي فنه تومفت دغن رعيت کدوا  
 بغسا اية لغسوڅ برچالن منوجو نگري گداوڅ باتو انتارا بېراف هاري  
 دچالن اية مک مسفيله رعية راج ناگ دان رعيت راج بواي فد  
 کوال موڅي گداوڅ باتو اية منځکف سگل رعيت راج دونن تباد  
 بوله ملننس کسوڅي سکلين هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي  
 تباد ترتهان اوله سگل رعيت نگري گداوڅ باتو ايت مسفي ايم  
 ايتيک کربو کمبيڅ سموان مده هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي

کسوکاڻ توان فترې گندايران تله مده فوتس فيکړپ مک راج  
 بندھرا مځکوبومي فون برېچاراله دغن مځل اورغېسرم دان  
 هلباغ لشکر رعيت بلاتنتراپ هندق منيککځن توان فترې  
 گندايران دغن راج دونن مک لالوله برجاگ ۲ فول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم برېتولن فدکتیک يغبایق ماحت يغمفرن مک تمفيل  
 قضي داغ منيککځن راج دونن دغن توان فترې گندايران تله  
 مده نيک مک دباوا اورغله ماسق کدالم تمفت فرادوانپ مده  
 دلتيکن داتس فترقن يگما مسن دکانن توان فترې دان برمسوا۲فن  
 نامي يغمبرامستگون تله مده لالودباوا ماسق کدالم تيري ديوغکا  
 يگما مسن مک راج دونن دان توان فترې ايت مديکيه تاء جغگل  
 بارغلاکوپ مده اورغيغ مده بيامس مللماپ مک دودقله  
 کداوپ ملاکوکن فلپاځي کسوکاڻپ

تله ايت مک ترصبوتله فول فرکتان راج فيکس يغ برلاير  
 فولغ کنگريپ بيرم بيرو توجه هاري توجه مالم دلاوت ايت ايئون  
 مسميله کنگري بيرم بيرو لالو ماسق برلابوه فد جمباتن لارغن  
 لغسوخ نايق مندافتکن اديقمپ توان فترې تليفوق چهيا مننتا  
 تولغ بالسکن کملاوئپ داتس نگري گداوځ باتوکران اديقمپ ايت  
 اد دوا ماچم کستينپ ددالم لاوت اي برعيتکن ناگ دان  
 بواي دان داتس بومي مکلين يغملاک جادي رعيه توان فترې  
 جوگ مک تله دمندغ ابغپ داغ ايت دغن ممباوا کملاوان مروت  
 دمننتا تولوغ کفداپ مک توان فترې تليفوق چهيا ايتفون سگرا  
 فرگي مغمبل فوننوځ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس فرگي تورن فد  
 جمباتن لارغن مده ممباکرفوننوځ چندانا ايت دان منچيتارعيتن يغدالم

فتري ايت سراي برکاة افکه مبین اددند برگورو ملاکو این مک  
 توان فتري گندایران فون ماسختله برتمبه ۲ ماکیه هاتین سراي  
 برکات هي راج فيکس مکالي ۲ اکو تپاد سوک برسوامیکن اغکو  
 بلوم لاگي اکو منجادي امتري اغکومده اکو اغکو جاديکن مگل  
 تاروه مابوځ جودي اغکو مرت دغن تیکمن مک راج فيکس  
 فون مملفت کلور لالو کبالي لغسوځ تورن کفراهوپ مک مگل  
 اورغیځ حضیر دسیتو هابسله هورو هارا تپاد برکتھوان لاکوپ  
 ممندځکن توان فتري مده ملاکو گپلا مک راج دونن فون تورن  
 کفراهو مېبوځق راج فيکس هندق دباوا بالیق نایق کرومهن مک  
 کاة راج فيکس سموان کلاکوان این بنچان درفد اغکو جوڭ منیفو  
 دایا داتس اکو مک ترلالو مرکاپ راج فيکس کفد راج دونن دغن  
 سبب اغکوله اکو منغگوځ کملمان یغدمکین بایقله اکو جاديکن  
 فادځ جارق فادځ تکوکر نځري گداوځ باتو این بهاروله فواس  
 هاتیکو تله مده برکاة ۲ ايت راج دونن فون بالیق نایق کداره دان  
 راج فيکس فون برلایر فولځ کنگرین بیرم بیرو

تله مده راج فيکس فولځ ايت مک راج بندهرا مځکو بومي  
 ایتفون ترلالوله کونده هاتین لمبت لاون تمنتواکن ممفي مرځ دان  
 لغځر راج فيکس ايت کران اي راج یغبسر چوکف دغن مگل  
 هلبالځ لشکر رعية بلاتنتراپ دان بایق جوڭ کسقتینین یغدمکن  
 فيکرب جکلو ممفي کلځ لغځرپ میافله اورغیځ بوله مناهنکن  
 مومه ايت بایقله اکو نیکهکن توان فتري گندایران ايت دغن  
 راج دونن کالو ایاله یغبوله مناهنکن مومه راج فيکس ايت کران  
 بایق جوڭ کسقتینین دانلاگیفون راج دونن ايت مده دغن

برکرجا فون مده لام جیک توانکو تیاد نیکح دغن توان فتری  
 گندایران ایت تنتوله ادند ایه مسمواغکن دیرین کدالم هوتن  
 دانلاگی فون فادک ایهند راج بندهره مشکو بومی ایت جاوهله  
 هاتیپ کفد توانکو مندغرکن فرکتان ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 موکاله هاتین فیکرپ دغن سبئر جوگ فرکتان راج دونن ایت  
 مک ایفون بالیقله کداره برتووغگو تونغ مک فکرجان برجاگ ۲  
 اینثون مدهله سیف فد مالم ایت تمفیل برجامو سگل راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلاتنترا دان مسمینتخ سگل  
 همفران یخ انده ۲ دان مغمیمفونکن سگل حاج دان لپی دان ایمام  
 حطیب مشیخ دان بیلل کران منیکهکن انقد بگند توان فتری  
 گندایران دغن تونغ راج فیکس متله سمفیله فد ماعت دان  
 کتیکاپ مک تمفیل اورغ منیکهکن راج فیکس دغن توان فتری  
 گندایران دلاینکن اوله راج دونن ای مندیری جادی جاوانن سگل  
 فلباگی فکاین راج فیکس دان مبارخ کهندق راج فیکس ایه ای  
 مندیری منچاریکن فد فیکران راج فیکس سوغگهله راج دونن  
 ایت کامیه مایخ فداپ تتافی افکل سمفی مالم هاری ای هیلخ  
 مندافتکن توان فتری گندایران کران ممبری جنجی افکل راج  
 فیکس دباوا اورغ ماسق دسوره تیکم فد توان فتری ایت متله  
 مده نیکح راج فیکس ایه مک دباوا اورغله ماسق کدالم فرادوانن  
 تله دفندخ اوله توان فتری گندایران اکن راج فیکس دباوا اورغ  
 ماسق دایریغکن اوله راج دونن مک توان فتری فون بشکییت  
 مگش سمیله فیسو منرکم راج فیکس هندق دتیکمن مک راج  
 فیکس فون مملشت ککیری دان ککان منغکیسکن تیکم توان



کیت میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولائیکن رمبوت ایکل بامده ۲ دهوریکن  
 چیک فاته ای برتلکو مک ایم اینتفون دتغکف دهوجا فول مستله  
 صده لالو دلفسکن سکالی لاگی برپومبوغ داتس مک برتابوران  
 فادی کلور درفد تمبولقن دتغه گلگنغ ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 برسورق تیاد برهنگ مک ددندغ بودق بوروق ایم برتابوران  
 فادی دگلگنغ ایه ایفون برکات واهی ابغ صدهله ایم کیت کلور  
 فادی درفد تمبولقن مک راج دون فون برمسرو واهی ادیق اینتله  
 بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیه مک راج دون فون برتمفیق میاروکن  
 تواهن هی میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولیکن رمبوت ایکل بامده ۲ دهوریکن  
 رومه بسر دتیغگلکن رومه کچیل دتوغگو فاته تیغ توغکت برتلکو  
 اینتله بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیت ادیق بودق بوروق جاتوه کفد  
 انق راج برتابور اوری مک ایم اینتفون دتغکف صره دهوجا لغسوغ  
 درننغ مک ایم اینتفون برلاگ سکالی برپومبوغ کاتس مک ایم  
 راج فیکس فون صده فونس لیهرپ مغلوفور دتغه گلگنغ ایت  
 لالو مائی مک ایم راج دون ایه تربغ کاتس فاگر برکوو مرننس  
 تنجوغ بوپین مک بودق بوروق اینتفون تمفیل برتمفیق مغادغن  
 لغن دان منچابوة ۲ بادیق دان لومفة کنیجا تیاد برکیرام مک راج  
 فیکس فون صدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ لالو بالیق تورن کفراوهندق  
 فولغ کنگرین کران نگر ایه دان توان فتری گندایران ایه صده  
 هابس جادی تاروه مابوغ صده فولغ کفد راج دون مسموان  
 تله صده راج فیکس سمفی کفراوه مک راج دون فون تورن  
 فول مندافتکن راج فیکس صره دفوجق دغن فرکتان یغمانیس ۲  
 هندق دلیککن جوگ دغن توان فتری گندایران ایت کران

جوگ فنتا مسفيكن رخگيە مك مسنتر لاگي رخگيت اينفون  
 مسفيله برتمبون ۲ دگلگنځ اية مك تياداله چوكف تيبان رخگيە  
 راج فيكس اية كران رخگيە راج دونن ترلالو بايقن مك كات راج  
 دونن تياداله چوكف رخگيت توانكو اين مك ماهوة راج فيكس  
 واهي ادیق چيك تياډ چوكف رخگيت نكري بيرم بيرو ابغ  
 تيبانكن دان چيك تياډ چوكف نكري اية نكري گداوځ باتو اين  
 ابغ تيبانكن دان چيك تياډ چوكف نكري اين مسفي فد تونغ  
 ابغ توان فتري گندايران اينفون جادي تاروه مابوځ جوگ مك  
 تتكل بركات ۲ ملتي تاروهپ مابوځ اية توان فتري گندايران صدغ  
 مغمتي درفد تيغكف كچيل روڤ موک مك سگل كات ۲ ايت  
 ددغراوله توان فتري

مك ماهوت راج دونن چيك دمكين كهندق ابغ اينفون  
 ادیق تورن جوگ ماريله كية رننځ ايم مك بردكتله كدوان مسرت  
 مځوجا ايم منته ايت دتاريق رننځ لالو دلفسكن مك ايم اينفون  
 برلاگ دوا تافق كتيگاپ مك ايم راج دونن فون سده فاته كفقن  
 دان راج فيكس فون برمورق مك كاة بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم كية  
 سده فاته كفقپ مك راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينته  
 تواهن ايم كية ميا هاره فاته ۲ دكولائي كن رمبوت ايكل بامده ۲  
 دهوريكن مك ايم اينفون دتغكف داوجا مك دلشسكن برلاگ  
 دوا تافق كتيگاپ مك سده فاته تركولي كاكي ايم راج دونن مك  
 راج فيكس فون برمورق دان مالمقة مسرت مپيلق ۲ تاغن باجو  
 دان مځادشكن لغن مك كات بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم كيت  
 سده فاته كاكيكن مك راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينته تواه ايم

فکاینن لالو دفاکي منتهلہ سده مک ایفون برجالن بالیق ماسق کنگري  
 مغفیه مئیکور ایم دوگیل منتهلہ صفی ای کتفی گلغغ ایت مک  
 دمنده اوله راج فیکس سوئرغ مودا ترلالو ایلوق فارسن دائغ مغفیه  
 مئیکور ایم دوگیل مک سگرا دسوره فغگل ماسق کگلغغ سرت  
 داجق مپابوغ مک صاهوت راج دونن افله اوفیا فاتیك هندق  
 مپابوغ کران تیاد رخگییت اوله راج فیکس دگگاهی جوگ مک  
 لالوله دتورتکن اوله راج دونن مک تمفیلله کدوان ممدان ایم ادفون  
 فدان ایم راج فیکس ایت بولغ اتس مک اوله راج دونن دبولغ  
 مالی جوگ منتهلہ سده ترقدان ایم ایت برفیکیرله راج دونن  
 سیافله فولق ممبیگ ایم کواین مک دامبلپ بولوه بغسی فد  
 فیغغغپ مک دچمشقکن منجادی سوئرغ بودق بوروق دائغ  
 مندافتکن راج دونن منتهلہ ایه مک راج فیکس فون مغاجق ممبولغ  
 ایم مک راج فیکس فون تمفیل مغیکه ایم دان بودق بوروق  
 ایتفون دائغله ممبیگ ایم راج دونن سرت بودق بوروق ایت  
 مسغغ ایم لالو ای برفنتون دمکین بویین

بواه رمبیگ دباوه بولغ رام۲ تربخ کجاوا

ادیق ممبیگ ابغ ممبولغ سام۲ ممبواغکن پاوا

منتهلہ سده تربولغ ایم ایت مک راج فیکس فون مپوره بودق  
 کوندغن مغمبیل رخگیه ممبیلن گونی سکتیک لاگی مک رخگیه  
 ایتفون صفی لالو دتواغکن دغه۲ گلغغ تله ایه مک راج فیکس  
 فون مغاجق اوجا ایم مک راج دونن فون سده کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ  
 تیاد ترتیبان تاروه ایت مک ایفون مپوره بودق بوروق فرگی  
 مغمبیل رخگییت کنگري گداوغ بائر دغن مسجف سکتیک ایه

يغدکناکن اوله اورغ مودا اية تله سده سلسي برکاة ۲ اية لالوله ماکن  
سگل فلپاڳي نعمت دان زواده مک ددالم منتف اية برپاڳي ۲ له  
فرکناڻ ټورو دان سندا سته سده منتف مک کدواپ برسمشه  
منتيا دان برجنڅي تگوه راج دونن دغن توان فتري کنديران  
سته سده برکات ۲ ايت

مک راج دونن فون برالپه روفان دان نمان براوبه چي ټواکل  
مک ايئون منتا ادين کغد توان فتري کنديران هندق مگرچاکن  
فکرچاڻ توان فتري هندق نيکح دغن راج فيکس ايت مک راج  
فيکس يغد دالم فنچارا بسي اية سته سده توان فتري ايت سده  
باليق هيديوڅ ممول ايئون تله دلفسکن اورغله کران سده دکت  
هندق سمفي جنڅي اکن برنيکح دغن توان فتري کنديران اية  
لاگيفون دودق کرچان سده لام يغدمکين اية مک سگل اورغيسر ۲  
دان هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتنترا فون تمفيل برسوکاڻ ۲ دان ممالو  
سگل بويين ۲ گگق گمشيتا ميغ دان مالم ترالو عظمة تپاد سغک  
بويي مک راج فيکس اينفون فد تيف ۲ هاري تورن برماين مپابوڅ  
ايم دغن سگل انق راج ۲ دان اورغيسر ۲ فنه مسق گلغغ ايت  
دغن تمفيق سورقن مک اورغ مپابوڅ ايت دفندڅ اوله راج دونن  
يغبرگلر چي ټواکل ايت ترالوله موله سوڅ فون تپاد دافت  
هندق مغالهن راج فيکس ايت

مک چي ټواکل اينفون لالو تورن برچالن فرگي منوجو  
کفوھن فولي تمغه اي مناروه سگل بارڅ ۲ دهولو سته سمفي اي  
کسيتو مک ممبري ملام فد فولي ايت مک فولي اينفون تربوک  
سنديرين مک داميله سگل فدڅ دان ايم دوگيل دان سگل فلپاڳي

دوکوخ توان فترې اي مناخيس جيک دامبل توان فترې ددوکوخ  
 ترلالو بايق لاکون مسرت کلکوان اورخ توان همدق برگورو بيراف  
 هاري سده دفرهاتيکن اوله توان فترې کلکوان مک فد سواة هاري  
 برېځکيتله گرم دهاتي توان فترې بودق افاکه يځ ملاکواين کهندق  
 اورخ توان فون تپاد سماچم اين برکاة ۲ اية سمبيل مغوريکن ددوکوخ  
 مسرة مرمفوس دهمفسکن بودق اية داتس تيځ گونتوخ تله اية توان  
 فترې سگرا فرگي مغمبل تنون تپاد ممندغ بودق اية لالي دغن  
 برتنون جوگ مک بودق اية ديم تپاد مناخيس دان تپاد برسوارا  
 فد سغک توان فترې سده ماتي بودق ايت مک ددندغ کپلاکغ  
 سدهله منچادي سوږخ مودا گيلغ گميلغ چهيا موکاپ مسرة فنوه  
 فرنام امقه بلس هاريبول مک توان فترې فون سدهله کمالوان ۲  
 لاکوپ سراي برکاة سبافکه يغممگل دان مپيرييه فينغ اورخ مودا  
 ماسق کماري اين جيک دتاهو ايهند بند تمتوله اورخ مودا ماتي  
 دبونپ

مک ماهوة اورخ مودا اية توان فترې جوگ يځ مپوره داتغ کماري  
 لغسوخ دچتراکن درفد اول اي داتغ ککوال نگري گداوځ باتو دان  
 سگل بارغيځ دکيريم توان فترې کفد سئیکور بورخ هلغ دان سگل  
 چنچين دان بوغا کارغن توان فترې دان بوغکوس دان ځبر ايان  
 کفد توان فترې دان مکلين باځين دچتراکن مک توان فترې  
 فون سدهله ترايغت ددالم هاتين تنافي کران سده کمالوان ايت  
 تپاداله اي مځاکو مک برباځي ۲ له فوجق چمبوگرندم اورخ مودا اية  
 مسرت دکلورکن اف ۲ يځاد علامه تنداد ددالم فرجنچين دهولو مک  
 توان فترې فون لمبولتله هاتيپ لغسوخ مځاکو سوځکه سبگيمان

غایب سکالی مک اینخ توا اینتفون ترلالوله تاکوة کالوم دمركاى  
اوله راج اکندی مک اینخ توا اینتفون فرگیله مغادف سگل اورغ بسر  
فرسمبهکن انق سمخ ایت مده هیلخ مک اورغ بسر اینتفون  
سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفد راج مک تیتنه راج دسوره چهاری ممفی  
دافت مک سگل رعیه بلا تنترا فون برهمفونله سکلین منچهاری  
مسنجخ ۲ سوخی ایت تیاد جوگ برجمفا

ادفون انق سمخ ایه هیلخ ای میلم کمدین تیمبول ای منچادیکن  
دیرین سوئرغ کانق ۲ ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ بودق داتس کافر ددالم  
سوات تلق سوخی ایه مک سکلین اورغ بسر ایه منچهاری جوگ  
کمدین ممفیله فد تمغه ایه مک دفندخ اداله سوئرغ بودق داتس  
کافران ایه ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ لالو دامبل اوله سگل اورغ بسر ایه  
دباوا فولخ دفرسمبهکن کفد راج انق سمخ مده هیلخ دچهاری ۲ تیاد  
دافه تیپام برتمو دغن بودق این سهاج مک اینله فاتیک سکلین  
فرسمبهکن کفد توانکو مک راج بنداهرا اینتفون ترلالوله موکاپ  
لغسوخ بودق ایت دباوا ماصق کدالم دبریکن فد توان فتری  
گندایران مک ایفون ترلالوله موکاپ کران توان فتری ایت تیاد  
برسودارا مک برباگی ۲ له لاکو توان فتری ایت دغن فلوک چیوم  
دان فغکو بالی تیاد لغس درفد دوکغن مک بودق اینتفون ترلالو  
فندی ترکورخ توان فتری هندق منچیوم ای لبه لاگی منومسکن ۲  
موکاپ دان کورخ تیمخ توان فتری ای لبه لاگی ملشت ۲ مک  
توان فتری فون ترلالو امه کامیه مایشن فد بودق ایه تیاد برچری  
مالم دان میخ ممفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم دفلیهرا اوله توان  
فتری مک بودق اینتفون برباگی ۲ له لاکون تیاد بوله ترلتق درفد



دلا بوهکن اورغله تیري دیو غگا دان کلمبو توجه لافیس منته مدده  
 مک انق سمغ هوتن ایتفون ممباکر فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس مک داوسفکن کفد بولوه بغسی مک ایفون برایغ ۲ کفد سگل  
 دیوات ۲ منته فولغ فولیهکن روح مساخه توان فتري ایت مشرت  
 مدیکلا دان لالو دبوکا خرنده ایت دان کاین قافن توان فتري  
 دماسفکن سگل فلهاغي فکاین توان فتري یغ سلملما جوگ منته  
 مدده انق سمغ هوتن ایتفون ممولیه بولوه بغسی ایت لالو دتیف  
 مکالی تیف دوا بلس لاگوپ توان فتري فون مدده مناریق کاکین  
 دوا کالی دتیف امفت لیکور لاگوپ توان فتري فون مدده  
 مناریق تاغنن تیگ کالی تیف تیگ فوله انم لاگو ددالمن توان  
 فتري گندایران فون تربرمین لالو بغکیه تردودق ممندغ ککیري  
 ککانن کهدافن کبلاکغ مک تمثقله برتمبون ۲ فرکاکس اورغ مائی  
 دان انق سمغ ایتفون اداله دودق همفیر دمیسی توان فتري  
 این مک ایفون مرکاله اکن انق سمغ این دسوره هالوکن مک انق  
 سمغ ایتفون کلورله کبالی مغادف راج بنداهرا مغکو بومی  
 فرسمبهکن حال توان فتري ایت مددهله فولغ فولیه مشرت مدیا  
 لام مک راج بنداهرا فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین لالو برتینه مسگل  
 سگل اینغ فغاموه توان فتري گندایران ایت میپوره لیمو دان  
 بدق دان لاغیر انق سمغ هوتن ایت مک دکرچاکن اورغله دغن  
 مشرتین مک دباوا اوله اینغ توا انق سمغ ایت کسوغی لالو دلیمو  
 دان دبدق مک انق سمغ ایتفون برباگی ۲ له ای مسموات لاکو فد  
 اینغ توا ایت کران فدیله کنا ایر لیمو ایت مک اینغ توا ایتفون ماره  
 لالو دتفیسکن تاغنن مک ایفون منچا تو هکن دیرین کدالم ایر ایت

داتغله برهمفون رامی ۲ دکفوغ مرای سده دکه بهارو هندق دتغکف  
 ایفون سده هیلغ مک دفندغ دلوار کفوغن ای اد جوگ مموغه  
 بیللغ ایت هغگ مسقی تیگ کالی کفوغ تیاد جوگ دافست  
 مک مگل اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تاهوله ددالم هاتین بوله دسمغ این  
 کسقتین جوگ روفان مک مسکلیس ۲ اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تندق مپمبه  
 کفد انق سمغ ایت مک دفندغ اوله انق سمغ مگل اورغیسر ۲  
 ایت سده مپمبه مک انق سمغ ایفون بر دیم دیرین داتغ تمغکوغ  
 فرگی دکت لالو دجولغ دتغکوقن دباوا فولغ مغادف راج بندھرا  
 .مغکوبومی مک سفنجج جالن ایت هابسله تمغکوغ مندی دغن  
 نانه دان داره چابوق انق سمغ ایت مک بر جالن ایت مسقیله کبالی  
 راج بندھرا مغکوبومی مک انق سمغ ایفون دفرملیاکن دغن سرپیو  
 کملیان دسورھن دودق داتس همفارن یغانده ۲ تله ایت مک راج  
 بندھرا مغکوبومی فون بر تینته هی انق سمغ جک لا کواشکو ممولهکن  
 انق اکو توان فتری گندایران این بالیق سفرت دهولو اشکوله اکو  
 نیکهکن دغن ای دانلاگی نگری گداوغ باتو این کوسرهکن کفد  
 اشکو مک اشکوله منجادی راج بسر ددالم نگری این تله ددغر  
 اوله انق سمغ ایت مک ایفون برداتغ مپمبه بوللهه توانکو فاتک  
 چوب اوبت تنافی فاتک فوهنکن فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس دانلاگی اورغیغ رامی ۲ برتغگو خرنده ایت توانکو سورھ اندور  
 فاتک مپموات اوبه این یغ مغادف تیگ اورغ جوگ مک مگل  
 اورغ ددالم امتان ایت یغبرتغگو دان جاگ جنازه ایفون مسوان  
 دسورھکن تورن درفد امتان ایت تله سده مک انق سمغ ایفون  
 مامقله تیگ اورغ دغن اینغ توان فتری ایت تله لفس کدالم مک

دان خطب بیلال دان شیخ مہبوات سگل خرندا دان شراج راج  
 دان سگل اوسوخن ہندق منانمکن توان فتری ایتہ سفرت عادت  
 راج یغیسر۲ جوگ مک اولہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی تیاد دہری  
 تانمکن فتراپ مسقدر دسورہ تاروہ مایت ایتہ ددالم خرندا دان  
 دحضیرکن دتغہ۲ امتان ایتہ سرت دسورہ تغوئی دان دجگائی  
 اولہ سگل رعیت بالا مالہ دان سیخ کران راج بنداہرا ہندق  
 ننتی برجہفا دغن انق سمغ دہولو

مک ددالم تغہ گمفر ایتہ کدغران خیرپ کفد راج فیکس  
 توان فتری گندایران تونغن سدہ ماتی مک ایفون ہندق مغامق  
 مک اولہ راج بنداہرا دسورہ تغکف تاروہ ددالم فنچارا بسی تلہ  
 سدہ تر فنچارا راج فیکس ایتہ مک راج بنداہرا فون برتیتہ کفد  
 سکلین ایسی نگری سپورہ چہاری انق سمغ جیک سدہ دافت  
 جاغن دیونہ باوا کماری دغن سگراپ

مستلہ سدہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی برتیتہ ایتہ مک سگل اورغ  
 بسر۲ دان ہلبالغ تمفیللہ مغرہکن سگل رعیتہ بلاتنترا سکلین فرگی  
 مامق هوتن سبلوم دافتہ انق سمغ دہوتن ایتہ تیاد بولہ فولغ مک  
 سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایٹفون فرگیلہ منچہاری دغن برمسگوہ۲ ہاتی فد  
 سگنغ یوکییت دان گونغ دان فد سگنغ هوتن دان ریمبا تیاد  
 جوگ برتمو مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ دان رعیتہ بلاتنترا فون  
 برموفقتلہ ہندق فولغ سکلین سرت تاهن منغگوغ کمرکان راجن  
 مستلہ ایتہ مک ہابسلہ مہوای براغک۲ فولغ تیبا۲ مسقی فد فرتغھن  
 بندغ مک ترندغلہ کفد انق سمغ ایتہ تغہ مموغ۲ بلالغ برامس دافتہ  
 مسیکور دماکنپ دمکینلہ لاکوپ مک سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایٹفون

جوگ جاغن اغکو تا کو ت جاغن ستارا اورغ ۲ رعیة ددالم نگرې  
گداوځ باتو این چکلو ممفی کفد انق اکو توان فترې گندایران  
ایفون گیله مابوق مسبب فرمایین این اغکو تیاد بوله ماتی دونه  
اورغ کران اکو این راج یغیسر بوله منگهن اف ۲ فربواتن اورغ  
دائس دیرې اغکو

مک ماهوت انق سمغ ایه چکلو مشغوه توانکو هندق مندغر  
جوگ بولهله فاتیک تیوف سلاگودوا مک ایفون برایغ ۲ کفد مگل  
دیوا دیواتا بارغ کوفقسا کوفراوله بارغ کو چیتا منجادی مرای  
برکاته هی بولوه بغسی یغ سام جادی دغن اکو فرگیله اغکو اکو فنتا  
امبیلکن روح مساحت توان فترې گندایران ایت اکو منتا راوف  
کمفوشکن مساحتن باوا ماسق کدالم بولوه بغسی این مک بولوه  
ایت دگرتقکن فول تیگ کالی سرت دتیوف سکالی دوا بلس  
لاگو ددالمپ توان فترې فون ترجمه دوا کالی تیوف امفه لیکور  
لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده ربه ممفی تیگ کالی تیوف  
تیگ فوله انم لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده فغن تیاد  
برپاوا هیلغ لپف سلاکو اورغیغ سده ماتی مک سکلین اورغ فون  
گادوهله هوروهارا ترکم جرابا تیاد برکتیهوان دغن تربق تاغیس  
ممندغ توان فترې یغدمکین این

مک انق سمغ اینفون ممندغ اورغ سده گادوه مک ایفون  
ترجون لاری کهوتن برسمپویی دیرین مک هیلغ قیصه انق سمغ  
هوتن تیمبولله چترا توان فترې گندایران یغسده سلاکو ماتی ایت  
مک مگل اورغ ددالم نگرې اینفون ترلالوله بسر فرچشتان اکن  
توان فترې یغسده ماتی ایت گادوهله مگل لپی دان حاج ایام

پتام مک دڦڱل اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي نايق کبالي بېراف  
کالي مک انق مسخ اين برېوۍ فورام تباد ماهو نايق تاکوۍ فاتيک  
منوليه مک دڱگهي جوگ سورۍ نايق مک ايفون نايق درفد  
ماتو تڱگ کشف ماتو تڱگ برهننتي مروفاکنديرين دغن بېراف  
کنکوئن لاکوپ منله مسخي کبالي دڦندځ اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو  
بومي ايفون ترلالو بنچين ايفون براڅکۍ ماسق تيڱگل توان فتري  
جوگ دغن مگل اينځ فغاصوهن دوالي ايه مک دڦندځ اوله انق  
مسخ ايه راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي مده ماسق ايفون مڱيسوه هندق  
تورن کتانه مک دڦندځ اوله توان فتري فد فيڱځ انق مسخ ايه  
اداله موۍ بولوۍ ترسيسف مک توان فتري فون باليق مڱگل ايږن  
داتځ کبالي فنڼۍ فڱگلکن انق مسخ ايه باليق کران هندق بولوۍ  
يغدفيڱځن مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي اينځون کلور مرت مڱگل  
انق مسخ ايه باليق مړۍ دکه مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي مرقسا  
هي انق مسخ هوتن بولوۍ اف يڱترسيسف دفيڱځ اغکو مک  
ماهوتپ امفون توانکو اينله بولوۍ بڱسي فرماينن فاتيک اف  
اورځدهوتن دڦربواتکن اوله باف فاتيک موږځ ماتو انقن ۲ مک  
راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي اينځون مپوره تيوف بولوۍ ايه مک ماهوۍ  
انق مسخ اين امفون توانکو بريوم امفون مناکوته فاتيک منيوف  
ددالم نڱري توانکو انتڱکن مياف فنيځ دان انتڱکن مياف يځ  
ځيلو ماتيله فاتيک دبوته اورځ کران فاتيک اف ۲ اورځ هوتن جيک  
مندځر مگل فرماينن اورځ ۲ ددالم نڱري بسر ۲ بگيني باپځله يځ  
گيلا مابوق لوف فد ماکن مينوم دان لوف فد کايڼ باچوب  
مک کاۍ راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي هي انق مسخ اغکو تيوف

فتري گندايران ددالم انجوڅ امتنان بويي بودق مناغيس ترلالوله  
 بلس هاتيپ تباد ترتهن لاگي مك توان فتري گندايران برهوات  
 گمفر مگرا مځگل مگل اينخ فغاموهپ برتپاكن بودق مناغيس  
 ايه مياف يغتيا د تاهو برانق ايه باواله كماري كامي يغتاهو برانق  
 دان جيڪ تباد برمودارا كاميله يغتاهو برمودارا دان جيڪ تباد  
 تاهو براديق كاميله يځ فندي براديق مق اينخ مگراله فرگي امبل  
 بودق يځ مناغيس ايه باوا كماري مك اينخ اينفون مگراله كلور  
 دهلمن بالي مك دښدځپ اداله موڅنق مځ مځ هوتن تغه  
 دودق مناغيس ترلالو بوروق روفاپ چابوقن مده تباد ترموات  
 بادنپ دان براغا فون مموته مگنځ بادنپ دان هولتن مځفرت  
 هولته ليمو فورت دان لاڅو فون مځاوم مځيڪوت فوڅگوڅپ دان  
 دارهن برچيچيپيران تله دليهت اوله اينخ توا ايڅون ترمونتنه بليپه  
 دځن لاته ليتن مولوئن مځنځنق مځ هوتن ايت مك ايڅون  
 باليق مامق كدالم امتنان مځادف توان فتري فرممهپكن روف  
 دان چترا انق مځ هوتن ايه مك گمفرله مامځيځ ۲ داځيځ ۲ ددالم  
 امتنان ايه برهوت ۲ فرگي مليهه انق مځ هوتن ايه كران تباد فرنه  
 مځ هوتن مامق كدالم نكري گداوڅ باتو مك گمفر ايت تردځر  
 كځد راج بندهرا مځكو بومي مك ايڅون ايځين هندق مليهه لالو  
 براڅكه كلور كبالي ممباوا توان فتري گندايران مليهه انق مځ  
 ايت دان توان فتري گندايران كلور ايت دسوره باوا تمځت مځره  
 دځن مهلي تيكر چيو منته مځي كبالي مك دښدځ كڅڅځ بالي  
 اداله انق مځ ايه ترلالو بوروق روفاپ اوله توان فتري گندايران  
 دسورهكن ايهپ مځگل انق مځ اين نايق كبالي هندك دښدځ



فولي مك تر توتف باليك مك راج دون فون منچينا ديرپ  
هندق منجادي انق سمغ هوتن كنا توكق كنا تكيق كنا ماون  
كمميغ بيامس كورف لوموڭ كورف فكن كورف بوكية كوديس بوت  
تياد ترمواة بادنپ تله سده منجادي سفرة كهندقپ مك سگل  
اولت چابوقن اينتقون سفرة اوله نڭك دان ڭارون اينفون فوتس ۲  
برهوبغ مك ايفون برجالن منوجو مامق كدالم كوت مستله سمقي  
كدالم كوت ايه مك دندشپ راج فيكس نڭه دودق مادن ايم  
هندق مپابوغ دشن سگل اورغيسر ۲پ فنه مسق دتغه ڭلڭڭ ايه  
مك انق سمغ اينفون داتغه دودق دتشي ڭلڭڭ ترلالو بوروق  
روفاپ دشن بومق هنچيڭن چابوق فون فنه مراتا بادن دان  
هولت فون چنتيك منچنتيك سفرت هولت نڭك دان ليمو فورة  
دان لاخو فون مغاوم مغوروشن تله دندڭ اوليه سگل بودق ۲ كوندڭ  
دان جواق ۲ راج فيكس ايت اداله موڭخ انق سمغ هوتن ترلالو  
بوروق روفاپ مك دهاوكن دسوره هنتر سرت دشن كات نستا  
يغ بوروق ۲ تله تردغر كفدر راج فيكس سرت دندشپ موغكهله  
موڭخ بودق ترلالو بوروق روفاپ مك دسوره تندڭ تراچڭكن مك  
سگل بودق ۲ كوندڭ ايت مندڭر كن تينته راج فيكس ايه سڭراله  
دميفق دان دندڭكن مك انق سمغ اينفون كورڭ لاڭي دندڭ  
بودق ۲ ايت اي يڭترليه فول مغوليڭكن ۲ ديرپ دان مغمشكن ۲  
كفلاپ هڭك برچچوران سگل نانه چابوقپ دان كلور دارة درفد  
موك كفلاپ مك ايفون منجریه دان مناڭيس سكوات ۲ هاتيپ  
سرت منچينا ڭمالا حكمتپ يغ برمام جادي دبوبهكن ددالم  
مواراپ سرت اي مناڭيس ايه مك تردغرله مواراپ كفد توان

دونن مندرکاه بورغ مق توغغ دمکين مک ايفون برکاه وهي  
 بورغ مق توغغ بيت فون ماسه هارف هندق برجما دغن توان  
 فترى ايه تنافي فدماس ايه تياد بوله بيت هندق ميسفرناکن  
 کهندق توان فترى اين کارن بيه اين هندق فرگي مننتوه جنجي  
 دغن توان فترى گندایران ددالم نگرى گداوغ باتو بولهله مق  
 توغغ مسفيکن فسن بيه اين کفدتوان فترى ايت کتاکن بيت  
 برجني تيگ تاهن تيگ بولن سفوله هاري ددالم جنجي ايت  
 اداله بيه کماري مغادف توان فترى ليغگم چهيا داتس کياغن  
 تله سده برکاه ۲ ايت مک بورغ مق توغغ ايتفون برموهن فولغ  
 لغسوغ تربغ کاءودارا مغادف توان فترى

مک راج دونن فون تله سده بورغ مق توغغ ايه تربغ ايفون  
 لالوله برجالن ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن نايک  
 بوکيه تورن بوکيه ببراف ملالوي مگل گونوغ يغ تشگي ۲ هئگ  
 مسفي تيگ بولن فرجالن مک کفد مواه هاري مک ترومله اي  
 کفد سوات فادغ ترلالو لوامن مک دفندغن کسبله مشهاري تربيه  
 مک تمفقله فول سوات کوت مرنتغ ترلالو تشگي دان بويي مگل  
 اورغ برموک ۲ن فون ترلالو ريوه گئق گمشيه ترلالو عظمه دغن  
 گوغ دان گندغ تياد سغک بويي مگل فرماينن مک راج دونن اين  
 برهننتي دباوه سفوهن کايو فولي ترلالو بسرب سراي برفيکر  
 ددالم هاتين بايقله اکوتیغگلکن مگل فلباغي فکايين اکواين ددالم  
 باتغ فولي مک راج دونن فون برايغ ۲ کفد مگل ديوا ديوات بارغ  
 کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ کوچيتا منجادي مک باتغ فولي ايتفون  
 تربوک مسديرپ تله ايه مک دماسقن مگل بارغن ۲ کدالم باتغ

کلور فادغ دان ملالوي رمبا دان بېراف چښکۀ دان ګونځ یغ تڼګي ۲  
دجالني مک فد سوات هاري مک ترومسه راج دونن ایه فد سوات  
فادغ ترلالوله لوامن مک فد سام ۲ تغه فادغ ایه اداله سفوهن کایو  
بريغین ترلالو بسر دغن ریندغ ریمبون داوون مک دباوه فوهن کایو  
ایست مهلي رمفوة فون تباد لیچین لیچو سفرة دگیلف مک راج  
دونن فون مییځه دباوه فوهن کایو ایه برهنه تیکن للهن

القصة مک ترسموتله حال توان فتري لیغګم چېبیا نواب  
دودق داتس اودارا یایۀ انق راج فیڼخ لومة ادفون توان فتري این  
سلاو جوګ برماين دباوه فوهن کایو دغن مگل اینغ فغاسوهب  
مک فدهاري ایه سده اي برسیف هندق تورن کدنیا مرة میندغ  
کباوه اداله موئغ برهنه تي دباوه فوهن کایو ایه ترلالو ایلوق روڅ  
فارمن مک توان فتري اینتون ترلالوله براهین کفد راج دونن ایه  
مک توان فتري اینتون سګرا مځگل مئیکور بورغ فرمایینن برنام  
مق توغغ مپوره تورن کدنیا مځمیل اورغ مودا ایه مک بورغ مق  
توغغ اینتون ترېغ بتول منوجو راج دونن تله مسفي دهدن راج  
دونن مک بورغ مق توغغ مځمیر ۲ کن مایفن کدوا بله سلاکو اورغ  
مپمبه دمي فندغ اوله راج دونن مک بورغ مق توغغ اینتون برداغ  
مسبه ادفون فاتیک داتغ این دغن سورهن فادوک ادند توان  
فتري لیغګم چېبیا داتس کیاغن موهن فرمیله کن توانکو نایک  
داتس کیاغن اودارا کارن توان فتري ایه ماخنله ایدان کسمیران  
دان گیلا براختا اغځنله لمبوڅکن ډیري کدالم هوتن منجادي  
انق یاتیم فیاتو تباد برایبو باف قاوم کلورګ هندي دان صحابه  
ملینکن اي هارڅ فرتاروهکن ډیرپ کفدتوانکو جوګ منته راج

د تغه امتنان تله مده برنډم اية مك راج دونن فون نايك لغسوخ  
 د كره اوله مودين فيسو لالو لوك فون سمبوه تورن داره تيگ  
 تپتيك تله اية مك دبري اوله راج دونن مودين اية ريل سراتوس  
 دان كړبو مئيكور دان اورغ سكلامين دان فيسو سمبيله مك مودين  
 توا ايفون برموهن فولغ باليك كرومهن سلغ انتارا توجه هاري  
 مك راج دونن فون هندق برامه گيگي مك لالو دسوره فوگل  
 توکڅ جاتي فمبيلغ فندي مك ايفون برامه تله مده لالو دبري  
 اوفه سراتس ريل تله سمثي توجه هاري ايفون هندق برپاج فرتام  
 ممباكر كن كايو بجا اية توان فتري چي امبوغ دان فد مالم يځ كدوا  
 توان فتري چي مودا فد مالم يځكتيگ كهندقن راج دونن  
 مسنديري ممباكر بجا اية منته بر بجا اية انتارا براف لمپ مك راج  
 دونن فون مننتوڅ تابوه لاراڅن ډوڅ ولاورغ چانغ فمغگل مك سگل  
 اورغ بسر۲ دان هلمالغ رعيت بلتنترا فون داتغلله برهمفون فنه  
 مسق دبالې اية مك راج دونن فون ممولغن فرنته نگرې ايت  
 كقد سگل اورغ بسر۲ درفد حكم عادت لمباگ رسم اتوران نگرې  
 اين دان رعية بلا مكلين ترمره باگي اورغ بسر۲ دسوره ممرننهكن  
 کران بيه هندق برجالن جيگ داتغ مومسه درفد مبله لوه ايت  
 هندقله دلاون دغن برموڅگه۲ دان جيگ مومسه داتغ درفد مبله  
 دارتن جاغلله مومسه بيه بوله مناهنكن تله مده برکات۲ ايت لالو  
 ماسق فلپايي فكاين يځ انده۲ مك تله مده لغکف مكلينن ايفون  
 لالو براڅکه تورن منوچو جالن نگرې گداوڅ باتو ممباوا بولوه بغسي  
 ساتو دان ايم توگيل مئيكور دان فدغ مبنتي يځ برمام۲ جادي  
 دغن ايان مك برجالن اية ماسق فادغ كلور هوتن دان ماسق هوتن

باغون درفد برادو لالو کلور کبالي منمنوڅ تابوه لارغن دان گوڅ فلاوڅ  
 چانځ فمځگيل سکتیک لائي مک مگل رعية بلنتترا فون داتغله  
 برهيمفون فنوه مسق درفد اوجوڅ نځري مسفي کفځکل نځري  
 دودق دبالي مغادف راج دونن تله ايه مک مگل اورڅ بسر۲  
 اينفون برداتڅ مسمبه سکليين امثون توانکو برييو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفوني کيراپ مسمبه فاتیک افله مسق کسوکاران دولي توانکو  
 مک مځگيل فاتیک سکليين اين مک تينته راج دونن تباداله اف۲  
 کهندق پيم فنتا۲ کرجاکن کفد سکليين اورڅ بسر۲ بيه هندق دودق  
 برکرجا برجاگ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم بيه هندق خندوري ماسق  
 جاري مک کهندق بيه فد هاري اين جوگ ممولائي ممالو مگل  
 بويين۲ دان مگل فرماين مک دکرجاکن. اورڅ بسر۲له فد هاري  
 ايه گځگي گمفيتا ترلالو عظمت تباد برهنتي ميځ دان مالم تباد  
 مځگ بويي لائي هڅگ برفوله ريو کربو لمبو دان کمبيځ ايتیک  
 دان ايم دسمبليهن فربو۲ه جموان اورځيځ برجاگ۲ ايه مهځگ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن فون برکهندقله اکن  
 مودين يځ توجه اورڅ مک مودين اينفون داتڅ لالو دفرقسا اوله  
 راج دونن کفندين مودين ايه جيک منحاتنکن تاء دافه تباد اکن  
 کلور داره جوگ دان منځگوڅ ساکيت ملکسر۲ يځ بوله مسفي  
 مهاري مسالم مک راج دونن فون مځگيل مودين توا مک تله  
 داتڅ لالو دباوا اوله راج دونن کدالم بيلیک تله ايه مک دفرقسا  
 اوله راج دونن مودين ايه مهځگ تيگ تيتیک داره فيسو لالو  
 لوک فون مسمبه تله ايه مک راج دونن فون برارق تورن برندم  
 کسوشي دان توان فتري کدوا اين برندم کاکي تاغن ددالم فامو

تیدر جرگ منله مده برکام ۲ ایه مک ماسیخ ۲ بگیت فرگی  
تیدر فد تمفتن

ادفون راج دونن فد مالم ایه تله توان فتري ایه مده برادو  
فد وقة اولو دنیهاري توا ایفون بگیة مؤرخدیرین لالو برایخ ۲ کشد  
سگل دیوات ۲ دان منچیتا سگل گملا حکمت درفد زمان نینیق  
موپن مرت ای برکاة ۲ چیک موغگه لاگی اکو این راج یغبراصل  
تورن تمورن ایه بنداکو راج بسر ددالم نگری مندی اغین سمفی  
کشد اکو سجا اکو منتا جادیکن تلوق گوا باتو این نگری متانه  
دغن نگری گداوخ باتو مرة چوکف دغن کوت فارین دان فاگر  
سامقن مرة دغن رعیه بلتنتران دان اکو منتا بگیتکن سگل  
رعیت بلتنترا راج چامر لاوت دان بلتنترا راج فتوکل دان اکو  
مندا جادیکن کاکف بوخا رمفی این مېواه استان یغبرسر اوچف  
فون لفس مکتیک مک کدخرنله گگی گمفیتا ترلالو عظمة بوی  
سگل رعیه بلتنترا مندرو مندوق دتانه درومه تله ایه مک راج  
دونن فون برادو دیلیق مکتیک مک هاریفون میخ مک توان  
فتري چي امبوخ دان توان فتري چي مودا فون ترکچوت درفد  
برادو مک دلیهتپ مدهله ددالم استان دان رعیت بلتنترا  
یغبرجالن ۲ دتانه فون ترلالو باقی مک توان فتري کدوا اینفون  
ترلالوله تاکوت دان حیران فد مشکان مده دتاون اوله مومسه  
جوگ ممالم مک ایفون برجالن ددالم استان ایه مک برجمفاله  
دغن راج دونن لاگی برادو دفتنو بیلیم هندقون دباغونکن  
کران ای مده برفسن فد مالم تادی مک دودقله توان فتري کدوا  
این منغکو راج دونن برادو مکتیک لاگی مک راج دونن فون



تتق مڀنٽون لاريقن ڪيلغ    باٽغ چمفدق ماري ڪورافه  
 موهنڪن امڻون فاتيڻن فولغ    بارڻ ڪهنڊق مدهله دافه  
 مڪ هلغ اينڻون مماءُ بوشڪس ايت لغسوغ تريغ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم ايفون ممفي ڪدالم نگري گداوغ باٽو لالو مڱادف توان  
 فٽري گندايران ددالم بيليك انجوغن فيرق جمالا گنتي مڪ  
 توان فٽري اينڻون ترلالوله موڪاپ ممندغ بورغ هلغ ايت دائغ  
 سرت منريما ڪيريم دان فسن راج دونن ايه دغن ترمنپوم تپاد  
 ٻرڪفتوسن .

القصة مڪ راج دونن مسئله مده بورغ هلغ ايت تريغ مڪ  
 ايفون لالو مڱاڪه ساوه برلاير فرڱي ڪنگري گوا باٽو انتارا براف  
 لماپ برلاير ايه توجه هاري توجه مالم مڪ ايفون ممفيله فد  
 نگري گوا باٽو لغسوغ برلابوه مڪتيڪ لاڳي مڪ هاري فون مده  
 مريمبغ فٽغ مڪ راج دونن فون فنتا فربواٽڪن ليمو دان بدق  
 ڪفد توان فٽري چي امپوغ دان توان فٽري چي مودا مسئله مده  
 سيف ليمو ددالم باٽيل امس مڪ راج دونن فون برليمو تورن  
 مندي دتغه لاوه ايه برڪاچق داتس ايڪن راي دان برفگغ فدهيو  
 پيغڪوغ تله مده مندي مفاوس ۲ مندي ايت مڪ ايفون نايڪ  
 داتس ڪاڪف بوغا رمفي ايه برساليين ڪاين بامهن مامق فلماڳي  
 فڪاين يغ انده ۲ دان مڪاڪي سڱل باهوان ۲ تله ايت مڪ دودقله  
 ڪتيگ برمودارا مڪ راج دونن فون برڪات ڪفد توان فٽري ڪدوا  
 ايه بيسق فاڳي ۲ هاري جيڪ ڪاڪق اتو اديق باغون دهولو درفد  
 برادو جيڪ مياث ۲ اورغيغ لاڳي تپدر جاغن دباغونڪن پيراي

بغسا ماچم مامقن تله مده سيف مك دبوته ددالم مبيجي  
 مځكو فټوتوف كمدين دبوځكس دغن فلباځي كاين يځ انده ۲  
 مك توان فټري فون مځگيل بورځ هلځ دبري ماكن دغن  
 مځيځن ۲ منته مده مك توان فټري فون مپوره بورځ هلځ ايت  
 فرگي مندافتكن راج دونن مروت مپاوا مگل ماكن مكان ايت  
 ددالم موات بكس منته ايت مك بورځ هلځ مځاځو بوځكس ايت  
 لالو تريځ بتول منوجو كاكف بوځا رمځي ايت توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم مك هلځ ايتفون مځفي لالو هيځگف دځوچو تيځ لير كاكف  
 بوځا رمځي ايت دځندځ كباوه راج دونن اد جوگ تځه دودق برماين ۲  
 تيگ براديځن مك هلځ ايتفون تورن مځمفركن ميايفن ملاكو  
 اورځ مپمبه لالو دځرممبهكن موندن ايت اوله راج دونن مځرا دمبوه  
 لغسوخ دبوگ مروت دماكن مگل فغانن ايت ترلالوله نعمة چيننا  
 رامن تله ايت مك راج دونن فون برموافقه تيگ برمودارا هندق  
 ممبالس كيځرمن توان فټري گندايران ايت دان بوځكس توان فټري  
 ايت لالو دامبيل دټوكر فول دغن بوځكس لالين تله ايت مك  
 دبوځكسكن مگل فلباځي فكاين يځ انده ۲ مك دمرهكن فد بورځ  
 هلځ تله مده سيف مكلين مك توان فټري چي امبوځ دان  
 توان فټري چي مودا فون ممبري بورځ هلځ ايت ماكن دغن  
 مځيځن ۲ دان برمن كځد توان فټري گندايران جاځن مپوره لاځي  
 كران اي هندق بلاير دځد نځري اين تنافي تياك اكن لام برالبليق  
 جوگ مځادف توان فټري منته مده بركاټه ۲ ايت مك بورځ هلځ  
 ايتفون لالو برځنتون دمكينه بوځين

فرگي مغادف تۋان فترې گندايران مك دښدځ اوله تۋان فترې  
 هلځ ايت داتځ ترلالوله سوك لاکوپ تيبام دكت مك دښدځ فد  
 بوڅكوس ايت تيباد براوبه بارځ سدېكيت سفرة فربواتن اي دهولو  
 جوگ مك تۋان فترې فون مركاكن بورځ هلځ ايت لغسوغ بڅكيت  
 مناشيس ماسق كدالم بيليك فرادونن تله دليه اوله بورځ هلځ  
 كلاكوډر تۋان فترې يغمسكين ايفون بركات ابوھي انچي تۋان  
 فترې چيك هندق مرك مكالي فون چوباله بوك دهولو بوڅكس  
 اين مك بوله فاتيك دمركاي كران فاتيك اين همب توا مكالي  
 بلوم دوا كالي بلوم فاتيك دموره اداكه سمفي هاتي هندق منيفو  
 دايا تۋان فترې دامې ددځر اوله تۋان فترې فركتان اين ايشون  
 ترمنپوم لالو بڅكيت فرگي مېوك بوڅكس ايت مك دښدځن سده  
 برايسي كاين بكس توبه دان چنچين تيگ بنتوق مك تۋان فترې  
 فون ترمنپوم تيباد برکشتومن دان چنچين ايت دماروڅكن كچارين  
 باگي داوكر باځي دڅك باځي اورځ بياس سلما دان كاين بكس  
 توبه دېوك درغد ليفتنن لالو دچيوم مېنتر دفاكي دان مېنتر  
 دتځگلكن سرت دچيوم دان دتناب فد مگنډ راځي دان  
 جايتنن دځن ترمنپوم ۲ لاکوپ تله ايت تۋان فترې فون دودق  
 مك بورځ هلځ اينفون مېمفيكن مگل فسن راج دونن تيباد سياف ۲  
 بوله موڅكير مك تۋان فترې فون ترلالوله سوكاپ براوله سفرت  
 كهندق دان بورځ هلځ اينفون تيباد دېري كمان ۲ دموره دودق  
 ددالم بيليك ايت دېري ماكن مېنوم دځن مچوكف لځكن تله ايت  
 مك تۋان فترې اينفون تمثيلله برکړه مگل همب مېها دان اينځ  
 فغاموهن دموره بربواته مگل زواده نعمة فرمكائن امفة فوله امفة

بلوم مسمفي ادفون توان فترې اية ماسخنله هارف مننتا فرميا لکن  
 توانکو براڅکه ماسق کدالم نگرې کداوڅ باتو چېک سهارې مسمفي  
 هندق برالېق ايتفون سوکر کران اي اد مننتي دغن کسغلن  
 مک ماهوه راج دونن فسن اين سدهله بيت تريما بولله مسمېکن  
 کفد توان فترې دان بيت کماري ايتفون مهاج نية هندق مغادف  
 توان فترې جوگ تنافي فد ماس اين تپاداله دافت بيت هندق  
 فرگي کران تپاد مسمفي هاتي بيت منيغگلکن کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 اين دغن کاکق بيه دان اديق بيت دان ايه بيه دتغه لاوت اين  
 دان بولله مق هلغ مسميکن فول فسن بيت اين کفد توان فترې  
 گندايران ايه مننتا تيمفوه ددالم تيگ تاهن اتو تيگ بولن اتو  
 ددالم مفلوه هاري لاگي اداله بيت کماري مغادف توان فترې  
 چېک بيه تپاد داتغ فد ماس ايت ايند، سومشه بيه ماتي دتيمفا  
 ماروڅ فدغ دان ماتي دتمفا ماروڅ کريس دان ماتي دولت مگل  
 راج ۲ يغهولو کلا دان ماتي دتمفا اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 مسندبري دان چېک توان فترې اين موڅکير فول ايتفون دمکين  
 جوگ منته ددغر اوله بورغ هلغ فرکتان اين ايفون برموهن فولغ  
 لالو اي برفنتون دمکين بويين

فرگي کيندغ منچا بوه کومپوه دچا بوه بودق چفت برلاري  
 موهنله فاتک کاي دتوبه کاي دفاکي سهارې هاري  
 تنق سينتون لاريکن کيلغ باتغ چمندق ماري دراقت  
 موهنکن امشون فاتيک نن فولغ بارغ دکمندق سدهله دافه  
 مک هلغ ايه ماکوت بوڅکوس ايه لالو ترېخ مليموڅ تيغگي توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک ايتفون مسمفيله کدالم نگرې گداوڅ باتولغسوڅ

توان فترې گندايران يغبلمو مسټي مك د فندغن راج دونن اين  
 ملاكو اورغځيغ مده تباد ايغتنكنديرين مك توان فترې چي امبوغ  
 دان توان فترې چي مودا فون تر فندغ فول كفد راج دونن  
 يغبدمكين كلاكوان مك توان فترې كدوا اينفون دائغ صراي بركاټ  
 وهي اديقكوراج دونن مغافكه مك اديقكو ملاكو اين ميريه دباوا  
 اوله بورغ هلغ مسټي هاتي اديقكو ماكن سهاج تباد مسټت برتان  
 كاكق انتهنك بنچان راج ۲ دان انتهنك بنچان درفد اورغ بسر ۲ دان  
 انتهنك بنچان مگل هنتو شيطان دان انتهنك بنچان مگل بورغ  
 بارغ مندغركن كات بنچان بورغ بارغ ايت راج دونن فون بركات  
 كران اي تاكوټ منچاوهكن هاتي بورغ هلغ ايت كتاب افله كاكق  
 گوندهكن هاتي مسبب اديق برديم ديرې اين كران ميكركن يغ  
 فاتوت هندق دبالسكن كيريمن توان فترې گندايران اين مك  
 ماهوت توان فترې كدوا ايت جيك بربتولن فدهاتي اديق  
 فرتام چنچين تيگ بنتوق يغ مسنتوق تندا ممينغ دان مسنتو  
 براقرر جنچي دان مسنتوق تندا جادي مبارغ بچارا دان كاين  
 بكس توبه سهلي تندا اديق مده رame دان مسرا مك كاين گبر  
 ايتفون دامبيل اوله توان فترې چي امبوغ دان توان فترې چي  
 مودا لالو دليفت امفه فوله امفت دان چمبول ايه دايسي دغن  
 چنچين تيگ بنتوق لالو دتغكم دغن بوكو بمبان دوا بلس لافيس  
 باليق كمس مسفرت فربواتن توان فترې گندايران جوگ سهلي  
 بنغ تباد براوبه تله مده مك دمرهكن فد بورغ هلغ ايت مك  
 ايتفون برداغ مسبه اداله فاتيگ اين ممباوا كيريم دان فسن ادد  
 توان فترې گندايران مك كيريمن مده توانكو تريما دان فسنن

امبوغ دان توان فترې چي مودا فون دان راج کنيگان برهمبست  
 کچر فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوغا رمشي ايت ممندغ کانس فوچوق  
 تيغ مک تمقله مئيکور بورغ هلغ مغگوخگوغ ساتو بوخکوس ترلالو  
 هيبت روفان دمندغ اوله راج دونن مگرا دلمبي تورن مک هلغ  
 اينفون ملايغ تورن برکيمر کفق يغ کيري دان ترفيتوق کاکي يغ  
 کانن ترنووخکوم فاروهن کتيکر مالاکو اورغ منچونجوغ دولي سراي  
 برداغ ميمبه مغنجوقکن بوخکوس ايت لالو دسمبوت اوله راج  
 دونن دغن منپوم ۲ لاکون دمامرکن دغن برکات ۲ وهي مق هلغ  
 افله کيران مک داغ برمومه ۲ کماري مندافتکن بيت داغغيغ  
 مست لاوت اين مملوا نصيب يغتيا دبايک مک ماهوت بورغ  
 هلغ اية اداله همب داغ اين دموروهکن اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 ميمفيکن بوخکوس اين کفد اورغمودا دان توان فترې ايت اد  
 مننتي ددالم نگري گداوغ باتو دغن دوک نستاغ چنتا مغسارا  
 منغگوغ هائي هندق برتمو دغن اورغ مودا مک راج دونن فون  
 ترمنپوم مندخ کات بورغ هلغ اية تله ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 ميموک بوخکوس تلفوق لايو ايت دليهنن بوغا مده ترکارغ لالو  
 دمامقکن دکفلان باغي داوکر باغي دجغک باغي اورغ بيانس ملمان  
 مک دليهن فول مبيجي چمبول گاديغ برکمنيچ انتن لغشوغ  
 دبوک اداله ميريه مده برليفه تيگ کافور اوله راج دونن لالو  
 دماکن مکافور مده ترماکن ايت هيلغ فيکران مچورس برفلوق  
 توبه دان برديم ديري تيا دبرکاة ۲ هيغک منيتيک فلو دداهين  
 دان ميليله فلو ددادان دامې دمندغ اوله بورغ هلغ کلاکوان راج دونن  
 دمکين اية ايغون ترلالو مومه هاتين کران بايق لاغي مگل فسن ۲



تودوځن لالو دامپيکن کاین ایت توجه کالي مک هلغ اینتفون  
 مغیمېڅ تورن سکچف کتیک ایت جوگ سمفي دهدفان توان  
 فترې برکیپر کفق یغ کپري تر فیتوق کاکې یغ کانن تر توځگوم  
 فاروه کتانه سلاکو اورغ منچونچوڅ دولې مرای برداڅ سمبه امفون  
 توان فترې اوتق باتو کفلا فاتیگ افله کیران فاتیگ دفغگیل این  
 مک توان فترې فون برکات ادفون بیت مسگیل مق هلغ این  
 بیت هندق صوره سهارې سکرک هاري فتاب هنترکن ساتو  
 بوځکوس این کفد اورغ مودا ددالم کاکف بوغا رمڅي بهلابوه  
 دکوال نگرې گداوڅ باتو جکلو مق هلغ لافر تیاد ماکن فرگیله  
 تغکف ایم مغندوڅ تلور دهلامن بالي ایهند بند ایت مک هلغ  
 اینتفون فرگیله ماکن ایم ایت تاه سده اي ماکن لالو مغادف توان  
 فترې مرت دامپیل بوځکوس ایت دځوځوڅ ایفون تربغ ملبوڅ  
 تغکي ترسندم کاون بیرو هیڅگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک هلغ اینتفون سمفیله برتنناڅن کوال موڅي گداوڅ باتو مک  
 دندڅ کباوه اداله تمفق مایوف ۲ بهسا مېوه فراهو ترافوڅ ۲ دغه  
 لاوت ایت رمېڅ دڅن کوال موڅي ایه مک ایژن مغیمفر تورن  
 منوجو کفد فراهو ایت سکتیک ۱، ۲ چرگ هلغ ایت سمفي لالو  
 هیڅگ دفوچوق تیڅ لایر دندڅن کباوه راج دونن دغه برماین ۲  
 بیولا تر لالو مردو بویین مک هلغ اینتفون مېب بلوم تمفق دندڅ  
 اوله راج دونن ایت ایفون لالو برننتون دمکینله بویپ  
 انق مرفاتي تربغ کهولو انق اغځغ مغکوت سارڅ  
 جاوهکن هاتي توان فغهولو تیاد مگور مېورڅ هلغ  
 برننتون ایه تر لالوله مردو بويي سواران مک "ان فترې چي

مسیره ایت لالو د فرسمبهکن کفد توان فترې مک د سمبوة اوله توان  
 فترې گندايران دغن موك لاكون لغسوخ نايق کرومه دودق مليقة  
 مسیره ایت تيگ کافور مکافور ليشفت امفت فوله امفت دان  
 مکافور ليفة مسیره مکافور دان یغ مکافور برنام ليفة هالا برگنتا  
 تله مده ترليفت مسیره ایت مک دامبیل فول چمبول گرو  
 یغ فسکا درفد نینیق مویغن مده توجه کتورونن برکمونچق انتن  
 مک داممقن مسیره ایت کدالمن دان دامبیل فول بوغا لالو  
 دکارخ مشرت باغون کفیه مک دتودوخکن داتس چمبول ایت  
 مک دبوغکوس فول دغن بوغکوسن تنون تلفوق لایو برتغغم  
 دغن میمفولن بوکو بمین دوا بلس لافیس منته مده میف ایت  
 مک توان فترې فون ماسختله برگنده قلیو دان برجاوه چیت  
 منچپاري اکن اورغیغ بوله دسوره ککوال نگري گداوخ باتو کران  
 تیاد مگسا یغ بوله میمفیکن مشرت حشره یغترمرتري دمرچو  
 هاتي توان فترې ایت مک ایفون مناخیس فول برچچوران ایر  
 منان مرای بغکیه تورن فرگی دتغه ۲ کبون جمباغن مده برتودوخ  
 دغن مهلي کاین فوته برتیلیک معرفقه ممندخ ککیري تروس  
 کمشریف دان دمندخ ککانن لنتس کمغرب دان دمندخ کباوه  
 تروس توجه فتلا بومي دان دمندخ کائس سمثي توجه فتلا لاغیه  
 مک داننارا اون یغ فوته مگندوخ میگ یغ بیرو برباکه کونیغ  
 اغکاس دلاغیه مایوف ۲ بهسا کدغرن تگر دلاوت برسري مودم  
 چمیا اودارا دان بریوی گوروه میارق ککسیه علامت راج یغسیر  
 منغگوخ کدوکان مک ترندخله توان فترې کفد مئیکور بورخ  
 ترلایغ ۲ داغکاس مک توان فترې فون مگرا مموککن کاین

منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت رمقله بیتا ممبواغ دیری کدالم هوتن  
 اغکن منیادی اتق یاتیم فیاتو تیاد براییو دان باف دان قاوم  
 کلورگ کران تیاد ترتهان ددالم هاتی بیتا رموق دان ردم هنگچور  
 دان لوله مایو دان بلس اولیه مندغر بوی بولوه بغسي ایه برکاة ۲  
 ایتفون فوتس ۲ سواران دان برچچوران دغن ایر متان دغن تیاد  
 ترتهان لاگی هاتین ایتفون لالو بغکیه برجالن تورن فرگی مموغوه  
 سگل بوخا ۲ دان ددالم چمباغن ممبیل ملیشکرک هاتین ایرن کشیمران  
 سرت برفیکر ۲ هندق میپوره فرگی ککوال نگرگی گداوغ باتو  
 منیهاری اورغیغ منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت دغن مکتیک ایت  
 توان فتری برفیکر مک ترفندغله ای کغد مئیکور توفی مدغ  
 ترلومفت ۲ هندق منیهاری ماکن اوله توان فتری لالو دفغگیل  
 ایوهی مغ توفی یغبایق روف فارس اداکه ریضا مغ توفی کامی  
 سوره سکچف مبنتر منتا ۴ چهاریکن فینغ یغ مولغ برپواه بارغ  
 تیگ بیچی ۴ مغادف کمنهاری نایک دان میره مولغ نایک یغ  
 لفس درفد جنچوغن تیگ هلی ترجونتی مغادف کمنهاری  
 هیدوف دان جیک مغ توفی لافر بوله بیت بری ماکن بواه  
 سومبو لایغ بارغ مبیچی ۴ دوا ماریله کیت مامق کدالم بیلیق  
 انچوغ بیت متله ددغر اوله مغ توفی مک ایتفون تندوق مپمبه  
 کتان توان فتری اوتق باتو کفلا فاتیک سکالی تیدق دوا کالی  
 تیدق میپوره فاتیک ماغنتله ریضا دهاتی فاتیک هندق مخرجاکن  
 تیاداله مومسه دغن اوفه دان فاوه مک توفی ایتفون برموهن فرگی  
 منیهاری فینغ دان میره ایه فد سگنغ دومون دان کبون متله  
 مدده دکت هاری فتغ مک توفی ایتفون داغ ممباوا فینغ دان

فوله انم لاگو ددالمپ دوا بلس بغسا اد بويي فرماينن ددالمپ  
منتله ددغر اوله توان فترزي چي امبوغ دان توان فترزي چي  
مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ برچچوزان دغن ايرمتاپ مک مگرا  
دموره رنتيکن

القصة مک تر مېوتله فول چترا توان فترزي گندايران فترا  
راج بندهارا مگو بومي ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو باغون درفد برادو  
فاگي هاري دودق فد تيغکف کچيل روف موك تغه هندق  
منتف ميره ددالم فوان چرانا بنجر بهارو سکاچيف فينځ ماسق  
کمولوت دکتيف دغن گيگي مرابي کدوا بله تاغن تغه مگاچيف  
فينځ جوگ بهارو سفاروه مات کاچيف کدالم فينځ ايت مک  
کداغرانله بويي بولوه بغسي يغتېگ فوله انم راگم ايت لالو ترلفس  
کاچيف ايت درفد تاغن مک دفندځ اوله اينځ توا کلکوان توان  
فترزي ايت مده براوبه لايو بهسا توبهن دان برمرې فوچت ورن  
موکاپ مک اينځ توا ايت برکات مځاف جوگ مک دمکين  
کلاکوان توان فترزي اين ماسحت براوبه دغن مکچف مېنتر اين  
درفد کچيل مسمي مده بسر مېباوا اگوځ بلوم فرنه فاليک ليهت  
کلاکوان مېاچم فاگي اين بوکنکه توان فترزي تونغ لانغ اورځ افله  
گوناپ توان فترزي مېباوځ اېهند دان بند ايت جکلو مېباوځ ايم اداله  
اونتوځ تواهن

مک کات توان فترزي واهي مق اينځ دري کچيل مسمي  
مده بسر بېتا تېداله فرنه بېتا مندغر بويي بولوه بغسي تيگ  
فوله انم راگم لاگو ددالم ميافله اورغېځ فون بولوه بغسي ايت  
ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو اين مېلوم بوله بېتا برفندځ دغن اورغېځ

مودا درفد کوالا موغهي اين ببراف هاري فرجالنن مك مسفي  
 كدالم نگري تمفت امتان راج بندهرا مڱو بومي ايت مك  
 ماهوت توان فترې كدوا ايت انتهنك موغڱه انتهنك بوغ كاكق  
 دغر چريتا اورځ توجه هاري توجه مالم موديقپ مك مسفي كقد  
 امتان راج بندهرا مڱو بومي ايت مك راج دونن ديم كران  
 صاغت بركنن ددالم هاتيپ تله ايت مك راج دونن دان بندهرا  
 توا دان توان فترې كدوا ايتفون منتف متله مده لالو برادو فده  
 مامسيغ ۲ بيليپ تله سيغ فاڱي هاري متاري مدغ مچھ فانس  
 ممتوهي فادغ مك راج دونن فون فنتا بنتنك تپكر فاچر دان  
 فرميداني داتس تنجران كارځ كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت متله مده  
 دسيفكن اوله توان فترې كدوا اين مك راج دونن اين فرڱي  
 مهبوك فتي كچيل بنيان سفتي ترلتق دكفلا تيدور تمفت فرادوان  
 مڱمبل بولوه بغسي متله ايت ايتفون دودق داتس تنجران كارځ  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي لالو ممبر فونتنغ چندانا گهارو دان كمپان  
 باروس مروت داومفكن كقد بولوه بغسي ايت مروت دكرتقن  
 تيگ كالي ايتفون بريغ ۲ كقد مڱل ديوات ۲ هي بولوه بغسي چيك  
 موغڱه لاڱي اغكو برسام ۲ جادي دغن اكو مك بريوپيله اغكو  
 ملننس مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم جاوهپ مدغ ايلق مسفي  
 كدگران كقد توان فترې گندايران ددالم نگري گداوځ باتو توتفنك  
 فندگران فد يغلان اغكو دغر كن فد تليغا توان فترې گندايران  
 جوگ سوږخ تله مده بركا۲ ايت مك بولوه بغسي ايتفون  
 دفرتيوف مكالې تيوف دوا بلس راڱم بويي لاڱو ددالمپ دوا  
 كالي تيوف امفت ليكور لاڱو ددالمپ تيگ كالي تيوف تيگ

موات موغي ترللو بسر تورن منروس لالو کتغه لاوت ترللو فرمي  
 روفاپ اينله گراغن کوال نگري گداوځ باټو اين مک ايڦون  
 مباحنکن بنداهرا توا مپوره لاهوکن ساوه برت تيگ بهارا  
 فنچ رننپ ليم راتوس دفا مدغ بايق مهاج ماکنن ساوه تله  
 مده برلاوه ايت مک هاريڦون مده مريمبغ فتغ مک راج دون  
 فون منتا بواتکن بدق دان ليمو کفد توان فتري چي امبوځ دان  
 توان فتري چي مودا مک دشن مبنتر ايت جوگ ليمو براوکوف  
 دان بدق برمنځگي مده ترسيڦ ددالم باټيل امس موات ليم  
 چوفق اير لالو دسرهن فدر راج دون مک ايڦون لالو برليمو دهلوان  
 کاکف بوڅا رمفي ايت منته مندي اير ليمو دان برصافو بدق مک  
 راج دون فون تورن کلاوت مندي برکاچق داتس ايکن راي دان  
 برفگخ فد ايکن هيو بيځکوځ مک دلاريکن اوله ايکن راي دان هيو  
 ايت مبنتر کتفي مبنتر کتغه لاوت مک دفندځ اوله توان فتري  
 چي امبوځ دان توان فتري چي مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ سراي  
 مځگيل باليق جاديله توان مندي سوڙغدري دتغه لاوت اين  
 انتهن دمان اد هيو دان انتهن دمان ايکن دان انتهن دمان  
 بواي يگانس افله اوفيا کاکق هندق منولځ بنتو ادق ملاکو اين  
 تله ددغراوله راج دون اکن کاکق دان ادقپ ايه مده مناخيس  
 بريجي ۲ راتڦپ مک ايڦون نايق فد کاکف بوڅا رمفي ايت لالو  
 برمالين کاي بامهن ماسق مگل فلباگي فکايڻ يځ انده ۲ لالو  
 دودق برمنځ ۲ ديري دان برمنځ ۲ تولځ دان برمنځ ۲ هاتي منته  
 ايت مک هاريڦون مده جاوه مالم مک راج دون فون برتپا کفد  
 کاکڦپ توان فتري چي امبوځ دان کفد ادقپ توان فتري چي



سرت برايخ ۲ کفد سگل دیوادیوات بارخ تورنله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر  
 اورخ منچا بؤه چکر دهلامن بالی دان منچا بربت مالی ۲ دلومفر دان  
 مربه کربو دکندخ دان میافو زور دارا دهلامن بالی تورنله اغکو  
 دغن سگرا لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این فرگی ککوال نگری  
 گداوڭ باتو اوچف فون لفس مکتیک مک هاریفون سدهله گلف  
 گولیتا دغن مکتیک ایه جوگ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه ملنچر فرغین  
 باگی فوچق دلنچرکن باگی کمبغ فوئس تالی باگی بلوت دگتیل  
 ایکور درس فرگین باگی کیلت یغامه تغکس دهولو متافق درفد  
 اغین ستله ممفی توجه هاری توجه مالم برلایر ایت مک کاکف  
 بوغا رمفی اینفون برهننتی کران برتمو سوات موخی کوال نگری  
 ترللو اندهن مک راج دونن فون مغبل ترفوڭ سرة برتپا کفد توان  
 فتری چی امبوڭ دان توان فتری چی مودا مک دلیهه اوله  
 توان فتری یغکدوا این سوات موخی ترللو اندهپ منروس تودن  
 درفد سبله متهاری نایق لالو کلاوت مک دکنل اوله توان فتری  
 ایت یادیقکو راج دونن اینله کوال موخی نگری یغبرنام بیرام  
 بیرو ایت مک ساهوت راج دونن نگری گداوڭ باتو ایه براث لاگی  
 جاوهپ کاکق درفد نگری این مک کات توان فتری ایت خیرپ  
 جکلو برتمو دغن فقسا اغین یغبایق توجه هاری توجه مالم سمفیله  
 ککوال نگری گداوڭ باتو مک راج دونن فون بالیق فول ممغکیل  
 اغین دان منچیتا کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت منتا سمفیکن ککوال  
 نگری گداوڭ باتو ایت دغن سکچف مکتیک ایت جوگ گلف  
 گولیتا تیاد اف تمیق کلیهاتن کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه جوگ برلایر  
 مکتیک هاریفون ترخ چواچ مک دفندخ اوله راج دونن تمقله

دان توان فترې چې مودا وهي اديکو دمناله کاکق تاهو میافله  
 یغهندق برچریتاکن نگري یغیسرم ایه کفد کاکق سوئرغ فرمشوان  
 مک برباگیله ۲ فوجق راج دونن ایت کفد توان فترې سوغکله  
 روفاپ کاکق تیاد سوک برموداراکن ادیق اورغیغ فاف این مک  
 ماهوت توان فترې کدوا ایت اد جوگ کاکق مندغر چریتا  
 درفد اورغ توان ۲ دهولو کلا یغدباوا اغین لالو دان دباوا ایر هیلیر  
 دان دباوا بورغ تربغ اد دوا بوه نگري سیره نگري برنام گداوغ  
 باتوراچاپ برنام بنداهرا مگو بومي برفترا سوئرغ فرمشوان برنام  
 توان فترې گندایران ترلالو بایق فارمن

دان سیره نگري برنام نگري بیرام بیرو یغ ممرنتهکن برنام  
 راج فیکس اد سوئرغ ادیقپ فرمشوان برنام توان فترې تلیفق  
 چهیا مک توان فترې اینفون ترلالو بایق فارمن تنافي راج کدوا  
 بوه نگري ایت ترلالو بسر تخت کراچائپ چوکف لغکف دغن  
 مگل هلباغ لشکر رعیت بلننتراپ سرت دغن مشهور گاگه  
 برانین ددالم عالم دنیا این تیاد میاف تولوق بندیغن کران اینله  
 کاکق تاکوۃ هندق ممبری تاهو فد اديکو لاگیفون خبرپ توان  
 فترې گندایران ایت برتونغ فول دغن راج فیکس ایه مک متله  
 ددغراوله راج دونن یغدمکین چریتا کاکقن ایه ترلالوله سوک ددالم  
 هاتین سراي برکات وهي کاکق نگري گداوغ باتوا ایت چریتا اورغ  
 اد برافکه چاوهن درفد تمفت کیت این مک ماهوت توان فترې  
 خبرپ کاکق دغر ترلالو جاوه نگري ایه تیگ بولن فلایران کفل  
 مک ممفی تله ایه مک راج دونن فون لالودیم فرگی بغکیه دودق  
 دهلوان کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه برتیغ توغگل دان برکاچغ مگون

دونن فون مغاجق توان فترې چي؛ مودا ابن برفنده كفراهو  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت دان توان فترې فون موكله مك راج  
 دونن فون منغگلكن بولخ اولو بلخ فلاشي سرت دلمبيكن كاكف  
 بوغا رمفي اية مك ايفون داتخ تله دكت مك توان فترې چي  
 امبوغ فون نايق دكفل بدوري مېمبوت توان فترې چي مودا تله  
 برتموكدواپ سام ۲ برفلوق دان برچيوم سرت برتاخيسن ۲ دان  
 مراتف برباځي ۲ بيچي ماسيغ ۲ تركنغكن انتوغ نصيبن تله ايت  
 لالوله سنتف كتيگ برمودرا تله سده سنتف مك تران فترې  
 چي مودا فون برفغكه سگل بارخ ۲ پ كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي اية  
 تله ايت مك توان فترې چي امبوغ دان توان فترې چي مودا  
 فون براغكت تورن كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي سنتله سده اية مك  
 راج دونن فون سگرا مغارمكن كفل اية دتغه هاراوغن اية  
 مك راج دونن فون نايق داتس كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت لغسوخ  
 برلاير ممباوا توان فترې چي امبوغ دان توان فترې چي مودا  
 مك برلاير اية هڅگ ممفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك اداله  
 كقد سوات مالم اشين فون بايق سفوي ۲ بهسا دان بولن فون ترغ  
 چواچ مك راج دونن فون برتاپ كقد توان فترې چي امبوغ وهي  
 كاكق توان فترې چي امبوغ مكين لام يفسده كاكق برلاير توجه  
 تاهن ممبيلن بولن ممبيلغ مكنف توكون دان فولو دلاوت اين  
 دان ماسق فد مكنف تلق دان رنتو نكري اورغ دمناله جوگ  
 كاكق مندغر نكري يغيسر دان راجاپ برانق فرمشوان يغبايق  
 روف فرامن کران اديق ترلالوله ايغين هندق مندغر دان مرسائي  
 ماسق فد نكري يغيسر ۳ اية مك ماهوت توان فترې چي امبوغ

یغ برما مستقي سرت بر سرو کندیوین چیک مسگه اکو این فترا راج  
 سر ایه بند اکو راج یغیراصل تورن تمورن ممرننهکن نگري مندي  
 اغین بارغ بالیقله کیراپ اکو کدالم کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ایت  
 دغن سکچف کتیک این جوگ اوچف فون لفس سکتیک ایت  
 جوگ راج دونن مده تر جالی دهدافن راج فتوکل ایه لالو دتغکف  
 فول راج فتوکل ایت سرت دلمبوخ<sup>۲</sup> کن تیگ کالی سمقي کاؤن  
 بیرو دان دفوسیخ<sup>۲</sup> فول تیگ کالی مک مشگرتف سگل مندي  
 تولغ راج فتوکل ایت لالو دهمبلغن فول دمسگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 چیک مسگه دگونوغ گونوغ رنته مک راج فتوکل اینشون جاته کلاوة  
 یغماکن اورغ یا ایت فومۀ تامیق فاهه جیغگی لالوراج فتوکل اینشون  
 مائي تیغگل سو؁رغ ادیقپ فرمشوان ددالم کفل ایه برنام توان  
 فتری چی مودا متله مده راج فتوکل ایه ترچمقی مک راج دونن  
 اینشون بر جالن<sup>۲</sup> ددالم کفل ایت مک برتمو دغن سوات بیلیق  
 ددالمپ اد سو؁رغ توان فتری تغه دودق مناغیس ترلالو بایک  
 فرامن مک راج دونن فون منتا ایر بارغ مستگق دان سیره بارغ  
 مکافور ترلالو دهگن مک ماهوت توان فتری ایت دغن تربق  
 تاغیسن گیلا افکه همب هندق ممبری اغکو ایر دان سیره ایه  
 کران ابغکو دان قاوم کلورگا دان هلبالغ اکو تله اغکو بونه مک  
 تیغگل اکو سو؁رغ دیری این افکه جادین بایقله اغکو بونه سکالی  
 سفای مشهور نام اغکو دسبوس اورغ تله ددغر اوله راج دونن  
 اکن بیچی رائف دان تاغیس توان فتری ایت ترلالوله بلس  
 هاتیپ مک دفوجق جوگ دغن فرکتان یغمانس<sup>۲</sup> مک توان  
 فتری چی مودا اینشون لمپوتله هاتیپ متله مده ایه مک راج

مك ايڤون منچيتنا ۲ كغد فدغ اية جيك شوځه اڅكو سام ۲ جادي  
 دغن اكو باليقله مفره مديا كالا لالو دهورت تيگ كالي فدغ  
 ايتفون مده فولغ مفرت مديا كلاله مك راج دونن اية لالو مغونس  
 كريس مسمنا گنجا ايرس مروت دتيكمن فد دادا راج فتوكل  
 ايتفون فاته جوگ مك دلاوره اوله راج دونن كريس ايتفون مده  
 فوليه باځي مديا مك دتيكمن فول ايتفون فاته جوگ مسمي  
 تيگ كالي تيكم فاته كريس اية مك ترلالوله ساكيت هاتي راج  
 دونن لغسوخ دچمفكن كريس اية كدالم لاوت دفندغ اوله راج  
 فتوكل اكن راج دونن مده مسمواڅكن كريسپ مك ايڤون  
 مسمواڅكن فدغ فد تاغنپ لالو منځك فيځځ راج دونن  
 دهمشكن مك راج دونن اية تځي ترچالي سنديرپ مك راج  
 دونن اية دتځك فول فيځځ راج فتوكل سره داڅكه دفومبيځ ۲ كن  
 تيگ كالي مك دهمشكن فول ايڤون بخيكة مفره مديا جوگ  
 منځك راج دونن لالو برهمفس ۲ دان برتكن ۲ دان برگومل ۲ دغن  
 گمبيرا لاکو کدواپ برفنچران فلوه درفد توبهپ دان تربيه داره فد  
 ليغ روماپ مک دتځك اوله راج فتوكل فيځځ راج دونن ايت  
 مروت دفومبيځ ۲ كن برتوره ۲ تيگ كالي لالو دهمبلځكن دري  
 دقسينا كځسينا دري شريف كمغرب مشځه دگونوځ گونوځ رونته  
 دمنځه دكاپو كاپو فاته مك راج دونن ايتفون لالو چاته دتغه لاوه  
 يغلفس هاروځن يغلالم ترافوځ ۲ هاپوه دلاوه اية فغن تباد  
 سدركنديرين مكنتيك لاځي ايڤون ايخت درفد فغن ايت مروت  
 ترمدرکنديرين ددالم لاوت برامس لتيه دان لسو مروت لمه مندي  
 تولځن مک ايڤون برايځ ۲ كغد مگل ديوا ديوات دان منچيتنا كغد مځ

برديري تيغ توغگل مرت منچيتا کفد کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه مننتا  
 باوا کفد کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتفون  
 ملنچر فرگيپ منوجو کفل ايه تيگ دفا لاڳي بلوم ممفي راج دونن  
 فون سده مملقة نايق کفل بدوري ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 ايتفون دموره اوندر ممباوا راج بندهرا توا دان فتري چي امبوغ  
 مک راج دونن فون برتمشيق تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ مرت مغماق  
 دان منيکم دان مغرت دغن کدوا بله تباد برکيرام ترفرغ دکاکي  
 کاکي فوتس دان ترفرغ دلپير فغل تباد ممندغ کيري دان کانن  
 هغگ ممفي توجه هاري توجه مالم اي مغماق ايه مک مائي سي  
 کفل ايتفون هابسله ماتي انچيغ کوچيغ فون تباد تيغگل منته ايه  
 مک راج دونن فون لالو برهننتيکن للهپ دودق برمندرد فغل  
 تيغ اڱوځ مرت ممندغ کيري دان کانن کائس دان کباوه مک  
 ترفندغ کفد راج فتوکل ايه دودق برممبوئي دباوه تمبا رواغ دامی  
 اي ممندغ راج دونن ايه مناپ ميره مشرت سگا درندغ دان  
 داداپ ميره مشرت بوغا راي کمبغ فاگي هاري مرت اي نايق  
 مغرت راج دونن ايه دغن تباد برکيرام لاڳي دفارغ دري کيري  
 دلمفتکن ککانن دان دفارغ دکانن دتغکسکن ککيري دفارغ دباوه  
 دلومفتکن دفارغ تيغگي دسومسکن هغگ لتيه راج دونن مغيلقکن  
 ترلالو کرمس اموق راج فتوکل ايه مک راج دونن فون سگرا مغونس  
 فدغ چناوي جنتن ممبل مغيلقکن فرغ راج فتوکل ايه مک دفارغ  
 اوله راج دونن تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ مغمائي راج فتوکل ايه فدغ  
 ايتفون فغل تيگ تباد تالب کفد توبه راج فتوکل ايه کران ايتفون  
 هلبالغ بسر جوگ دامی راج دونن مرمائي فدغپ سده فاته ايه



فنوکل سکالي فوکل دوا بلس فاکولکة دوا کالي توکل امثۃ لیکور  
فاکولکة تیگ کالي فوکل تیگ فوله انم فاکو لکة مک ایفون  
بالیق نایق کائس کاکف بوغا رمشي ایتفون ترلبه ایلق درفد  
مول دان ترلبه چندایم درفد لام

مک راج دونن ایتفون مغبل انق کونچی ممبوك فتی گیواغ  
بنیان ممتی مغمیل فونتخ چندنا گهارو دان کمین بارس دان لیلا  
کچیک فنجغ ماتو هستا جاري مانس اوبه بدیل دوا بیچی فتروم  
دان فلورو تیگ بیچی مک مدده ترهمفون ایت لالو ممباکر فونتخ  
چندنا گهارو دان کمین بارس مک داومفکن مکلین منجنا ۲ ایه  
ممرت برایخ ۲ کفد سگل دیوادیوات جیک موغکه اغکوصام ۲ جادی  
دغن اکو فرگیله اغکو کارم دان تغگلمکن فراهو یغکورغ ماتو  
سرائس هلوان ایه تیغگلمکن کفل بدوری ایه جوگ مبهوه اکن  
ماکنن کریس مسفنا گنجا ایرس دان فدغ جناوی جنتن مک  
لغسوغ دباکر لیلا ایه سکالي لنتف تیگ کالي دگومپ امف  
برفایوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایتون مغاموق کفد فراهو ایه ترلالو  
ریوه گگق گمفینا عظمه دان سگل تیغ لایر فراهو ایتفون تومبغ  
ممرت بهنا اورغ منبغ کایو درمبا دان سگل جریره یغشناکوت دان  
تمفیق سورق سگل یغبرانی ایتفون برتلون تیاد سغک بویی لاگی  
دالم لاوت ایه گلف گولیتا تیاد اف تمثق اوله کران امف اوبه  
بدیل دان فلورو ایه جوگ یغکدغران دغن مسکتیک لاگی مک  
سگل فراهو یغکورغ ماتو سرائس هلوان ایتفون هابسله تغگلم رافه  
سکالي کدالم لاوت ایه مک فلورو دان اوبه ایتفون بر بالیق کفد  
تاغن راج دونن مک ایفون فرگی کهلوان کاکف بوغا رمفي ایه

برفرغ ایه مک راج فتوکل ایتفون برتینه سوره رننیکن سگل مریم  
 انتهنک سده فچه دان بله رموق دان ردام هنچر دان اوله کارم  
 تگلک کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت مک سگل هلبالغ ایتفون برهننیه  
 سکلینپ سلفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم تله هیلغ کابومس سگل  
 امف اوبه بدیل دان فلورو ایه مک تمقله دندغ کاکف بوغا  
 رمفی ایه ترله ایلغ درفد مول دان ترله چندایم درفد لام تله  
 دندغ اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون ترالو مرکاپ  
 کفد سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما میا ۲ جوگ اغکو برفرغ میواغکر  
 اوبه دان فلورو دالم توجه هاری این سوغ بودق ایتفون تیاد  
 ترالون لیهنله فناغن باق تیریمو این مک ایفون بغکیه مغمبل  
 انق کونچی فرگی مبوبک فتی کچیک بنیان سفتی مغمبل فونتغ  
 چندان گهرو دان کمپان باروس دان اوبه بدیل دوا بیچی فتروم  
 دان فلورو تیگ بیچی دان مستغگر بواتن جاوا سفوچق مک دباکر  
 فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپان باروس ایه مک داسفکن فد اوبه  
 دان فلورو دان مستغگر ایه مک دگرلکن مستغگر ایه تورنله ایر  
 تیگ نیتیق درفد مولتپ مک راج فتوکل ایتفون مناغیس کران  
 سده کتهوی اکن علامت ففراغن هندق تیوس مک دایسی  
 جوگ لالو دتینغ سرت دفتیق سکالی لتوف تیگ کالی دگومپ  
 امف برفایوگ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایتفون بتول منوجو دایوگ  
 فمیغغ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه کنا ملننس کسبله مک سگرا جوگ  
 دمسبوه اوله توان فتری چی امبوغ دغن فنچا کاین ملندغن تله  
 دندغ اوله راج دونن مک ایفون سگرا مغمبل رنتی دایکتکن  
 کفمغغ لفسوگ ترجون میباوا فافن مکفیغ دان بسی فاکو دان

بوغا رمفي دان سوڙڻ ڪالڻ ۲ ايتفون دافت ممبري ڪملوان دائس  
 همب دامی ددڙ اوله مڱل هلبالغ دان فغليما اکن تيته راج  
 فتوڪل يڱدمکين ايه مڪ مڪلين هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون برداغ  
 مسميه امفون توانکو پريپوم امفون ادفون فاتڪ اف مڪلين اين  
 منچادي همب فساک درفد زمان نند بگند دان ايهند بگند مده  
 تورن تمورن بلوم فرنه برفالين مسميه ڪباوه دولي توانکو مده بيراف  
 فوله بوه نڱري يڱ فاتڪ لغڙ دان بيراف فول مڱل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما يڱسرم تله فاتڪ تاوان فرسميهکن ڪباوه دولي توانکو بلوم  
 فرنه فاتڪ برتمو سماچم بودق ددالم ڪاکف بوغا رمفي ايه جيڪ  
 توانکو فريوة انياي اتس ڪالڻ ۲ ايه همفيرم بربالين ڪفدکيه مڪلين  
 اکن روسق بنسا تله ددڙ اوله راج فتوڪل مسميه مڱل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما ايه ماڪين ساڻه برتمبه ۲ مرڪاپ دسوره مينوم مڱل اير  
 فيساک سلورپ تله مڱل هلبالغ دان فغليما مندڙ تيته راج فتوڪل  
 ايت ساڻت مرڪاپ مڪ هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون نايقله  
 ڏمبيراپ مٽاپ ميره مشرت شاگ سمڱل درندڻ دان داداپ ميره  
 مشرت بوغا رايا ڪمبغ فاڻي لالو برڪره سمواپ رعيت ڪورڻ ماتو  
 سراتس هلووان مپوره تڱغ بنداوت مريم دان چاڻڻ ليلا دان  
 دسوره ڪوڪمکن مڱل افيلن ڪران هندق فرڻ مموڪل ڪاکف بوغا  
 رمفي ايت منته ميف مڪلينپ لالو دفوڪل مڱل مريم دان  
 ليلا منافع بردنتوم بديل يڱسرم بردرف بديل يڱڪچيل مشرة برتبه  
 درندڻ مڪ فلوروپ ايه ڪلمڪابوت لاوت ايه مشرت جاڻوڻ جاته  
 ڪبيدي دان مشرت مانينق فوتس فغارڻ تپاد برهنتي فلورو مشرة  
 هوچن يغلبيت بيراف لماپ هڱگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم

لاوت این کفد اورځ مودا ایلوق مک ساهوت راج دون هی چی  
 فغلیما جاغن همب برهوتځ مسمه کفد راج فتوکل دان برهوتځ کاته  
 کفد هلبالغ جیک برکهندکن چوکي کراجت دتغه لاوت این چوبله  
 دهولو فرقسا کفد سگل چرافوځ مریم دان لیله دان فدځ جناوي  
 جنتن دان کریس مسلمان گنجا ایرس این جیک ای ماهو بریایو  
 بولله همب بایر دغن سکچف سکتیک این جوگ دان جیک  
 ای تیاد ماهو ملیکن لبه ۲ معلوم دان کسوکان فد هائی سگل  
 هلبالغ دان فغلیما جوگ

مک سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایت تله مندغر فرکتان راج  
 دون یندمکین ایه مک ایفون بریکر دالم هاتیپ بودق این  
 بوکنن انق مبارځ ۲ اورځ انتفون فنجلمان سگل دیوادیات دلاوت  
 این اتو فون انق راج یغیسر جوا سکورځ پ انق اورغیسر جوگ  
 کاران صاغت فاتوه میکف دغن فرچاکشپ جیک دمکین بایقله  
 کیمت بالیق فرسمبهن کفد راج فتوکل ایه مک سگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغلیما اینفون بردایوځ بالیق سمفی ککفل لالو مغادف راج فتوکل  
 سرای بردائغ مسمه ادفون فالتک دتیتهن فرگی ممرقسا سبوه  
 کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه سدهله فالتک مکلمین فرقسا سگنغ فرکاراپ  
 لالو دفرسمبهن فرچاکفن راج دون درفد اول هڅگ اخیرپ تله  
 ددغر اوله راج فتوکل یندمکین ایه مک ایفون ترالو مرکاب  
 اکن سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه کران صاغت فناکوه میام جوگ  
 اکو بری ماکن نامی دهیدځکن فاځی دان فتح دان تیاد فاتوه  
 دبری نام هلبالغ دان فغلیما تیاد مناره مالو دان عایب بلوم  
 لاځی برتمو دغن موممه فرمفتی فپامون یغیسر بهارو سبوه کاکف

مک سگل هلبالغ ایتفون برکات هی اورغ مودا ایلوق میاف نام  
نخودا فراهو این دان دریمان نگری داتغ کماری این دان هندق  
کمان فرگیپ دان اف بارغ مواتنپ دان براف اورغ ددالمپ  
دان میاف نام چورو باتو چورو مودیپ دان اف بغسا اورغپ  
دان برلا بوه دمیپنی مده براف لماپ دان اف ۲ منجناپ ددالمن  
دان براف اورغ لاکي ۲ دان براف اورغ فرمفوان ددالمپ دان  
اداکه تاهو اورغ مودا ایلوق اکن عادت لمبگ رسم دان اوگما اورغ  
ددالم لاوت این اداله کامی این ممباوا تیتته راج فتوکل

تله راج دونن مندغر فرقسا هلبالغ ایت ماسختله برکنن ددالم  
هاتیپ کران چوکف لگکف سکالی فرقساپ لالو دماهوئپ ادفون  
کلور کاکف بوغا رمفی این درفد نگری مندی اغین برلایر کتغه  
هاروغن لاوتن یغدالم این ادفون نخوداپ اتو توکغ فیتق مالیم  
اغین اتو چورو باتو چورو مودی دان انق دایوغپ اتو فون اورغ  
ددالمپ ملینکن همبله موغ دیری ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی  
این دان مواتنپ باتغ کابو۲ اد مسکرت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
سفیتق دوا دان لیمو مانیس اد مسچیپ دوا دان فدغ جناوی  
جنتن اد مسنتق دان کریس مسفنا گنجا ایوس اد مسپله ادفون  
عادت استعادت دان رسم اوگما ددالم لاوه این یغته همب تریما  
فتوا درفد اورغ توام وقه اد اغین ایلوق برلایر مک کیت لایرکن  
دان جیک مده کماتین اغین مک برلا بوهله کیت ایتله فتوا یغ  
همب لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این

مک کات هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه هی اورغ مودا ایلوق ادفون  
همب این دتیتتهکن اوله راج فتوکل مغمیل چوکی کراحت دتغه

دکتاکن افوځ بوکنن افوځ دان هندق دکتاکن کمفوځ بوکنن کمفوځ  
 دان هندق دکتاکن فولو بوکنن فولو دان تنجوځ بوکنن تنجوځ  
 مسکتیک دفندځ تمفقله کیلت فوټه مموټه چرافوځ مریم تیڅ لایر  
 مشگیټ میڅگیټ مشرت دومن ککابو کورځ ساتو ممراتس هلوان  
 فراهو یغترجنجوځ افیلن دغن میف حالت کلڅکافن ددالمپ  
 مک راج دونن این فون ممشگل توان فترې چي امبوځ مپوره  
 باغونکن بندهره توا فتناء لابهوکن ساوه کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت  
 مک بندهره ایتفون باغون فرځي مشغکت باتو ساوه ایت برت  
 تیځ بهرا دان رنتیپ فنچځ لیم راتس دفا مدځ ایلوق مہاج  
 ماکن ساوه ایت متله مده ترلابوه ساوه ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 ممشگل توان فترې چي امبوځ دموره ممندځ دسبله هلوان مک  
 دفندځ اوله توان فترې پتاله اغکاتن راج فتوکل مک توان فترې  
 این فون ترلالوله ټاکوټپ

القصد مک ترسبوتله فول حال راج فتوکل ایت مرت اي  
 ممندځ کهلوان کفلپ تمفقله مموټه فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي برلابوه  
 برتنتاغون هلوان کفلپ مک ایفون ممشگل هلبالغپ یغبرنام فغلیما  
 هیتم دان فغلیما فوټه دان فغلیما لیلا تمباډ دان فغلیما لیڅڅڅ  
 لاوه دان فغلیما اغکوب بسی دان فغلیما امفیڅ برانته دان فغلیما  
 ماچڅ برگولیڅ مپوره فرقسا فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت مک  
 سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایت فون مگراله منورنکن مسمبوق موات  
 دوابلس کوین مرت دلافن فوله انق ۲ فدايوځن برکایوه منوجو کاکف  
 بوڅا رمفي ایت مک متله مسمفي ایلوق برفنداغون مک دلیهه اوله  
 سگل هلبالغ ایت اداله موئرځ مودا مدځ ایلوق دودق داتس تنجران  
 کارڅ کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت ترلالوله بايق فارمپ



اي همدق مغبيل كاكق همدق دفرامترین مك اوله ابغ كاكق  
 راج چامر لاوه تباد صوك لالو دلاریکن كاكق این برلایر کسان  
 کماری دودق سفنج لاوه این مک راج فتوکل ایه اد جوگ ای  
 مشیکوه درفد بلاکخ تباد براف جاوه برتیغگلن سکارخ مسبب سده  
 لام تباد تمفق کفل راج فتوکل ایه کران ای ککریغن کفلن ترلکه  
 فد بتیغ نگری لوبق گوا باتو سده تیگ بولن لمپ چکلو کیه بلایر  
 مغاروخ تنتوله کیه برتمو دغن راج فتوکل ایه

مستله راج دون مندر فرکتان کاکقپ ایه مک ایفون دیم  
 مسجورس تباد برکات اوله کارن ماسه کسپین فد کاکقن ایه ترلالو  
 تاکوه فد راج فتوکل ایه مک اد کفد سوا هاری مک راج دون  
 اینفون نایقله داتس تنجران کارخ کاکف بوغا رمشی ایه سرت  
 برایخ ۲ کفد مگل دیوا دیوات چیک سوغکه لاگی ایه بنداکوراج بسر  
 تورن تمورن ممرنتهکن نگری مندی اغین برانشکن اکو مهاری  
 جادی مهاری ایه جوگ دبواشکن کلاوه یغبرس هاروغن یغدالم  
 مندی اومبق مندی اغین بسر دالم امف اوبه فلورو بارخ تورن  
 افله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر اورخ یغ منچابوه چکر دهلمن دان  
 منچابوه مالی ۲ دلمشور دان مره کره دفادخ دان مپافو نیوردارا  
 دهلمن بالی برگرنپیغ کارخ دلاوت اکو منتا لایرکن کاکف بوغا  
 رمفی این فرگی کتلق گوا باتو برتمو دغن راج فتوکل مسکتیک  
 اوچقن لفس مک اغین فون تورنله ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی  
 ایت ترلالو لاجوپ تباد برهنتی سیخ دان مالم هغک مسفی  
 توجه هاری توجه مالم مک مسفی فد وقت تغه هاری رمبغ  
 بونتر بمایخ مک تمقله مردم دمسله هلوان کلماکبوه همدق فون

مك كاكف بوڤا رمفي ايتفون داتځ ملنچر سنديرين سنله  
 بردكة مك نايقله توان فتري چي امبوځ ايه كدالم كاكف بوڤا  
 رمفي ايه مك كفل بدوري ايه فون دكارمکن اوله راج دونن  
 دتغه هاروځن ايت مك ايفون نايقله دودق ددالم كاكف بوڤا  
 رمفي ايه برتيگ برانق دځن بندهرا توا لغسوځ برلاير تيگ هاري  
 تيگ مالم دځن برموكائن ماكن دان مينوم مك فد سوات  
 هاري توان فتري چي امبوځ ايه فون مغاجق راج دونن فولځ  
 كنځرين افله مدهپ كيت تيگ برانق دودق دتغه لاوله اين دځن  
 ببراف مده لپاپ مك ماهوة راج دونن وهي كاكق توان فتري  
 چي امبوځ ادفون فلايران اديق اين بوكنن كارن منچهاري  
 كسوكائن دان بوكنن كارن منچهاري اونتوځ اوله كارن ممباوا  
 اونتوځ دان نصيب يغتياډ بايق جوځ مك بلاير فد مگنځ  
 توكون دان فولو دان فد مگنځ تلق دان فنني جكلو او اونتوځ  
 مابوة تيمبول دان جكلو اونتوځ باتو تگللم مندځر فركتائن راج  
 دونن يځدمكين ايه مك توان فتري ايتفون برځنځ ۲ ايرمتاپ مليهتن  
 راج دونن ايه كاتق ۲ ترلالو كچيل مدځ فاتوة دلاين اوله مگل اينځ  
 فغاموهن مك دفندځ اوله توان فتري مگل كلاكوان راج دونن  
 ايه ماكين برتمبه ۲ بلس دان كسيهن مك توان فتري چي امبوځ  
 ايتون برکاة ۲ جكلو اديق تياډ ماء و فولځ هندق بلاير جوځ بايقله  
 كيه بلاير مپوسر ايكوة تفي فنني ايه كارن فراهو كيه اين ترلالو  
 كچيل برلاير دتغه هاروځن كفل يځسډر دانلگي فون حال كاكق  
 اين دهولو مسب كلور منځگلكن نځري موندم باتو كارن لاري درفد  
 سوځ راج برنام فتوكل ترلالو بسر تحت كرجان بگند ايه مك

کاکځ ٿوان فٽري منٺاءِ اديق اير بارڱ مستڱ دان سپره بارڱ  
 سڪافور کارن اديق ٿر لالو دهگا مک ماهوٽ ٿوان فٽري چي امبوڱ  
 هي بودق ڪچيل گيلا اف اشڪو سده اشڪو بونه ابڱ اڪو دان سگل  
 هلبالڱ قاوم ڪلورگ اڪو مک اشڪو ماري ڪفداڪو منٺاءِ سگل بارڱ ۲  
 ماڪنن بايٺله اشڪو بونه اڪو اين سڪالي سڦيا مشهور نام اورڱ مودا  
 مک ماهوٽ راج دونن ايت فون بنر ساڻه ڪات کاکځ اين ٽنافي  
 بوڪنن اديق يڱبربوٽه انياي اين راج چامر لاهه جوگ دهلو مسقدر  
 اديق اين ممبري بالس جوگ مک ڪات ٿوان فٽري جڪلو بگيمان  
 سڪليفون اشڪو بونهله اڪو اين سگرا سڦيا چاڻن اڪو منڱوڱ  
 فرچنٽان سماچم اين برلامان هيڊوف فون سده تپاد لاڱي سفره  
 اونٽوڱ اورڱيڱ بايق مک ڪات راج دونن برفاڪه ساڪينن اونٽوڱ  
 کاکځ اديق اين ٿرلبه لاڱي سهارِي جادي ڪدالم دنيا سهارِي  
 دبوڱن ايهند بند ڪدالم لاهه بسر منڊي اومبق منڊي اڱين  
 منٺله منڊغر فرڪٽان ايه مک ٿوان فٽري فون لمبوٺله هاتيپ  
 بايٺله کاکځ ڪيهه براڪو ۲۰ مودرا مک ٿوان فٽري چي امبوڱ  
 ايه فون سگرا له ممبوڪ فنتو لالو دسوره مامق سره دفرچمو دڱن  
 سگل فلپاڱي نعمة ماڪن ماڪنن يڱ انده ۲ سده هابس ماڪن ايه مک  
 راج دونن اين فون مڱاچق ٿوان فٽري برفنده ڪفراهو ڪاکف بوڱا  
 رمفي دان ٿوان فٽري فون سوڪله هندق فرگي سره هندق  
 دفوڱهه بارڱ ۲ ددالم ڪفل ايه اوله راج دونن تپاد دبزرڪن سمواپ  
 چوڪف لڱڪف ددالم ڪاکف بوڱا رمفي ايه يڱتپاد ٽمڻه سپره دڱن  
 بوڱوڪوس جاءِ ايتله ڪاکځ باوا منٺله سده برڪاهه ۲ ايت مک راج  
 دونن فون فرگي ڪهلوان ڪفل ايه ملهبي ڪاکف بوڱا رمفي ايه  
 دڱن بولڱ اولوپ

مالم برتلون مگل تمفيك يغبواني دان رپوه گگي گمفيتا ترلالو  
 عظمت ددالم كفل ايت تپاد مغل بويي لاگي سيخ دان مالم  
 هغك مسفي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم اي مغموق ايه مك مگل  
 هلبالغ ددالم كفل ايه فون هابسله ماتي مك راج دونن فون دودق  
 برهنتيكن للهپ برمندر فديغ اډوڅ مكنتيك مك اي ممندغ كدالم  
 راوڅ مك تمفقله راج چامر لاوت ايت هندق كلور متاپ ميره  
 سفرت افي برپالا دان داداپ ميره سفرت بوڅا راي كميخ فاڅي  
 مك كات راج دونن اينله روفاپ بهارو اكو برتمو دغن لاوان مك  
 منته ددغر اوله راج چامر لاوت فركتان راج دونن ايت مگرا  
 نايق دغن تمفيك سورقن تمثيل منتق دان مغرت صرة موارغ  
 كدوا بله تاغنن دغن تپاد بركيړا لاڅي دكرت داتس دمو سبك  
 دان دفارغ رنده دلومشتكن دان دتق دري كانن دتغكي سكن كيري  
 دان دفارغ دري كيري دلومشتكن ككانن تپاد جوگ برالهن ۲ مك  
 درفد صاغت ضرب راج چامر لاوه ايت موارغ دان مغرة هغك  
 لتيه راج دونن مك ايڅون نايقله گمبيړاپ لالو دهونس فدغ جناوي  
 جنتن مرابي بركاة هي راج چامر لاوه يغبنياد بربودي اغكو تريما  
 بكس تاغن اكو صرة دكره اوله راج چامر لاوه ترسالة تغكيس كدا  
 ليهړپ لالو فوتس ترفلننيخ كتغه لاوه مك راج چامر لاوه ايتفون  
 ماتيله

مك راج دونن اين برجالن ۲ اي ددالم كفل ايه مليهه مگل  
 فلباڅي كلغكانن دان حالة فرهيامن كفل ايه مك برتموله اي دغن  
 سواة بيليق ددالم اد سوڅ توان فترې برنام چي امبوڅ اديق  
 اوله راج چامر لاوه ترلالو بايق فارمن مك راج دونن بركاة ۲ وهي

جادي دغن ايان لالوداوصفكن ليلا اية سرت دايسي مك دگرتقن  
تيگ کالي تورن داره درفد مولتن مک راج دونن فون برايخ ۲ کفد  
سگل ديوات ۲ بارغ اکو چيتا اکو فراوله بارغ اکو کمندق منجادي جيک  
سوځگه لاڳي اکو اين انق راج بسر دنکري مندي اغين تورن تمورن  
ايه بند اکو راج يغبراصل دنکري اية مهاج اکو فننټا رومق بنساکن  
فراهو يغ کورخ ساتو سراتس هلوان منټا کارم تگلکمن دان اکو  
منټا تيگلکمن کفل بدوري اية مهاج مبهوه اکن جملوان فدغ هلغ  
فغغگوځ دان کريس سمقان گنجا ايرس اوچفپ لقس ليلا فون دباکر  
سکالي لتوف تيگ دگومپ امف برفايوځ کاودرا مک فلوروپ  
اينفون تمثيله مغاموق کفد فراهو يغ کورخ ساتو سراتس اية ريوه  
گگي گمفيتا عظمة بويين سکتنيک لاڳي مک سکلين فراهاو اية فون  
هابسله تگللم تيگل مبهوه چوگ کفل بدوري اية منټله مده  
تگللم فراهو اية مک راج دونن فون برمييف مامق سگل فلباگي  
فکايين هلبالغ لالو نايق داتس تنچران کارخ کاکف بوخا رمفي اية  
سرت برايخ ۲ کفد سگل ديوات ۲ جيک سځگه هي کاکف بوخا رمفي  
برمسما جادي دغن اکو سگرا له اغکو لايکن اکو کفد کفل بدوري  
راج چامرلاوت اية مک کاکف بوخا رمفي اينثون ملنچر فرگي  
بتول منوجو کفل بدوري منټله سمفي لاڳي تيگ دفا جاوهپ  
مک راج دونن فون ملطفة نايق کانس کفل بدوري مک کاکف  
بوخا رمفي ايه فون اندر ممباوا بندهرا توا منټله جاوه کاکف بوخا  
رمفي اية مک راج دونن اية فون برتمفيک تلون تملون تيگ کالي  
برټوره ۲ توجه بوه نکري فادم فليتا دان توجه سيمشغ گلغغ رتق  
مک ايفون مغاموق ددالم کفل بدوري ايت تيگ هاري تيگ

برهننتيله مڪلپنن ليھتڪن لاکي ۲ ھمب منديري بوله تنتواله دان  
 منغن مڪ راج چمر لاوت ايت فون فرگي ممبوکا فتي کچيل  
 بنيان سقتي مغمبيل فونتوڻ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس دان  
 اوبه فتروم دوا بجي دان فلورو ٿيگ بجي دان مستغگر سفوچق  
 فربواتن جاوا برتاتھڪن امس مڪ دباڪر فونتوڻ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مڪ داوسھڪن کڏ مستغگرايه مڪ دگرتھڪن تورن اير  
 درفد مولتن ٿيگ ٿيٽيڪ مڪ راج چامر لاوه اين منداھيس کارن  
 مده دڪتھوي ددالم علامتن اڪن ففراغن ھندق کتيوامن مڪ  
 مستغگرايه فون لغسوڻ داھڪه کباھوپ سرت دغن ٿڱ ٿڱون  
 دٿينھڪن دان برايڻ ۲ فدمگل ديواديوات بارڻ کوفقسا اڪو فراوله بارڻ  
 کوچيتا منجادي جيڪ مشه لاگي فلورو دان اوبه فتروم برسما  
 جادي دغن اڪو مھاج اڪو مننتا رومق بناس دان کارم تھگلھڪن  
 کاکف بوڻا رمفي ايه مڪ مستغگرايه فون دفتنيڪ سڪالي لتوف  
 ٿيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوڻ کاودرا دان فلوروپ ايتفون فرگي  
 بتول منوجو ٿيڻ لايڻ کاکف بوڻا رمفي ايه فوتس لغسوڻ ٽرچمفق  
 دئغه لاوتن ايت

سرة راج دونن مليهه فراهوپ يھدمڪين ايه مڪ ايشون سگراھ  
 ممباھونڪن ايھن بندھرا توا سرة اي مھيڪتڪن رنتي فد فيھگھن  
 لغسوڻ ٽرجون برنڻ مغمبيل ٿيڻ لايڻ ايه منته دافه لالو دڪناڪن باليق  
 ٽرلبه ايلوق درفد لام دان ٽرلبه چنديم درفد مول مڪ ايفون  
 برميف فول ھندق مھيري بالس کفد راج چامر لاوه سرة اي فرگي  
 مغمبيل فونتوڻ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس لغسوڻ دباڪر دان  
 دامبيل فول انق ليلا يڻ فنڇج مھچھڪل جاري مانيس يھبرمسما



ماليم اغينن اتو اتق دايوخن ملينکن همبله سوئرخ ديري  
 ملايرکن کاکف بوغا رمفي اين دان مشرت عادت رشم بهسا  
 اورخدلاوت ايت اد جوگ همب تريما فتوا درفد داتوق نينيق  
 يغ توا ۲ دان درفد ايهند دان بند همب عادت رسم دان  
 بهسا اوگما اورخ دلاوت چک اد اغين برلاير دان جيک صده  
 کمتين اغين برلابوه اينتله فتوا يغ همب تريما مک ماهوت هلبلغ ايه  
 هي کانق ۲ اکو اين ممباوا تينه راج چامر لاوت اکن منريما چوکی  
 کراجت کاکف بوغا رمفي اين کفد اغکو جکلو تيدق اغکو باير  
 نسچاي کاکف بوغا رمفي اکنجادي تاوون راج چامرلاوت لفس  
 جوگ بلنچا کافورپ ددالم مهاري دوا هاري

مک ماهوت راج دونن هي چي<sup>۱</sup> فغليما ادفون کيه هيده  
 ددالم دنيا اين دري کچيل دکندوخ ايو صده بسر دکندوخ عادت  
 جکلو ماتي دکندوخ تانه مک تيف ۲ ماسق فد ساتو ۲ نگري اورخ  
 تنتوله منوره امتعاده راج نگري ايت دان جکلو همب ترماسق  
 ددالم کاوون گاجه مندرين دان ماسق کاوون کرېو مغواق دان ماسق  
 کاوون کمبغ بردبيع دان ماسق کاوون ايم برکوکو<sup>۲</sup> دان همب اين  
 ترماسق ددالم نگري اين تنتوله همب منورت عاده امتعاده  
 راج چامر لاوه ايت تنافي جاغن همب براوتغ سمبه کفد راج  
 چامر لاوت دان ترهوتغ چاکف کفد هلبلغ چوکی کراجت ايت  
 بوکنن همب تياد ماهو باير چوباله تاپ دهولو چرافوخ مريم اد  
 مسفتنوخ دوا اين دان تنتوخ کريس مسفتان گنچا ايرس دان فدغ  
 لغ فغوغکوځ اين جک دبایر کتاب بوليله همب باير تمبغ سگل  
 چوکی کراجت يغدکهندکي اوله راج چامر لاوت ايت دامی

اف کرجاپ دان اداکه اي تاهو عادت رشم بهسا اوگما اورخدلاوت  
این

مک هلبلغ ایتفون سگراله منورنکن مسبوق موات تغه دلافن  
کوپن دغن امغه فوله امغه انق فدايوغن لالو منوجو کفد کاکف،  
بوغا رمشي ایه ببراف کتیک بردايوغ ایه منله مسفيله برفنداغن  
دغن راج دونن ایه مک دفتدغ اوله هلبلغ ایه موئرغ کانق ۲ جوگ  
ترلالو بایک روف فارمن مک هلبلغ ایه فون برکات هي کانق ۲ یغ  
کچیل فراهواغکو این داتغ دریمان دان هندق فرگی کنگری  
مان دان اف ۲ اد بارغ مواتنن دان میاف نام نخوداپ دان براف  
اورغ انق دایوغن دان میاف نام جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین دان  
میاف نام توکغ فیتق مالیم اغینن دان برهننتی دسینی اف  
کرجاپ دان اداکه تاهو کانق ۲ اکن عادت رشم بهسا اوگما اورغ  
دلاوت این

مک ماهوت راج دونن ادفون کاکف بوغا رمفی این کلور  
درفد نگری مندی اغین درفد بندق یغتیا د برباتس ایر یغتیا د  
برایکن تمغه سلوغکغ بریوی مالم دان تمغه میامغ مینوم برگنتوغ  
دان تمغه چیم چیلی براولغ مندی تمغه اورغیغ ماکن فکو کمغ  
درمناله همب داتغ این حاجت دهائی همب تباداله هندق فرگی  
کمنام مقدر ملاړکن اونتوغ نصیب همب یغتیا د بایق دان مواتنن  
فراهو همب این باتغ کابو ۲ اد مسکرت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
سفیتق دوا دان لیمو مانس اد جوگ مسچی دوا دان کریس  
مسمان گنجا ایرم اد مسیله دان فدغ جناوی جنتن اد مسمنتق  
دان مسفرت نخوداپ اتو جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین اتو توکغ فیتق

اتس کانق ۲ ایت بارغکالی همقیرم کیست بر بالیق کنا کبنسان  
اینله فندافان فالتک همب نوا

تله راج چامر لاورت مندغر سمبه سگل هلبالغ ایه مک بر تمبه ۲  
فول مرکاپ مک سگل هلبالغ ایت ممندخکن راجاپ تر لالو مرکا  
مک سکلیمن ایت فون بر یغکیته بیرغ هاتین دان گمبیرا لاکوپ  
لالو مسگیل سگل هلبالغ یغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ایت میپوره  
تگخ بنداوت مریم دان مغوکوهکن سگل افلین دان ممباغونکن  
سگل چاٹق لیلا دان مغیسور سگل فداتی مریم دان ملکیت سگل  
تونم متله سده سیف سکلیمن لالو دسوره فوکل بردنتوم بدیل  
یغیسر بردرف بدیل یغ کچیل باگی برتیه درندغ یغبایک جادین  
دان فلورو فون مندی باگی جاگوغ جاتوه کبیدی باگی مانیک  
فوتس فغارغ گگق گمفیتنا تر لالو عظمت دلاوت ایت تیاد سغک  
بوی لاگی دان فلوروپ باگی هوجن یغ لبیت سیغ دان مالم تیاد  
برهننتی هغک مسفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک راج چامر لاوره  
ایت فون برتینه مورهکن رنتیکن سگل مریم ایت کتاب انتیکن  
سده هنچر دان لومه دان انتیکن سده روصق بنامس دان انتیکن  
سده کارم تغکلم کاکف بوغا رمفی کانق ۲ ایه مک سکلین هلبالغ  
ایه فون لالو برهننتی درفد منمبق مسفی سهاری مسالم درنتیکن  
مک امف ایه فون دفوکلکن اولیه اغین مک تمفقله کاکف بوغا  
رمفی ایت ترلبیه ایلای درفد لام دان ترلبیه چندایم درفد مول  
مک راج چمر لاورت ایه فون تر لالو مرکان کتان میام ۲ جوگ سگل  
هلبالغ مغهابسکن اوبت فلورو سده توجه هاری توجه مالم برفرغ  
مسبوه کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه فون تیاد تر تغکلمکن دان تیاد تر لالوان

هلبلغ مندغر فرکتان راج دونن ایت مک ایفون مڭگیلیغ ۲ کن  
 کفلا لغسوغ برفالیغ هلوان مسمیون منوجو کفد کفل بدواری تله  
 مسمفی لالو نایق مغادف راج چامر لاوت مرای برداتغ مسمبه امفون  
 توانکو بریپو۲ امفون هارفکن دامفونی کیراپ مسمبه فاتک ادفون  
 تیتنه توانکو اوتق باتو کفلا فاتک اکن حال فاتک فرگی ممرقسا  
 فراهو کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت سدهله هاپس فاتک فرقسا مکلینن  
 لغسوغ دسمبهکن درفد اول فرچاکشن راج دونن ایت هغک مسمفی  
 اخیرپ مسئله راج چامر لاوت مندغر فرکتان ایت ترلالوله مرکاپ  
 میره فادم ورنا موکاپ مرای برکاة جک مده دمکین مغافکه  
 گراخن مک تیاد اغکو باوا بودق ایت کماری میام ۲ مهاج  
 اغکو دبری ماکن برهیدغ فاگی فتح دان میام ۲ چوگ اغکو برنام  
 هلبلغ بلوم لاگی اغکو برجمفا دغن موسوه دان فرمفق یغیسر ۲  
 بهارو برتمو دغن سوئرغ بودق کچیل ایت فون مده تیاد تربچاراکن  
 جکلودمکین بایقله همب سندیری بوله برالون دغن بودق ایت  
 مک مسمبه هلبلغ مکلین امفون توانکو بریپو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفونی کیراپ مسمبه فاتک ادفون فاتک مکلین این منجادی  
 همب فسکا سلماپ مده تورن تمورن منجادی هلبلغ دان نگری  
 برفوله بوه مده یغ فاتک تاون فرسمبهکن کباوه دولی ایهند بگشد  
 دهولو دان بیراف ریپو کفلا مگل هلبالغ یغیسر ۲ فاتک کرت  
 فرسمبهکن کباوه دولی بگشد بلومله فاتک برتمو مساجم فرکتان  
 کانق ۲ ایت فد فیکران فاتک بودق ایت بوکنن انق مبارغ اورغ  
 انتهمفون فنجلمان مگل دیوا دیوات اتو فون فترا راج ۲ یغبراصل تورن  
 تمورن دمکینله فمنداغن فاتک جیک دولی توانکو بوات انیای

مسوه فراهو کاکف بوغا رمفي هاپوت درفد هولو ترلاو ایلوق  
 روفاپ مک بندهرا ایت فون برکات یاالله یا توهنکو بارغ مسفي  
 افاله کیراپ کاکف بوغا رمفي ایت فد جمباتن اکواین مسکتیک  
 اوچشپ لفس کاکف بوغا رمفي ایتفون باغي کمبغ فوتس تالي دان  
 باغي فوچی دلنچورکن باغي بلوت دکتیل ایکور داتغ ملغو وخن  
 هلوان فد تگک جمباتن ایت مک بندهرا توا ایت فون تورن لالو  
 ماسق کدالم کوروغ مک فراهو ایت فون اوندر بالیق کتغه دان  
 بندهرا توا ایت لالی دغن مملق دان چپوم فغو دان بالی  
 انق سوداراپ تله سده مک ایشون هندق بالیق نایک ممباوا  
 انق سوداران مک دفندغ فد جمباتن ایت سدهله هیلغ دان  
 کمفوغ فون سده تیاد دافت دفندغ کران سده جاوه ساخت  
 کتغه لاوتن یغد مکین ایت مک بندهرا توا این فون برمرهکن دیرین  
 کفد توهن یغسینر سده جنجی اکوهندق ماتی دوا برانق مشکور  
 الحمد لله هندق بالیق فون سده تیاد تراوفیاکن مک کاکف بوغا  
 رمفي ایت برلایر جوگ تیاد برهنتی میغ دان مالم هغک مسفي  
 ساتو مومیم لماپ دلاوة ایت مک بودق این سدهله فندی برکات ۲  
 دنما کندیرین راج دونن

مک فد سواة هاری راج دونن فون مپورهکن باف سوداراپ  
 ملا بوهکن ساوه کران هندق برمنغ ۲ هاتی دان هندق برمنغ ۲  
 تولخ کران اغین فون تیاد مک بنداهرا ایتفون سکراله فرگی  
 منچا توهکن ساوه لالو دودق برلابوه دمیتو ترافوغ ۲ دغن ببراف  
 لماپ

فکاین ددالمپ دان مېچي طابق ايسیکن مچوکف مگل مکانن  
 ددالم سورہ ہنترکن فد انقن اکن جادی بکل ہمدق دبواغ ایت  
 مسئلہ مدہ دمیفکن اولہ مگل دایغ ۲ ایت لالو دسورہ ہنترکن  
 مک توان فتری فون دغن بېراف تریق تاغیسین ترکغکن انتوغ  
 نصیب ای دان نصیب انقن منغادہ کلاغیفت تندق کبومی  
 ایرمتاپ برچچورن سفرت مانیق فوتس فغارغ تلہ مدہ سیف  
 مکلینپ مک بودق ایت فون دهاپوتکن اورغلہ کدالم موغی  
 مندی اغین ایت مک راج بسر فون ارواح دان ممباچ مگل دعا  
 فنولق بالا مسئلہ مدہ مک تمفل فول ممباکر مگل مریم دان لیلا  
 ممبری علامت تندا کسوکائن ممبواغ بالا نگری مندی اغین

القصہ مک ترسبوتلہ فول فرکتائن ابغ راج بسر ایت برنام  
 بندھرا توا دودق دیم برامستان دکوالا موغی مندی اغین ایت  
 مک فد سوات هاري ای تغہ دودق دوا لاکي استریپ مک  
 کدغران بوی مریم گگی گمفیت ددالم کوت ادیقپ راج بسر  
 مک ایفون برفیکر ددالم هاتیب مدہ جوا گراغن ادیقکوراج بسر  
 ایت برفترا سرت اد علامت کسوکائن ممبواغکن انقپ ایت  
 کارن چلاک ممفی هاتي ممفی راس برانق موغ دباغکن  
 مندغرکن مگل فرکتائن فاوغ دان اهل النجوم مسئلہ مدہ ای  
 برفیکر یغد مکین ایت مک ایفون توزن فد جمباتن لاراغن سرت  
 ای برناجت کحضرت توهنپ جکلو مشگہ لاگی اکو سمام ساییو  
 دان مباح دغن راج برایت بارغدممفیکن الله تعالی کیراپ  
 انق سودراکوایت کماری مک ای فون لغسوغ برتغگو فد جمباتن  
 ایت ممفی سھاری سمام فد وقت تغہ هاري رمیغ مک تمفلد



فون برکات واهي انڱو راج دونن چوبالہ توان مہاکي مگل فکاین  
 یغ اندہ ۲ مہاکي لالو بولہ ملہسکن تربوکو ہاتی ایہند انتہکن  
 انڱو ماتی دان انتہکن ایہند ماتی جاغن منارہ بیل مک راج  
 دونن فون مندغرکن کات باف سودارپ ای فون بغکیت فرگی  
 مہوک فتي کچیک بنیان مہتی ترلتق دکفلہ تیدرپ لالو دہوک  
 برکرتب ہوی کونچی برکریوت ہوی تودخ مک دامبل ملوار  
 دیوڱ دان ایکہ فڱڱ چندی جنتن دان کریس جاوا تفا دان  
 باجو بلدو کسمبا موروٹ دان کاین گشہ گنت فوالم دان تڱوواقی  
 بولخ اولوتلہ مدہ ترکنا ملڱکف فکاین ایت مک دامبل فول  
 فدخ جنواي جنتن متان ملیپر داون فادی فدخ برصما۲ جادی  
 دغن ایاپ متلہ مدہ چوکف لڱکف مگل عالہ منجناپ مک  
 راج دونن فون لالو برجالن نایک کاتس تنجران کارڱ کاکف بوڱا  
 رمفی ایت دغن سوڱدیرین مہندڱ کفد کفل بدوری ایت  
 مک باف سودارپ راج بندھرا توا ایت فون مہاگی مہندڱ  
 راج دونن ایت برچچوران ایر متاپ کارن ماضت بلس دان کسین  
 مہندڱکن کلاکونن

مک ترہوتلہ فول فرکتان راج چامر لاوہ ددالم کفل بدوری  
 مہاوا اڱکاتن فراھو کورڱ ماتو سرا توس ہلون ایتہ داغ درفد نگرہ  
 موندنم باتو مک ایفون تلہ ترہندڱ کفد مہوہ فراھو کاکف بوڱا رمفی  
 تلہ پتا دہندڱن مک راج چامر لاوہ این فون برتینتہ کفد مگل ہلبلڱ  
 دان فغلیمان مہورہ فرگی فرقسا کاکف بوڱا رمفی ایتہ دریمان  
 داڱن دان ہندق کمان فرگین دان ہمراف باقی اورڱدالمن دان  
 میاف نام نڱوداپ دان اف ۲ بارڱ مواتن دان برہنتی دسینہ

مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن اين فون مپورهكن باف  
 سودراپ بندهرا توا ايه نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ كاكف بوغا  
 رمفي ايت كارن، ساغه تباد سدق فرامان هاتي انقد انتهن  
 دمان مومسه فرمفي تران لاون سترو كيت دلاوت اين مك بندهرا  
 ايتفون باغون لالو فرغي نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ ايت سرت  
 ممندغ كسبله اوتارا دان دندغ كسبله ملاتن مك دندغ لاوت  
 ايت ترغ ممتاپ مك دندغ فول كسبله متهاري نايك ايت  
 فون دمكين جوگ مك دندغ فول كسبله بارت تفت انتارا  
 دغن بارت لاوت مك تمفله كليهان كلم كابوت هندق دكتكن  
 فولو بوكنن فولو دان هندق دكتكن افوغ بوكنن افوغ دان هندق  
 دكتكن تنجوغ بوكنن تنجوغ دان هندق دكتكن كمفوغ بوكنن كمفوغ  
 تمفقي فوته مموته چرافوغ مريم تيغ لايير برمغيتن سفرت دومن  
 كابو۲ مك ددالم بايق۲ ايت تمفله مموه كافل بدوري ترالو  
 بسرپ سرت دغن فراهو فغيريغن كورغ ساتو مراتس بوه  
 مكلينن سده سيف منجونج افيلن مموپ مك بندهرا توا  
 ايتفون تورنله مندافتكن راج دونن سراي بركات واهي انكو راج  
 دونن فد هاري اينله روغن كيه اكن ماتي مك جواب راج دونن  
 مغان مك ايهكو بركات۲- دمكين اين مك كات بندهرا توا  
 واهي انكو افله اوفاي كيت دوا برانق هندق ملاون سترو يغ  
 داغ ايه بگيتو بايق مك كات راج دونن جاشنله ايهكو برمومسه  
 هاتي جاشن كيه حنقت ماله كغد اورغ سدهله مك راج بندهرا  
 توا ايتفون ساختله تاكوت رامن دان جاوه هاتين ممندغ فتراپ  
 ترالو كچيك تباد مسمه مسمي عمرپ اكن ماتي دونه اورغ مك اي

بونتر بايغ ۲ مک هوجن فون تورن باڳي دتواغ دان ريپوت دان  
 طوفن باڳي دلونتر دان کيلت فون سابوڅ مپابوڅ دان هلنتر فون  
 فانه ممانه دان اير فون سابوڅ مک توان فترې لندوڅن بولن اية  
 فون لفسله ساکيت برمالين مک فتراپ اية کنور درفد کندوڅن  
 بنداپ لالو جاتوه کتانه مافي کباتو همفر مکتیک لپف ددالم  
 تانه ايت مک کلور بالیق دمونتهکن اوله بومي ترلتق دباوه  
 فلمبهن امتان ايت ترهنتر داتس مهلي چيو لڅکت توجه لافس  
 دڅن مپيله فدغ دان مبيجي تلور ايم دان مپيله کريس دان  
 مشوچق ليلا دان ماتو بولو بهسي دان فونتنوڅ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک مگل بيدن توجه دان فاوڅ توجه ايت فون  
 ماسختله حيرن حال بودق اين مک سگراله دفرمبهکن اورغ ۲  
 کفدايهن راج بسر مک تيته راج بسر بودق ايت تيا د بوليه  
 دباوا نايق کرومه دسوره باوا کتفي موڅي مروت دسوره ميفکن  
 مپوره فراهو کودوڅ دان فغاويه ميمفق هندق دباوڅ هاپوتکن  
 کدالم موڅي مندي اخين ايت تله ايت مک بگند فون برتيته  
 مپوره اروح مپاچ دعا تولق بالا مک دکرچکن اورغله مفرت  
 تيته راج ايت تله سده دمنديکن دان دکرة فومتن مروت دباروه  
 لالو دبدوڅ لغسوڅ دباوا اوله بيدن اية کدالم فراهو کودوڅ فغاويه  
 ميمفق دتودوڅ دڅن مبيدغ کاڅ تله اية لالو دفرمبهکن اورغ ۲  
 کفد بنداپ توان فترې لندوڅن بولن حال انڅپ ايت هندق  
 دبواڅکن دڅن تيته راج مک توان فترې فون مناڅيس برچچوران  
 ايرمتاپ کارن ساڅه کاميه اکن انڅن مک توان فترې فون برتيته  
 کفدمگل دايج ۲ مپوره ميفکن مبيجي فتي دڅن مچوکف لڅکف

تپاد برهننتي مپیخ دان مالم تولخ مگل کربو لمبو کمپیخ ایت  
 مدده فوته برتمبون ۲ مفرت گونخ باتو دان مگل کرق نامی یخ  
 تربواغ ایت مدده منجادی توکوخ دان فولو دان مگل داره کربو  
 دان لمبو دان ایر دیدیهن مدده منجادی سوات انق سوخی دان  
 امف افین مدده منجادی اون دان مگل اورخ ۲ کنوان یغبرجاگ ۲  
 دالم بغسل ایت رمبوت یخ هیتم مدده فوته منجادی اون دان  
 کایو دریمبا مدده ترخ برفوله ۲ بوه گونخ مک فکرجان این ماکین  
 مہاری برتمبه سوک دان لالی دان مابوق ملیہہ مگل فرمایین ایت  
 برباگی ۲ راگم دان لاکون مک مگل اورخ یغبرانق استری ایت،  
 فون باقله مدده یغبرچری کارن سوامیپ تپاد فولخ درومه ممفی  
 بربولن مابوق دغن کسوکاں ترلوخ کفد مگل انق بیہی مک  
 فکرجان اینفون ممفیلہ تیگ بولن مک بگند فون برهننتیلہ  
 درفد برجاگ ۲ ایت کارن توان فتری لندوخن بولن این مدده مغارق  
 ساکیپ مک لالولہ بگند برتیتہ ممگل تو بیدن توا دان تو  
 بیدن توجہ دان ممگل تو فاوغ توا دان تو فاوغ توجہ برہیمفون  
 کبالی بسر ہندق برمیرم مک مگل بیدن دان فاوغ یغد فغل  
 اینفون داغلہ برہیمفون دبالی مندی ۲ کن بگندا ایت لاکي  
 استری متلہ مدده برمندی ۲ ایت انتارا بیراف ہاری لمپ  
 مک توان فتری اینفون کرسلہ ساکیپتن ہندق برمالین کارن  
 مدده چوکف گف بولن مک مگل بیہی اورغیسر ۳ فون تپادالہ  
 کلور ۲ درفد دالم امتان برتوگکو دان جاگ توان فتری ساکیپ  
 ایت ممفی توجہ ہاری توجہ مالم ماسق کدلافن ہاریپ مک  
 توان فتری فون ترلالولہ ساخا کریغپ ممفی فد وقتو تغه ہاری

مك اننارا بمراف لماب ايت مك حاميل توان فترې لندوخن  
 بولن ايت فون مسفيله توجه بولن مك بگند فون برفيكر هندق  
 دودق كرج خندوري بومندي ۲ بونتيغ توان فترې لندوخن بولن  
 ايت كران بلوم فرنه برفترا مك منته مده يغدمكين ايت مك  
 ايشون براشكت كلور كبالي بسر بالي ملبنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارغن  
 گوغ فلاوځ چانغ فمغگل مك سگل فردان منترې دان تمغگوځ  
 لقسمان اوڅكاي بسر دان سگل هلبلغ لشكر رعيت بلننترا دائغله  
 برهمشون درفد هوځ نكري سمفي كفشگل نكري فنه مسق  
 دائغ مغادف لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان منته حضير سكلين مك راج  
 بسر فون برتيته كشد سگل اوڅمسر ۲ هندق دودق كرج  
 مندي ۲ بونتيغ توان فترې لندوخن بولن ايت مك سكلين  
 اورځ بسر ايتفون تندق مېمبه منجونچوځ تيته رجاپ مك  
 بيلارغن بولن حاميل توان فترې ايتفون گنځله توجه بولن مك  
 بگند فون لالوله ممولائي برجاگ ۲ مېمبليه سگل كربودان لمبو  
 كمبيغ ايم دان ايتق دان سباځين برجامو سگل رعيت بلننتراپ  
 فنه مسق تباد دمغلك بويي لاگي ميغ دان مالم گگق  
 گمفيتا ترلالو عصمت دغن سگل بوپين ۲ گرځ دان گندځ سرونې  
 دان نفيري كوفق دان چراچف بيولا كچافي مردم بغسي ربان دان  
 سروليغ دان دندي موري دان بيدوان مك ربوه گگق دغن سگل  
 تفق دان تاري سگل وايغ دان چوگيت يغبرماين مندورا دان لاكون  
 دان اديغ برماين ماء يوغ دان اديغ برماين دابوس دان برنشفك  
 راگ دان مپابوځ ايم دغن تمفيك مورقن سما جوا ددالم  
 امستان دان دلور ترلالو بسر فوځجائن بومندي ۲ ايت هغك

اینله اوفهن جاغن اشکو سمبهکن کفدر اچ ایت مک سگل دایغ ۲  
 اینفون ریوه ترتاوا لالو کدغران کشد بگند ددالم بیلق مک  
 ای فون کلور دکت تمفت هندق برتیلک ایت مک دندغن  
 نجوم توا سده داتغ لالو دمورهکن برتیلک مک اهل النجوم ایت  
 برتیلک درفد فتنغ ۲ هغگ سمفی تغه مالم دنیهار ی بلوم سمفی مک  
 ای فون لالو مموکاکن کاین تودغن سرت مغغرق ۲ کن کفلاپ مک  
 راج بسر فون برتیتته هی اهل النجوم افکه خبرپ ددالم فتوا یغ  
 دلیهت انق بیت ایت مک نجوم اینثون برداتغ سمبه امشون  
 توانکو بریمو ۲ امشون ددالم فمنداغن فتوا فاتک انقد ایه تمنتوله  
 لاکي ۲ ترلالو بسر تواهن منروس سمفی توجه فتلا لاغیت دان  
 توجه فتلا بومی دان جک سمفی کلک عمر انقد ایه توجه تاهن  
 نگری اینفون بهاروله لیمفه دان معمور دان موره دان امان  
 منتوس لاگی سجهترا فد مکلین بغسا ایسی نگری توانکوا این  
 سوک دان دکاسیهی اولیه مکلین رعیت بلنتتراپ دان دافه  
 دتومشغ اوله سگل رعیه بلا برتدوه دباوه ناوغن هیغگ اینله یغدافه  
 فاتک فرسمبهکن تواه انقد ایت مک راج بسر فون برتیتته فول  
 دمکین برمالهن ساغت فتوانجوم توا این دغن فتوا نجوم  
 توجه برادیق ایت مک سمبه نجوم توا حال فاتک این سده توا  
 دان مات سده بوت دان تلیغا سده تولی دان ایغاتن فون سده  
 کورغ ملینکن حال فدوک انقد ایت لبه ۲ معلوم کباوه دولی  
 یغمها ملیا جوگ منله سده برکات ۲ ایت مک نجوم توا ایه فون  
 برموهن فولغ کرومهن



ایت بگیمانله ددالم فتوا اهل النجوم مک سمبه نجوم توا ایت  
 جک اددغن تغگی دولت توانکو بولله فاتک چوب لیهتنک  
 تنافی منتال له توانکو بواتن فتران دان بمتغن تیکر فاجر دان  
 فرمیدانی دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برص کوپیت دان دین لیلین  
 سمیخ بسرلشن فنچغن ماتو هستا جاري مانیس دان سومبوپ  
 بسر ایجو تاغن مک لتغن دغه ۲ استان توانکو این مالم سکارغ  
 بولله فاتک چوب لیهتنک فدوک انقد ایت مک بگمد فون  
 برتینه کغد اینغ توا میورهکن بر بوات بارغیخ دکهنداکی اوله  
 اهل النجوم توا ایت تله سده ترحضیر مسموان دغه استان ایه مک  
 هاری فون سدهله مرمیخ فتغ دان نجوم توا ایتفون داتغه برجالن  
 سلهکه تیگ کالی بغکیست ممتولکن فغغیچ دان توجه کالی  
 برنفس فنچغ مک بوله برجالن مک دغن بیراف کتیک ای  
 برجالن ایت مک سمشله کهلامن بالی لالو دودق دکاکی تغگ  
 برهننتیکن للهن سکتیک ای فون لغسوغ مامق کدالم استان  
 دودق دکمت دغن فتران ایت سرت دغن ماره لاکون توا یغ  
 سده هندق مسموس ایتفون دفغگل چوگ دغن لاته دان لیته  
 مولتن میومفه راج کوتو راج چلاک راج ماتی دسمبل اوله گرگامی  
 توا مک ای برکات ۲ ایت ددغر اوله سگل دایغ ۲ راج یغبرتوغگو  
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ ایتفون فور ۲ فول هندق فرگی سمبهکن کغد  
 راج مک نجوم ایتفون داتغ ممگغن کاین دایغ ۲ ایه هندق میمه  
 کتان جاعنله اغکو سمبهکن کغد راج ماتیله اکو دبونن تیغگلله  
 نینیک اغکو سچوق سورغدیپین تیاد برکاون جک ای ماتی  
 اکو بولله نیک دغن اغکو سراي دچیومن فنچا کاین دایغ ۲ ایه

نسچاي دېواغېپ يځدمکين بايقله کيټ کټاکن چلاک انقب اين  
مک تودغېپ ايتفون هابسله تربوک کتوجه ۲پ.

مک بگند فون برتيتنه هي اهل النجوم يځ کتوجه افاکه غير  
ددالم علمو دان فتوا اهل النجوم کتوجه مک نجوم ايت فون  
برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون هارفکن دامفوني کيراپ  
سمبه فاتک صاغت مناکوت فاتک هندق فرسمبهکن حال  
فدوک انقند اية چکلو کيراپ چاغن چادي کمراک دان دولي توانکو  
بولهله فاتک فرسمبهکن مک تيتنه بگند هي اهل النجوم برکات  
بنرله اغکو کفد اکو تياد اکن چادي کمراک دان مک سمبه نجوم اية  
ادفون حال فدوک انقند فد فثاتهن اورغ توا ۲ دان مشرط يفسده  
فاتک اف گوروکن تنتوله لاکي ۲ تنافي ترلاو بسر فادک دان جمبالغ  
دان فيلق دان بهدي چلاک پ سمفي کلاخية دان کيومي چکلو  
دتاره ددالم کمفوغ مک کمفوغ اية رومق دان چک دتاره ددالم  
نگري مک نگري بناس هغگ اين يغيراني فاتک فرسمبهکن  
مک بگند فون تر فکور سکتنيک تياد برکات ۲ مک اهل النجوم اية  
فون برموهن فولغ باليق کرومهب

سنتله سمفي کائيسکن هارين مک بگند فون برتيتنه فول  
مپوره سمگل اهل النجوم توا ددالم نگري مندي اغين ايت  
سکتنيک مک نجوم ايتفون داغ لغسوغ نايک کبالي مغادف  
بگند سراي تندق مېمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون افله تيتنه  
فاتک دفغگل اين همب توا مات فون سده بوت دان تليغا فون  
سده تولي مک تيتنه بگند هي اهل النجوم چوباله ديري ليهنتکن  
ددالم رامل اية انق بيه يځددالم کندوغن توان فترې لندوغن بولن

دسمتف اوله توان فترې اين دغن سگرا بگند سوره چهارېکن  
 مک حاميل توان فترې اين فون سمفيله سده تيگ بولن مک  
 بگند راج بسر اين فون فد سوات هاري برتيمته کفد سگل اورغ  
 بسر مپوره فگل اهل النجوم توجه براديق مننتا ليهتکن فتراپ  
 يگددالم کندوغن امترين ايه لاکي<sup>۲</sup> که اتو فرمشوان دان برتواهکه  
 اتو فون چلاک مک اهل النجوم اينفون داغله کتوجه<sup>۲</sup> پ مغادف  
 بگند دبالې مک بگند فون برتيمته مپوره مميوک رامل کفد  
 نجوم ايت مک نجوم توجه اين فون برداغ مميده فد بگندا مننتا  
 فربواتکن دين فنچغ ساتو هستا جاري مانيس ميسر لغن دان  
 مميوپ بسر ايبو کاکي دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برس کوييت  
 دان کاین فوته دان فوادي<sup>۲</sup> تمثت هندق برتيلک مک بگند  
 فون برتيمته مپوره بواتکن مشرت يگدکهندق اوله نجوم توجه ايت  
 مک دکرجاکن اوله سگل داغ<sup>۲</sup> مکتتيک سدهله ترسيپ چوکف  
 لغکف مبيگيمان اتوران فرکاکس اورغبيغ هندق برتيلک متله  
 سده ايت مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق اينفون تمفيلله برتيلک  
 درفد فوهن فتح ايت دودق ترفکور هيغگ ممفي فد وقتو  
 امبون جنتن رنتيک<sup>۲</sup> مک نجوم توجه اينفون سگراله مميوک  
 تودغپ مک سدهله کتهوان ددالم فتوان فد فقاتهن اورغ توا<sup>۲</sup>  
 دان کفد علمون اتق راج ايت لاکي<sup>۲</sup> جوگ تمباهن فول ترالو  
 بسر تواهن منروس ممفي کلاخيه يگکتوجه لافيس دان ترمندام  
 کباوه ممفي کباتو همقر تواهن مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق اين  
 ادمناره خيانه هاتين کفد راج ايت چک کچه خبرکن انقپ اين  
 برتواه تنتوله دتارهن دان چک کيت خبرکن چلاک اتقن اين


# RAJA DONAN.

## A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

وېـه نستهعين بالله علي اينله حكايت ترلانو انده  
چتراپ دچتران اوله اورغيغ امفوپ چترا مك اداله موږغ  
راج ترلانو بسر تخت كراچائن بگند ايت برنام راج بسر دان  
امترين برنام توان فترې لندوغن بولن نگرين برنام مندي اغين  
مك بگند اين چوكف لغكف دغن فردان منترې دان تمغگوغ  
لقسمان دان هلبالغ لشكر رحيت بلتنتراپ دان چوكف  
لغكف دغن مگل كوت فارية دان بالي امتان دان مگل داغ ۲  
بيدوندا سيدام بنتارا مكلمين چوكف لغكف بتاف عادت راج  
يغبس ۲ جوگ مك اداله بگند اين صده بيراڤ لام منجادي راج  
ممرنتهكن نگرې مندي اغين اين تپاد چوا براوله فترا مك  
ماشتله ايغين كدوا لاکي امترين هندق برفترا بيرافله قاول دان  
نيت مروت صدقه دان جوریه كفد مگل فقير دان مسكين تپاد  
چوا براوله فترا مك ممفيله توجه تاهن ممبيلن بولن منجادي  
خليفه ايت مك توان فترې ايتفون صده براليه بارغكلاكوانپ  
دان منتف فون صدهله كورغ مك تله ممشي كنف هارپ پتاله  
صده توان فترې لندوغن بولن اين حاميل مك بگند فون  
ترللوله موك هاتيپ براوله باگي دچيتان مك بارغيغ هندق

## RAJA DONAN.

[The Malay text of the following story, which is printed in the vernacular in this No. of the Journal, has never before been committed to writing. It is one of the *cheritras* which have been taken down *verbatim* from the lips of MIR HASSAN. See Journal No. 17, p. 87.—ED.]

NCE upon a time, there was a very powerful King who was called Raja BESAR; his consort was called Princess LINDONGAN BULAN, and the name of his kingdom was Mandi Angin. He had all that the monarch of a great kingdom ought to have—chiefs and ministers, warriors, soldiers and subjects, a fortified capital with a palace in it, and inside the palace a complete array of attendants, maids of honour, and officers in waiting. He was unfortunately childless, and so, of course, the one desire of himself and the Princess was to have a son and heir. They made vows at shrines and gave alms to the poor and presents to religious men, but it was not until the King had been on the throne for seven years and nine months that, to his great joy, it became apparent that the Princess was *enceinte*. She was three months advanced in her pregnancy when the King summoned his astrologers, seven brothers, to divine whether the unborn infant would be a boy or a girl and whether it would be fortunate or unfortunate. The attendants got everything ready for the ceremony—a large wax candle, holy water, parched rice, yellow rice, white cloth, and a small platform, sitting on which the diviners would become entranced. This done, the astrologers performed their incantations, commencing in the evening and going on until day-break, when they emerged from the coverings with which they had enveloped themselves. By this time, they had become aware, through their mysterious art, and by indications the secrets of which had come down to them from their forefathers, that the expected infant would be a prince, and that he would be possessed of extraordinary qualities (*ter-lalu besar tuah-nia menurus sampei ka langit yang ka-tujoh lapis dan ter-sendam ka bawah sampei ka batu hampar tuah-nia*).

But these astrologers were inwardly hostile to the King, and they said to themselves "if we declare that the prince will be fortunate, the King will get rid of him; we had better say that there will be a curse upon him." Having resolved on this, they threw off their wrappings.

Then the King asked them the result of their divination, and with much apparent hesitation the traitorous astrologers delivered the false opinion they had resolved on. The infant, they said, would be a prince, but he would be possessed by every kind of evil influence, and any *kampong* or town in which he lived would come to harm. The King, on hearing this, remained silent and seemed to be deep in thought, and the false prophets took their leave.

Next day the King summoned a single old astrologer, and called upon him to prognosticate the future of the unborn prince. The old man was blind and deaf and infirm, and, when all the preparations for the ceremony of divination had been made, he made his way slowly with great difficulty into the hall where it was to take place. He was furious at having been sent for, and swore roundly at the Raja (behind his back) for the trouble he was put to. Some maids of honour overheard the expressions used, and teased the old man by pretending that they would go off and tell the Raja, and great amusement was caused when the terrified old man seized the end of the robe of one of his tormentors and vowed that he would marry her and so reward her, if she would not tell the King what he had said. They all laughed so loud that the King came out. Seeing the old astrologer, he called upon him at once to commence his divinations, which accordingly went on from sunset to daybreak. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the old astrologer announced that the infant would be a prince, that the prince would be gifted with every kind of fortunate quality, and that, if he reached the age of seven years, the kingdom would attain an unheard-of degree of prosperity, while the people would be peaceful and successful. "This is altogether different," said the King, "from the prognostication pronounced by the seven brethren." "I," answered the old man, "am blind and deaf and of failing memory, but in all that concerns the prince, your Highness may rely on what I



say." Then the old man took his leave and departed.

From the seventh month to the period of the Princess' confinement, there were great rejoicings and festivities. Labour lasted for seven days and nights, and, at last, on the eighth day, in the middle of a fearful storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, the Princess gave birth to a son. The infant dropped to the floor and disappeared into the earth, which, however, vomited him forth again, and he reappeared seated on a cushion, and with him a sword, a hen's egg, a *kris*, a *lela* (swivel gun), a flute, a piece of scented wood for burning, and some incense. This mightily astonished all the nurses and attendants, and the tidings were borne to the King. He, influenced by the forecast of the seven lying astrologers, would not permit the child to be brought into the palace, but directed that he should be taken to the river-side and placed in a ricketty old boat with a broken oar and set adrift on the river. He also directed prayers to be read and a ceremony performed to avert evil. The child was duly washed and the umbilical cord cut, he was then wrapped in swaddling clothes, and carried down to the boat by one of the midwives. A *kajang* was placed over him as an awning. The Princess wept on being told of the disposal of her baby, and she made her handmaids prepare a box containing every kind of garment that the child would want, and a large basket (*tabak*) full of all kinds of food, and these she sent down to the boat as a provision for the castaway. This done, the boat was set adrift on the river of Mandi Angin, and the King had special ceremonies performed (*aruah dan mem-bacha segala d'oa penolak bala*) and directed cannon to be fired as a token of joy at having averted evil from the kingdom.

Now, the King had an elder brother called BANDAHARA TUA, who lived at the mouth of the river. He, one day, was sitting with his wife at their house, when he heard guns firing at the town up the river, and he said to himself "Sure enough it has come to pass that a Prince has been born and they are firing guns in token of rejoicing at ridding the kingdom of a curse. How can any one, having just experienced the joy of paternity for the first time, have the heart to cast his new-born son away, just because a lot of seers and astrologers choose

to tell him something?" Pondering in this way, he made his way down to the private landing place, and there he prayed that God Almighty would direct his new-born nephew to him. A whole day and a whole night did he wait there on the watch, and about noon on the second day he saw a boat (*kakap*) coming down the river. Then again he prayed "O God, O Lord, may it please thee to cause that boat to come to my landing place!" No sooner had he uttered this prayer than the boat came down with extraordinary swiftness and ran alongside of his steps (*datang me-lenggang-kan haluan-nia pada tangga jambatan itu*). Down went the Bandahara to the boat and forthwith entered the cabin. The boat instantly floated out into the middle of the stream again, but the Bandahara was much too busy covering the infant with caresses to observe this. When eventually he started to carry his nephew on shore, he found, to his astonishment, that he was out of sight of his home, being in fact some way out at sea. Resigning himself to the will of God, he made up his mind that nothing but death was in store for them both, but the boat kept on her way, never stopping in her course day or night and no disaster happened to them. In this way a year went by, and the child, at the end of that period, was able to talk, and gave himself the name of RAJA DONAN.

One day RAJA DONAN told his uncle to let go the anchor, so that they might rest for a while, there being no wind; this was accordingly done, and there they lay for ever so long rocking about gently. One day the BANDAHARA, at his nephews' request, climbed up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) to satisfy the latter, who had a presentiment that some danger was threatening them. North, South and East were carefully scrutinised, all was clear in those quarters; to the West the BANDAHARA thought he saw something; it wasn't an island, and it wasn't anything floating; nor was it a cape or a town. At last he made it out to be a forest of masts like a grove of cotton-trees (*tampak putih memutih cherapong mariam tiang laiar ber-sungit-an saperti dusun kabu-kabu*), and then a fleet of ninety-nine ships led by one very large one, all equipped for war. RAJA DONAN was down below when his uncle brought him the news and warned him to

prepare for death. By mutual consent, RAJA DONAN proceeded to put on the magic garments which his mother had sent on board in a box, which he always kept at the head of his bed. *Gr-r-r* went the key as it grated in the lock, *cr-r-r* creaked the hinges as the lid was raised; \* then the magic clothes were taken out and put on one by one, trousers and girdle, *kris* and jacket, skirt (*sarong*) and turban. † When RAJA DONAN was dressed, he girded on his sword,—

*pedang janawi jantan*

*mata-nia sa-lebar daun padi*

*pedang ber-sama-sama jadi dengan iya-nia—*

(“a straight sword of the kind called *janawi*, the blade of which was of the breadth of a leaf of rice; the sword which had been supernaturally produced at the time of his birth”) and he went on deck and walked about in his finery, and his old uncle’s heart was heavy within him and his tears fell as he watched the boy and thought of what might befall him.

All this time the fleet was approaching. It was the fleet of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT of Mundam Batu, who was on board the leading ship—the *Biduri*. When he espied the *prahu* of RAJA DONAN (the *Bunga Rampei* or “mixed flowers”), he ordered some of his people to board her and enquire where she came from, where she was bound for, how many persons she carried, what was the name of her commander, what merchandise she had on board, why she was waiting where she was, and did her crew know the customs, observances, language and religion of “the men of the sea” (*orang laut*).

Some idea of the size of the *Biduri* may be formed from the fact that the galley which was lowered to take the officer who was sent on this mission was of seven and a half *koyans* burthen and was manned by forty-four rowers! To the surprise of the officer when he approached the *Bunga Rampei*, he saw no one but a pretty child. To RAJA DONAN, therefore, he put the questions which he had been ordered to convey.

\* *Ber-kerut bunyi kunchi, ber-kernyut bunyi tudong.*

† The original *raconteur* repeated, in the description of RAJA DONAN’S dress almost the whole of the lines already employed in another story in describing the dress of SRI RAMA. These I have suppressed to avoid repetition.

"This boat," said RAJA DONAN, "has come from the country of Mandi Angin,

*deripada bendang yang tiada ber-batas  
ayer yang tiada ber-ikan  
tampat si-longkang ber-bunyi malam  
tampat siamang minum ber-gantung  
tampat chinchili ber-ulang mandi  
tampat orang yang makan paku kamahang*

from the rice-fields where are no embankments,  
from the waters where no fish are ever seen,  
a lonely place where the ape howls nightly,  
where the gibbon swings himself down to drink;  
a place haunted by the *chinchili* bird which bathes there  
unseen,  
inhabited only by people who live on fern-shoots."—

"Thence it is that I come, and I have no purpose of going to any fixed destination, but am driven to wander on the sea by evil fortune. As for cargo, there are a few lengths of cotton-tree trunks and a case or two of carroway-seeds and some oranges; \* also one *kris* with a waved blade, and one straight sword (*janawi jantan*). Master, mate, steersman, supercargo, boatswain and crew are represented by myself, for it is I who sail this boat. As for the customs and observances of those who live on the sea, the learning that has come down to me is simply this—that when there is a favourable wind one sets sail, and when the wind dies away one anchors."

The emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, who was all this time alongside in his galley, began to get impatient, and stated plainly that either tribute must be paid, or the *Bunga Rampei* would be seized as a prize. RAJA DONAN was by no means disconcerted, and answered politely that he would always conform to the custom of any country in which he might find himself. "I do not," said he, "refuse to pay the tax demanded, but first just ask the port-fire of my cannon, the point of my *kris*, and the blade of my sword whether I must pay or not. If they say I must pay, there is an end of the matter."

---

\* By these, cannon, gunpowder and round-shot are meant.

Back went the officer to his ship with the news of this defiance. RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, furious, upbraided his emissary with cowardice, and declared his intention of going himself. His counsellors implored him to do no harm to the child whose message they had just heard. They felt sure, they said, that he must be either an incarnation of the *Dewatas*, or else a Prince of an ancient royal house, and to use violence to him would only bring destruction on them all. But the Raja was much too angry to listen to good advice, and all was made ready for battle. For seven days and nights did the fleet fire cannon and muskets, and then the King ordered firing to cease, in order to judge of the result. When the smoke cleared away, there was the *Bunga Rampei*, floating unharmed and looking handsomer than ever. The Raja reproached his people with incompetence, and told them to stand by and see his personal prowess. Taking his own match-lock, powder and bullets, he prepared for action, but first had recourse to magic to forecast the result. To his disappointment, it was made apparent to him by infallible signs that he must be defeated. Nevertheless, he persevered, and his first shot brought down the mast of the *Bunga Rampei*. The damage was soon repaired. RAJA DONAN simply plunged overboard, hauled up the mast out of the sea, and fitted it in its place again. With a little *lela* (brass swivel gun) not more than a span long he fired a shot, which sunk the whole fleet of ninety-nine sail, leaving only the *Biduri* afloat. Thereupon he invoked the aid of the trusty craft which bore him, and forthwith the *Bunga Rampei*, of her own accord, ran alongside of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT'S vessel. With a terrible shout RAJA DONAN sprang on board, his own boat sheering off at the same moment and keeping the BANDAHARA out of danger. Attacking furiously the warriors on board, he maintained the combat single-handed for three days and three nights, and killed them all. Finally, after a hand to hand fight, he defeated RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and cut off his head.

Left master of the vessel, RAJA DONAN went all over her to judge of his prize, and came upon a cabin in which he found a beautiful maiden named CHE AMBONG, the younger sister of his dead foe—RAJA CHAMAR LAUT. Addressing her he



asked for water and *sirih*, saying that the battle had made him thirsty.

"Are you mad, boy," said the Princess, "to come and ask *me* to supply you with refreshment, after you have killed my brother and all his warriors? Take my life too that your fame may be complete."

The young Prince answered modestly, "It was not I who sought to do thy brother harm. It was he who began; I did but retaliate."

"Be that how it may," replied the Princess, "slay me now and put an end to a life which can only be a misery if prolonged."

"However unhappy you may be," said RAJA DONAN, "my lot is a much more wretched one, for on the very day of my birth my parents cast me forth to be the sport of the winds and the waves."

The Prince's account of his misfortunes so softened the heart of the Princess, that she opened her cabin and let him in and fed him with all sorts of dainties. They agreed to be brother and sister, and, at RAJA DONAN'S request, the Princess agreed to accompany him to his own vessel. He would let her take nothing with her but her betel-box and work-basket. All this being settled, he went forward and hailed the *Bunga Rampei*, waving his turban, and instantly the *prahu* came up swiftly alongside. Having transferred the Princess to her, RAJA DONAN sunk the *Biduri* in mid-ocean.

Then they recommenced the voyage, the BANDAHARA and the two children, of whom the Princess, of course, was much the elder. They sailed about for some time, and CHE AMBONG began to get tired of having nothing to do but eat and drink, and she tried to persuade RAJA DONAN to return to his own country. But he said sadly that he was not travelling for amusement or profit, but in pursuance of his own evil destiny. The tender heart of the girl was deeply touched when she heard him speak thus, and when she looked on him, for in truth he was of an age when he should have been looked after and cared for by nurses and attendants rather than left to sail the world alone. Then she told him of the cause that had made her quit her own country—Mundam Batu,—how a pow-



erful Raja called PETUKAL had asked for her in marriage, and how her brother CHAMAR LAUT, not liking the match, had carried her off to sea. RAJA PETUKAL had pursued them, but had run his ship aground at a place called *Lubok Goa Batu*, and had been delayed there for three months. He was even now pursuing them, and the Princess therefore advised that they should run along the coast keeping near the shore where large vessels would not venture, instead of sailing on the high seas.

RAJA DONAN pondered over his sister's story, she was evidently genuinely alarmed, and he was very sorry for her, so one day he went up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) and prayed to the Dewatas to send him a breeze—

*Angin yang ber-gambar orang  
Yang men-chabut chekor di-halaman  
Dan men-chabut malei-malei di-lumpur  
Dan me-rebah kerbau di-padang  
Dan menyapu nyior dara di-halaman balei  
Ber-gerēnchit karang di-laut*

“a gale so strong as to be visible in a form resembling human shape; one that would tear the *chekor* root from the ground and the *malei-malei* plant from the mud, which would lay prostrate the cattle feeding in the fields and sweep away the young cocoa-nut trees growing in the court-yard.”

—a breeze which would drive the *Bunga Rampei* straight to the bay of *Goa Batu* and thus bring him face to face with RAJA PETUKAL.

For seven days and seven nights did they scud before the breeze which sprang up, and one day, about noon, something was observable right ahead. As they approached, it was made out to be a fleet of ninety-nine sail. Then RAJA DONAN called the Princess and told her to rouse up the BANDAHARA and make him let go the anchor. This was done (the anchor weighed three *bharas* and the cable was five fathoms long) and then RAJA DONAN pointed out to the Princess the fleet right ahead of them, and of course she was terribly frightened.

RAJA PETUKAL, on board his ship, looking out, became aware of a vessel anchored ahead of him, and he called some of his officers—Panglima ETAM, Panglima PUTEH, Panglima

LELA TEMBAGA, Panglima LENGGANG LAUT, Panglima ANG-KUP BESI, Panglima AMPING BERANTAH, and Panglima MACHANG BER-GOLING—and told them to go off to the *Bunga Rampei* and make enquiries. They accordingly let down a boat of twelve koyans burthen, manned by eighty rowers, and pulled off to RAJA DONAN'S vessel. When they approached, they saw a very handsome boy sitting on the fore-castle. They hailed him and asked him the name of the master of the vessel, whence she came, where she was going, what cargo she carried, how many persons were on board, the names of the mate, steersman, and the nationality of the crew; also how long she had been anchored there, what armament she carried, and did the person addressed know the customary dues taken in these waters? All this was said in the name of RAJA PETUKAL.

RAJA DONAN answered them much as he had answered the emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, saying that he constituted the whole of the crew of the ship, that his arms were all his cargo, and that the custom he followed was to sail when he had a fair wind, and to anchor in a calm.

A demand for tribute was met just as the former one had been.

Then the Panglimas went back to the Raja and reported the result of their mission. He flew into a fury, and refused to listen to their excuses and advice. Accordingly, as in the previous case, an attack began; the fleet for seven days and nights kept up a continuous fire of cannon and musketry on the *Bunga Rampei*. After this RAJA PETUKAL ordered firing to cease in order that they might see what had become of their enemy. But the smoke was so dense that it took three days to clear away, and when at last it cleared, there was the *Bunga Rampei* floating unharmed and looking better than she had done before. RAJA PETUKAL swore at his people for their failure, and said that he would show them the way to do it. He loaded his own matchlock and used a magic spell to ascertain whether he would be successful or not. The result was unfavourable, but nevertheless, levelling his weapon, he fired, and his bullet struck the side of the *Bunga Rampei* doing some damage, which was, however, quickly repaired by RAJA DONAN and CHE AMBONG.

With his wonderful cannon which had already sunk one fleet, RAJA DONAN then fired a single shot, which sent ninety-nine vessels of RAJA PETUKAL'S fleet to the bottom, leaving afloat only the ship which carried the Raja. This RAJA DONAN boarded, uttering three terrible shouts, and then cut and thrust right and left, cutting off a leg or chopping off a head at every stroke, until not a single soul was left alive on board the vessel except himself and RAJA PETUKAL. A single combat then took place between these two; RAJA DONAN'S sword was shivered into three pieces in his hand in a blow aimed at his adversary, but it was made whole again almost immediately. In vain did he stab RAJA PETUKAL three times with his kris. The weapon broke off short in his hands each time, and after restoring it twice, he got angry and threw it overboard. Seeing this, RAJA PETUKAL threw away his sword and grappled with RAJA DONAN. They wrestled furiously, and at the end of the first round RAJA DONAN was hurled violently into space and fell into the sea in mid-ocean where he floated insensible. When he recovered sufficiently, he prayed to *Sang Hyang Barma Sakti* to replace him on board RAJA PETUKAL'S ship and the prayer had hardly left his lips when he was back again on the deck confronting his enemy. It was now his turn, and the next struggle ended in RAJA PETUKAL being hurled into the air and falling into the whirlpool of *Pauh Janggi*, where he perished.

A beautiful princess, Tuan Putri CHE MUDA, the sister of RAJA PETUKAL, was discovered in a cabin on board the vessel, and was persuaded by RAJA DONAN to accompany him on board the *Bunga Rampei*. A wave of his magic turban brought the latter alongside, and CHE AMBONG came on board and greeted the new-found damsel affectionately. RAJA DONAN had now two sisters, and after they had eaten and drunk together, CHE MUDA'S things were transferred to the small vessel and the large one was sunk by RAJA DONAN.

The seemingly endless cruise of RAJA DONAN'S *prahu* now began again. When they had been seven days and nights at sea, he demanded of CHE AMBONG, who had travelled so much about the world with her brother, to know where he might find some great powerful kingdom with a Raja blessed with a

beautiful daughter. Pressed to give the information required, the two Princesses admitted that they did remember having heard a rumour, "borne by the passing wind, or by the running water or by the bird in its flight" (*di-bawa angin lalu dan di-bawa ayer hilir dan di-bawa burung terbang*), that there existed two countries one called *Gedong Batu* ruled by BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI who had a beautiful daughter named Princess GANDA IRAN, and the other called *Béram Biru* where RAJA PIAKAS reigned with his beautiful sister TELÊPÔK CHAHYA. The two ladies also related how it was currently reported that Princess GANDA IRAN was already betrothed to RAJA PIAKAS and they described *Gedong Batu* as only to be reached after a three months' voyage.

RAJA DONAN then went to the forward part of his vessel and stood in the attitude of one in mystic contemplation (*ber-tiang tunggal dan ber-kajang mĕgun*) and prayed again to the *Dewatas* for a wind to take her quickly to the port of *Gedong Batu*. No sooner was his supplication uttered than the wished for breeze sprung up and sailing at a miraculous speed before it the *Bunga Rampei* reached the mouth of a large river in seven days. This the two Princesses pronounced to be the port of the country of *Béram Biru*. Again they set sail and duly arrived at the mouth of the river of *Gedong Batu* where they anchored about evening (*hari merimbang petang*). Here RAJA DONAN performed a ceremonial ablution for which the Princesses presented him with limes and rice-powder in a golden basin (*limau ber-ukup dan bedak bersatanggi*). Then he bathed in the sea alongside standing on a skate (*ikan raya*) and holding on to a shark (*ikan hiyu bengkong*) which darted about here and there taking him with them, until his sisters were seriously alarmed and called him back. Then he came on board and changed his wet clothes for a rich suit and sat down and talked to the two Princesses till late at night. From them he learned that the palace of RAJA BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI was seven days' journey up the river. Next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock when the sun was just getting hot and filling the land with its rays (*matahari sedang memechah panas memenoh-i padang*) RAJA DONAN had mats and carpets spread for one of his magic

ceremonies. He burned incense and fumigated his magic flute to which, after a prayer to the *Dewatas*, he addressed an invocation desiring it to play sweetly so that its sounds might be heard in the palace of the Princess GANDA IRAN, seven days' journey off, by her and by her only. Then he blew in it three times; the first time the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the second time it played as if twenty-four instruments were being sounded, and the third time it played like thirty-six different instruments, and its strains were so sweet and tender that the Princesses CHE AMBONG and CHE MUDA dissolved in tears and the music had to be stopped.

Now it happened one morning that the Princess GANDA IRAN was standing at her window. She had just got up and was about to chew betel-nut. She had the betel-nut scissors in her hands, one little chip of betel was already between her teeth and she was just in the act of cutting off some more when the sound of the distant flute, which was then playing with thirty-six instruments, arrested the blades of the scissors in the act of closing and they fell to the ground. Her old attendant saw her change colour and asked the reason. The Princess then described what she heard and bursting into tears vowed that she would never be satisfied until she found out the player of the magic flute. Then she went down into the garden and walked about pondering how she could despatch some messenger to the entrance of the port to find out the unknown player. While so pondering she came across a squirrel and she said "O dear, beautiful squirrel, will you get for me this instant three betel-nuts grown facing the east on a tree which is bearing for the first time and three leaves from the top-most shoots of a sirih-vine which have just outgrown the prop and are hanging over towards the east? If you are hungry come with me to my chamber and I will give you *sumbu layang* fruit to eat." The squirrel was much too devoted to the Princess to want any reward, and he started off at once and before evening was back again with the betel-nut and sirih. These the Princess with her own fair fingers did up into quids or mouthfuls in three different ways and put them in a gold vessel which had been an heirloom for five genera-



tions. This she crowned with flowers which she arranged in a bouquet in the shape of a cap and she tied up the whole in a silk cloth embroidered with gold (*telepuk layu*), which she knotted in the most elaborate way (*ber-tanggam dengan simpul buku bĕmban dua-bĕlas lapis*).

The next thing was to find a messenger. The Princess went down into the garden and pulling a white cloth over her head became entranced so that her vision could pierce the earth and clouds and could reach to all quarters of the compass

*maka di-antara awan yang puteh mengandong mĕga  
yang biru ber-bakat kuning  
angkasa di langit sayup-sayup bahasa  
kadengaran tagar di laut  
ber-sri muram chahya udara  
ber-bunyi guroh menyarak kakasih  
'alamat raja yang besar menanggong ka-duka-an.\**

Then the Princess became aware of a bird circling overhead and quickly throwing off her hood she waved it seven times, whereupon a large kite swooped down and settled on the ground before the Princess, to whom she proceeded to make obeisance "she spread out her left wing and bent her right leg and bowed her beak to the ground like one bowing before a Raja" (*ber-kibar kepak yang kiri, ter-pĕtok kaki yang kanan ter-tungkum paruh ka-tanah sa-laku orang menjunjong duli*). Then the kite asked what she was wanted for.

"O mother kite," said the Princess, "I want you to go this very day and take this bundle to the youth who is in the vessel lying at anchor at the mouth of our river. If you are hungry go and eat one of the hens which is feeding in the court-yard of my parents." So the kite went away and ate up a hen and thus refreshed returned to the Princess and took up the bundle in her talons and soared aloft with it. After flying for seven days and nights the kite found herself over

---

\* Beyond the white clouds was the blue sky streaked with yellow rays; the colouring of the heavens glowed and faded and the roar of the sea was heard in the distance. Then a dark shade came over the face of the firmament, low thunder rolled, mourning the parting of lovers—signs, all these, that a Prince or Princess is in distress.



the mouth of the river and could see far below a little vessel rocking about at anchor in mid-stream. Then she swooped down and perched on one of the masts just above RAJA DONAN, who was sitting below playing the violin. And as she could see that she had not been perceived by RAJA DONAN she sang the following stanza to the tune which he was playing:—

*anak merpati terbang ka hulu  
anak enggang meng-angkut sarang  
jauh-kan hati tuan penghulu  
tiada menegor sa burung barang.*

The young pigeon flies inland  
The horn-bill gathers sticks for its nest  
Far away are my lord's thoughts  
He does not accost any bird that comes.

So beautifully did the bird sing this verse that RAJA DONAN and the two Princesses ran forward where they could see the mast. On being beckoned to by RAJA DONAN to come down the kite descended and delivered the bundle which RAJA DONAN opened without delay. He put on his head the cap of flowers, which fitted him exactly, and ate one of the quids of betel-nut. He at once became absent and pre-occupied, to the great alarm of the Princesses, who thought that he was poisoned, but he declared that he was only thinking of what he should send to the Princess GANDA IRAN in return for her present. By their advice he sent three rings

*yang sa-buntok tanda meminang  
dan sa-buntok ber-ikrar janji  
dan sa-buntok tanda jadi sabarang bechara.*

One as a sign of betrothal, one to bind the promise, and one as a sign that whatever was undertaken would be successfully carried out; also a shawl which he was in the habit of wearing as a sign of intimacy. These were put into the golden bowl, the wrapper of which was knotted up in exactly the same way as before, and delivered to the kite. Before taking her departure the kite delivered to RAJA DONAN an invitation from the Princess to enter the country as she was very anxious to see him. RAJA DONAN desired the kite to say in reply

that in coming to the port he had no other intention than that of visiting the Princess, but that he could not leave his vessel and his sisters and the BANDAHARA in the river and go up alone. Within three years, three months and ten days, he would present himself before the Princess, and if he should break this engagement he wished that he might die a violent death

*mati di timpa sarong pedang  
dan mati di-timpa sarong kris  
dan mati di-timpa daulat segala raja-raja yang dahulu  
kala  
dan mati di-timpa uleh tuan putri GANDA IRAN sendiri.*

Then the kite craved leave to depart and repeated these verses :—

*Pergi ka bendang men-chabut kumboh  
Di-chabut budak chepat ber-lari  
Mohun-lah patek kain di tuboh  
Kain di-pakei sa-hari-hari*

*Tetak sabantun larék-kan kêlang  
Batang chêmpe dak mari di-rapat  
Mohun-kan ampun patek nen pulang  
Barang di-kahandak sudah-lah dapat.*

The *kumboh* grass is pulled up in the ricefields  
The children run off with it quickly  
I ask but for a garment of your own  
One that you wear every day.

The *sabantun* log is cut for the sugar-mill  
The roller next to it is of *champedak*  
Your servant now craves leave to depart  
Having obtained all that was asked for.

When the bird returned with the bundle to the Princess she was deceived by the exact similarity of its appearance to the one she had despatched and she went crying to her own apartment making sure that her present had never been opened. But the kite induced her to open it and she found the rings and shawl. The former she put on at once and the latter she put on and took off, kissing it and examining the pattern and

the sewing after the manner of a young woman very much in love.

The kite was despatched a second time by the Princess to RAJA DONAN and this time the present was one of all sorts of delicacies and sweetmeats. A corresponding present was delivered to the bird to convey to the Princess, with an injunction to send nothing more, as the vessel was about to leave the river, and these were safely taken back by the kite to the palace.

RAJA DONAN then set sail for a place called *Goa Batu* and on the night before arriving there he performed a ceremonial ablution and bathed in the sea with his attendant skate and shark. Before retiring for the night he agreed with his sisters that on the following morning no one was to be wakened up by either of the others who might happen to rise early. During the night, when the Princesses were fast asleep, RAJA DONAN got up and invoked the assistance of the *Dewatas* to cause the country of *Goa Batu* to be one continent with the land of *Gedong Batu*, which he had left seven days before. He also entreated that *Goa Batu* should be transformed into a powerful kingdom with a walled and fortified capital and a numerous population, that the troops of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and RAJA PETUKAL should be restored to life and that the *Bunga Rampei* should be turned into a magnificent palace. No sooner was his prayer uttered than the busy hum of multitudes commenced to be heard on shore. Then RAJA DONAN retired to rest.

It was broad daylight when the Princesses awoke and they were not a little astonished at finding themselves in a palace the precincts of which were thronged by people. At first they thought that they must have been taken captive by an enemy during the night, but RAJA DONAN who was sleeping at their door, soon awoke and straightway proceeded to the *balei* where he sounded a gong and called all the chiefs and people together. He announced that he intended to submit to the rite of circumcision and ordered the usual week's preliminary ceremonies. At the end of the week he sent for the operators and seven *mudin* presented themselves. The oldest undertook that only three drops of blood should be

drawn and that the wound would heal up the minute the knife was withdrawn. Then RAJA DONAN went down in procession to the river and remained there soaking himself, while the two Princesses in the palace soaked their fingers and toes in a jar of water,\* and on his return to the palace the rite was performed. As the *mudin* had promised, only three drops of blood were drawn and the wound was healed at once. The old man was rewarded with a present of one hundred dollars and a buffalo, a pair of slaves and a knife. RAJA DONAN also underwent the ceremonies of filing the teeth (*ber-asah gigi*) and of blackening them (*ber-baja*).

One day RAJA DONAN sounded the alarm bell and summoned all the chiefs and people together. He then made over the charge of the kingdom to the former, enjoining them that if during his absence an enemy should attack the country from seaward they were to resist with all their force, but that if an attack should be threatened from the land-side no uneasiness need be felt for he would repel it. He then started on foot for the country of *Gedong Batu*, taking with him the magic flute, a tail-less cock (*ayam dugil*), and his trusty sword. Crossing hills and mountains, and successively passing through plains and forests, he at last reached one day an open plain, in the middle of which grew a *beringin* tree with spreading branches, beneath which there was no vegetation whatever, the ground there being as smooth as if it were polished (*lichin lichau saperti di-gilap*). Here he stopped to rest.

Now there was a certain Princess named LINGGAM CHAHYA, who dwelt in the heavens. She was the daughter of RAJA PINANG LUMUT, and it was her custom to descend to the earth for amusement and to play about with her attendants under this very tree. One day when she was about to start for the earth she looked out and saw an exceedingly handsome youth already there, and she forthwith fell in love with him. Calling a favourite bird of hers, named *Mak Tongang*, she despatched her to fetch the mortal on whom she had set

---

\* Bathing is customary before circumcision as cold water causes contraction of the parts. Members of the family of both sexes bathe with the boy who is about to undergo the rite. Young women and girls who do not appear in public, bathe indoors as a sign of co-operation or solicitude.

her affections. The bird presented herself before RAJA DONAN, and graphically described the love-lorn condition of the Princess. He explained that he was unable to accept the invitation at once as he was on his way to *Gedong Batu* to keep an appointment with another Princess, but he promised to come back within three years three months and ten days. With this message, *Mak Tongang* flew back to the skies, and RAJA DONAN continued his journey. At last he came in sight of a large fortified town which was evidently thickly inhabited, and he stopped under a large *pulai* tree to think what he should do. Having made up his mind, he invoked the assistance of *devatas*, and forthwith the trunk of the tree opened, and when he had bestowed inside it carefully all his rich raiment and the things he was carrying, it closed again. He then transformed himself unto a Sĕmang, or wild hill man, with all the skin diseases and sores which disfigure those unhappy people (*kena tokak, kena takik, kena sawan kambing, bisa kurap lusong, kurap pakan, kurap bukit, kudis buta, tiada ter-muat di badan badan-nia*). Entering the town, he found RAJA PIKAS and some of the nobles engaged in matching cocks at a cock-pit, and he approached the place and took a seat. From this he was summarily ejected by the attendants, who, by the orders of RAJA PIKAS struck, kicked and abused him. The Sĕmang, under this treatment, roared and howled a good deal more than was necessary and infused into his voice a magic power intended to have an effect on the Princess whose palace was at no great distance. Hearing cries of some one in pain, she was seized with compassion, and indignantly sent her women servants to bring the sufferer to her. The old nurse who went returned with such a shocking description of the state of the Sĕmang that all the maids of honour crowded out to see, and the noise attracted the attention of the RAJA BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI, who in his turn went out to the *balei* to see the Sĕmang, a wild man being an unusual spectacle in his capital. The Princess joined him at the *balei*, and ordered the Sĕmang to be brought upstairs. The latter refused, pretending to be afraid that evil would befall him if he ventured to approach people of rank (*takut menulah*). At last he allowed himself to be induced to enter and went up hesita-



tingly one step at a time. The RAJA BANDAHARA went off in disgust as soon as he saw the state of his body, and the Sēmang was about to descend again when the Princess perceived the flute stuck in his girdle, and expressed a desire to hear it. The RAJA BANDAHARA then came out and questioned the Sēmang, who said that the flute was merely a country instrument used by the Sēmang tribe, and made by his father, who had given one to each of his children. On being told to play it, the Sēmang said that he was afraid to play it in a town, for fear that those who heard it might be afflicted with vertigo or madness and then he would be put to death. The RAJA BANDAHARA swore that no harm should happen to him, even if evil consequences should be caused to the Princess herself by the sound of the flute. The Sēmang then consented to play, but first invoked the *Dewatas* to accomplish the end he had in view. At the first tune, when the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the Princess gave a scream; at the next she fell down on the floor; and at the third, when the effect was that of thirty-six instruments playing together, she became unconscious and lay to all appearance like one dead. Then there was a terrible commotion, in the middle of which the Sēmang jumped down and disappeared.

Then the religious men assembled and made preparations for the burial of the Princess, whom all believed to be dead, but the RAJA BANDAHARA would not suffer this, and merely had the body placed in a coffin and deposited in the hall of the palace, saying that he would wait until he could get another interview with the Sēmang. RAJA PIAKAS, on hearing that the Princess to whom he was betrothed was dead, was about to run amuck (*amok*), but the RAJA BANDAHARA had him seized and imprisoned pending the discovery of the Sēmang, in search of whom he at once despatched messengers.

Search was organised by the Chiefs on a large scale, but for a long time was unsuccessful, and the search-party were on the point of returning home when, as they were passing through the fields, they saw the object of their search engaged in the Sēmang-like occupation of catching grasshoppers and eating them. They surrounded him and were on the point of



seizing him when he disappeared and was immediately afterwards seen to be outside the circle of captors, engaged as before in catching and eating grasshoppers. This happened three times, and then the Chiefs were satisfied that he was possessed of supernatural qualifications and they approached him prostrating themselves and making obeisance. Then the Sēmang remained quiet and the Tumunggong bending down took him on his shoulders and bore him, notwithstanding his sores and skin-disease, to the *balei*, where he was received with distinction by the Raja. The latter then addressed the Sēmang and promised that if he could restore the Princess to life her bond in marriage and the sovereignty of *Gedong Batu* should be his. The Sēmang then asked for sandalwood and aloes and frankincense, and asked that the guardians of the coffin might be withdrawn, all but two women. Entering the chamber with them, he burned the scented woods and incense and fumigated the magic flute in their smoke, praying at the same time to the *Dewatas* that the Princess might be restored to life. Then he opened the coffin and removing the shroud replaced it with the rich garments worn by the Princess when alive. Then he took up the flute and played it. At the first tune the Princess moved her foot, at the second she moved an arm, and at the third she set up and sneezed, and looking round saw the accessories of a death chamber on every side and the Sēmang sitting beside her. She ordered him out angrily, and then went out and told the Raja that the Princess was restored to life. Then preparations were made for the marriage, and the Sēmang was sent down to the river to be washed and cleansed by some of the old women. He pretended that they hurt him, and aggravated them until one of them struck him, and he at once fell down and disappeared. The old women went back in a terrible fright to the palace and search was immediately ordered.

In the meantime, RAJA DONAN having quitted the form of a Sēmang, took the shape of a child sitting on a heap of drift-wood in a bay. When the chiefs and their searching party came to the place they took him up and carried him to the palace reporting that they had failed to find the Sēmang. The pretty boy was made over to the Princess, who kissed

and petted him, and he soon shewed an astonishing and precocious appreciation of her caresses. One day she threw him off rather roughly, and turned to her weaving, and when she looked round again, behold the child had taken the form of a handsome young man. Then RAJA DONAN explained who he was and how he had come there and reminded the Princess of the presents she had sent him by the kite. Then they ate together and exchanged mutual vows and were exceedingly happy.

RAJA DONAN now took the name of CHE TUAKAL and by private agreement with the Princess commenced to busy himself with the arrangements for her marriage with RAJA PIAKAS, which had been interrupted by her supposed death and his confinement in prison. RAJA PIAKAS on being released amused himself daily with other young nobles at the cock-pit, where no one was found to vanquish his birds.

CHE TUAKAL wended his way to the *pulai* tree where he had, as RAJA DONAN, left his clothing and other property. The tree opened as before, and he took out his things and went back to the town carrying the tail-less cock under his arm. With it he presented himself at the cock-pit, where he was challenged to a match by RAJA PIAKAS. At first he said he had no money, but eventually let himself be persuaded to accept the challenge. Then the owners proceeded to match their birds. That of RAJA PIAKAS was of the size for which the top spur (*bulang atas*) is suitable, and RAJA DONAN, though his bird was smaller, used a spur fixed in the same way.\* Wanting some one to hold the bird while he was fastening the spurs,† RAJA DONAN threw his flute on the ground and it immediately became an ugly youth who forthwith attended him. RAJA PIAKAS now gave the word to fix the spurs on the birds. The ugly youth held RAJA DONAN'S bird, and while the latter fixed on the spur, repeated this verse :—

---

\* There are several ways of fixing spurs on game cocks among the Malays. The smaller the bird the lower should the spur be fixed. A small bird with a spur fixed above the claws may be matched against a large one with a spur fixed near the knee-joint.

† The bird must be held by one person while another fastens the spur on, otherwise the bird might be cut and injured; *mem-béga* is the technical word for this office.

*Buah rambéga di bawah bulang  
Rama-rama terbang ka Jawa  
Adek mem-béga abang mem-bulang  
Sama-sama mem-buang-kan niawa.*

RAJA PIAKAS then had nine bags of dollars brought by his attendants, and poured them out in the cock-pit as his stake, and proposed to set the birds at each other. RAJA DONAN then sent the ugly youth to fetch money, and presently so much was brought and thrown down that the stake of RAJA PIAKAS was thrown into the shade and his opponent reminded him that he had not staked enough. RAJA PIAKAS then added to his stake his country *Béram Biru*, his intended father-in-law's country *Gedong Batu*, and his affianced wife the Princess GANDA IRAN herself. The Princess who was looking out of a window heard all that he said.

Then they set the birds beak to beak (*meng-oja*) and drawing them away from each other (*rentang*) let them go. In the third round (*tepu*) the wing of RAJA DONAN'S bird was broken and RAJA PIAKAS shouted with delight. The ugly youth was despondent, but RAJA DONAN re-assured him, and repeated this verse :—

*Si-harah harah patah patah di-kulei-kan  
Rambut ikal basah basah di-urei-kan.*

“If the *harah* \* branch is injured it can be straightened again.”

“If a woman's head-dress is wetted, the wet hair can be let down.”

Then they recommenced, and this time one leg of RAJA DONAN'S bird was broken. RAJA PIAKAS shouted and jumped about and tucked up his sleeves and bandished his arms. Again the ugly youth addressed his master despondently, but RAJA DONAN answered him confidently with the same verse, and declared that if the bird's legs were broken, he would fight on his stumps (*ber-telku*). The next time they did not put the birds on the ground, but set them at each other at some height from it and let them fall together (*ber-bumbong*)

\* *Harah* or *ara* is a very tough wood which cannot be snapped.

*diatas*). This time the crop (*tembolok*) of RAJA DONAN's bird was torn open, and the paddy in it was strewed about the cock-pit. Again RAJA PIAKAS was triumphant. RAJA DONAN still confident repeated again his verse and added this one :—

*Rumah besar di-tinggal-kan rumah kechil di-tunggu  
Patah tiang tongkat ber-telku.*

“If one leaves a big house one lives in a small one

“If the post be broken one uses a prop.”

In the next round the throat of the bird of RAJA PIAKAS was cut and it fell bleeding to the ground and died, while the victor flew up on the rail of the cock-pit and crowed, so that it could be heard in the next reach of the river (*merantastanjong*). The ugly youth shouted and bared his arms and drew his knife and leapt about (*lompat kinja*) after the manner of Malays when excited, and RAJA PIAKAS, very much ashamed of himself, having lost his money, his country, and his bride, went back to his boat.

RAJA DONAN had yet another humiliation in store for his rival. He persuaded him to land again and to let the preparations for the marriage go on as if nothing had happened, assuring him that RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI would be furious if it did not take place. Preparations accordingly went forward, there were feasts and ceremonies, and at last, at the appointed day and hour, the marriage ceremony was performed and the bridegroom was escorted according to custom to the bride's chamber. But here he met with a reception very different from that which he expected, for the Princess GANDA IRAN flew at him with a knife, declaring that she would never accept as a husband a man who before the marriage had staked her in a gambling bout. RAJA PIAKAS escaped to the *balei* and thence went back to his boat, where RAJA DONAN followed him. The efforts of the latter to persuade him to return were quite fruitless. RAJA PIAKAS declared that he now saw that he had been deceived all along, and he went back to his own country in a fury, vowing that he would return and lay waste *Gedong Batu*, making it a field where the castor-oil plant would grow wild and the doves feed undisturbed (*padang jarak padang tekukur*).

After this RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI decided that the best thing to be done for the protection of his kingdom was to make RAJA DONAN his son-in-law, and the marriage took place accordingly with great rejoicings.

Now RAJA PIAKAS had a sister the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA who was possessed of various supernatural powers and whom all the dragons and crocodiles of the sea and all the beasts of the earth obeyed. To her accordingly he repaired asking her to avenge the slights put upon him in the kingdom of *Gedong Batu*. She summoned the kings of dragons and crocodiles, two of each, and asked them to lay that country waste. They said that they would obey her commands, but that nevertheless they had a presentiment that they would never return. All the dragons and crocodiles now started for the mouth of the river which runs through *Gedong Batu* and there they ate up every person and every fowl, duck, goat and buffalo that they could find. The distressed peasants flocked to RAJA DONAN'S palace for protection and by his intercession the *Dewatas* caused the country to be lifted up in the air so that all the dragons and crocodiles perished miserably on the dry land, and only two escaped into the sea and got back to *Bêram Biru* to tell the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA of their discomfiture. The Princess was not to be discouraged, and now she called out her faithful subjects the beasts of the forest, lions and tigers and rhinoceroses and all sorts of wild animals, and told them to go and lay waste *Gedong Batu*. Like the dragons and crocodiles, they undertook the mission, but they said at the same time that they knew that they would never return.

The march of the army of wild beasts through the forest to *Gedong Batu* was a sight to see. So numerous were they that the mountains and hills which they had to cross were levelled before they had all passed by, and the trees were rooted up so that what had been forest became open plains (*ber-temu gunong, gunong rata, dan ber-temu bukit, bukit rata, ber-temu rimba, rimba tĕrang menjadi padang*). When they had crossed the frontier (*peminggiran negri*) they set to work to devour everything they came across, cocoa-nuts, betelnuts and fruit as well as goats and buffaloes. No one dared to put a foot outside his house. At last when they began to



get near the capital itself, the people implored the protection of RAJA DONAN, and by his intercession with the *Dewatas* the country was transformed into a sea and as the salt water poured in and covered the land the wild beasts were all drowned, though of course no other harm was done, and when they were all dead the water subsided and everything went on as before.

RAJA PIAKAS, having exhausted his sister's resources, led an expedition himself against DAJA DONAN. With three hundred ships he appeared at the mouth of the river and the LAKSAMANA, or *Raja dilaut*, reported to his Sovereign the arrival of the invading force. RAJA DONAN thereupon set off down the river alone. His boat was a bit of the sheath of the plantain flower and his paddle was a single leaf of the jack-tree (*sa-kěping kelopak jantung dan satu halei daun nangka jantan*). His wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, had a boat got ready for herself, rowed by forty-four of her women and having on board forty-four Amazonian warriors, and waited to see what would happen next.

RAJA DONAN reached the invading fleet and did all he could to persuade RAJA PIAKAS to make peace, but the latter would not listen, and the battle commenced. In the meantime, the Princess had started down the river and reached the scene of the fighting just when the fire was hottest. She too opened fire on RAJA PIAKAS, and he was getting the worst of it when RAJA DONAN, recognising his wife, gave her boat a push, the momentum of which carried it off to the distance of twenty-four hours' journey and then it stuck on a bank.

Again RAJA DONAN offered peace, but RAJA PIAKAS still refused and a single combat ensued. RAJA PIAKAS failed to parry a stroke and his head was severed from his body.

The magnanimous conquerer fitted the head on to the body and restored his adversary to life, and RAJA PIAKAS then made due submission. RAJA DONAN and the Princess then took him with them and sailed for *Goa Batu*, in order to marry him to the Princess CHE AMBONG. It will be remembered that RAJA DONAN, on leaving that place, had enjoined the chiefs to defend the country against any one invading it from the sea, but to leave him to deal with any land-attack.



He now resolved to test their obedience to orders and he opened fire when his fleet entered the river. He met with a spirited resistance and was himself wounded in the hand by a shot fired by the Princess CHE AMBONG. He then made signals of surrender and was soon recognised and suitably received in his kingdom.

RAJA PIAKAS was married to the Princess CHE AMBONG, RAJA BANDAHARA TUA to the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA at *Béram Biru*, and the ugly boy, who had been created out of the magic flute at the cock-fight, to the Princess CHE MUDA.

RAJA DONAN'S adventures were now nearly over, but before settling down in his kingdom, he and his uncle determined to revisit their own country, *Mandi Angin*. With a fleet of three hundred sail, they voyaged for three months and ten days and at last entered the well-known river. In vain did the BANDAHARA look for the house and garden he had left, all was jungle. They anchored and fired their guns, but three days passed and no one came down the river in answer to their signals. They then weighed anchor and proceeded up stream to the place where the capital had been. All was silent and deserted; the BANDAHARA pointed out the sites where hall and palace, wall and moat, had once been and where now the castor-oil plant flourished and the wood pigeon fed undisturbed. The scene saddened them inexpressibly. After a few days they fell in with one or two old men who still lingered about the place and from them they learned that the old Raja had been dethroned by the seven lying astrologers, who had now established themselves as Rajas at the head of the river, and that he and his Queen were living like peasants on a little patch of garden-ground in the interior. A few days later, after long search, RAJA DONAN succeeded in reaching a humble cottage in the forest in which he found an old couple living. After conversation, he convinced himself that these were his parents, but he did not make himself known. He invited the old man to come the next day to sell his fruit and vegetables on board the vessels of the expedition. The latter duly came, and went away loaded with presents, and after this he continued to come daily. The RAJA BANDAHARA always hid in his cabin on these occa-

sions, but peeping out he satisfied himself that the fruit-seller was really his brother RAJA BESAR.

After this, RAJA DONAN caused rich raiment to be prepared, and one day when the old couple came on board he caused them to be suitably arrayed and seated in a place of honour. They were much frightened and amazed, but presently the BANDAHARA came in and made himself known to them and presented RAJA DONAN to them as their son whom they had once cast away. Then the newly met relatives wept for joy together. No time was now lost in resuscitating the ancient glories of the capital. The crews of all the vessels were landed and with their aid and by the magic power of RAJA DONAN, walls and moats were repaired, palaces rose again from their ruins, warriors and courtiers took their places and performed their duties, as of old, and RAJA BESAR and his consort were enthroned in their ancient state and splendour.

It only remained to punish the lying astrologers, and RAJA DONAN, RAJA PIAKAS and the ugly boy now started up-country, disguised as peasants, and made their way to the new city where the seven brethren lived and governed. On arrival there the wayfarers fell in with the old astrologer who had prophesied RAJA DONAN'S good luck. He at once recognised and made obeisance to the Raja, and took him and his companions to live in his house and told them all about the state of the country. Through him, RAJA DONAN'S arrival and identity were made known to all his father's old chiefs and a plan of operations was concerted.

One day RAJA DONAN and his two companions presented themselves at the hall of audience where the seven brethren sat with their chiefs and nobles. They pretended to have come for the purpose of trade, and received gracious promises of encouragement, but suddenly, at a sign from RAJA DONAN, the chiefs and warriors rose and secured the seven impostors, who were forthwith carried down to *Mandi Angin* and put into an iron cage. Half of the inhabitants of the town were taken down to *Mandi Angin*, the old capital, and the rest were left to populate the new settlement. *Mandi Angin* was now once more as prosperous and peaceful as it had ever been.

RAJA DONAN and RAJA PIAKAS sailed for their respective kingdoms, leaving the old BANDAHARA with his brother, and the ugly youth was made Raja of *Goa Batu*.

RAJA DONAN still had to carry out the promise which he had made to the bird *Mak Tongang* under the *běringin* tree. With the consent of his wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, he went off one day alone and made his way to the same place. There the bird met him and carried him up to the heavens where he was married to the Princess LINGGAM CHAHYA and remained with her for seven months and seven days. At the end of this period the bird *Mak Tongang* carried him back to his own palace in *Gedong Batu*, where he dwelt ever after in peace and happiness.

---



## THE SURVEY QUESTION.

---



IN the Straits Settlements the "Survey Question" is one which has been before the public for some years and which, especially since 1883, has been the subject of much discussion—discussion which has just culminated in the publication by Government of a valuable report by an officer of the Survey of India (Lieut.-Colonel BARRON, B.C.S.) especially deputed to study the subject on the spot.

Some of the questions connected with land-revenue administration which have been engaging the attention of the Government of these Settlements (1,310 square miles) have recently been under discussion in a much larger Colony—Cochin China—and I have thought that it may be of interest to the members of our Society, and to persons in the Colony interested in land, if I republish here in English a paper on the subject which appeared last year in the *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*.

I have translated this paper, not because I agree with the principles which M. CAMOUILLY advocates, but because I have been desirous of understanding, in what manner it has been thought possible to carry out, in an Asiatic Colony, registration of title on the Torrens system without a preliminary general allotment survey. The arguments of the writer are chiefly directed against any project for carrying out a cadastral survey, but he does not seem to realise that some of these arguments, if their cogency is admitted, will militate equally against the introduction of the Torrens system, which he advocates. "Never think," says M. CAMOUILLY, "of carrying out a systematic survey of holdings. Do you know what the effect could be? Why you would destroy the communal system, by which the land-revenue is collected in a lump for each village and would introduce a system of revenue-settlement, holding by holding, which would give infinite trouble."

Later on, his argument in favour of the Torrens system is something of this sort :—"Annamite land-holders are terribly fleeced by money-lenders. Give them Government titles and they will be able to raise money at reasonable rates from respectable establishments. Confine your survey to those lots which

the native land-holders want to bring under the new system."

The questions which will naturally occur to any one on comparing these recommendations are :—

Will not the argument about the communal system, which is said to be a reason for not carrying out a cadastral survey, apply to the proposal to survey separate holdings and issue separate titles for them under the Torrens system?

Suppose that the number of land-holders who apply to have their lands surveyed and their titles registered be very large and constantly increasing, will not the Government be compelled to carry out what would in effect be a cadastral survey?

It cannot be readily admitted that there are any real grounds for the fear expressed that the system of revenue-settlement by villages would be prejudiced by a field to field survey. In British India, the experience is the contrary. It must not for a moment be supposed that the *lambardari* settlement is abandoned and a *raiya-wari* settlement introduced as a consequence of cadastral survey.

The expense of isolated surveys of holdings, to be carried out from time to time, according to demands, by surveyors stationed here and there throughout the country, would be fatal to the success of any voluntary scheme for the introduction of registration of title, and how such isolated surveys are ever to fit together as one compact and accurate map, M. CAMOUILLY does not explain. He had forgotten, perhaps, that in Australia, where he saw and admired the Torrens system, the survey of a whole tract before the alienation of any part of it is the rule.

I have to express to the author, whose work I have translated, and to the *Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*, my hope that they will pardon me for having taken for granted their permission to reproduce here this interesting paper on an important subject. If I do not agree with M. CAMOUILLY, being myself an advocate of a good cadastral survey as a help to good administration, and being sceptical as to the existence of difficulties which have been overcome in British India, I am able at all events to place his views before those in this Colony whose opinions may more nearly coincide with his than with mine.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## THE SURVEY QUESTION IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the "*Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*" for the first half-year of 1886.)

---



THE Colonial Council has lately had under consideration the question of undertaking a cadastral survey of Cochin-China.

In the course of the debate on the subject (at the meeting of the 21st of December, 1885), the Chairman of the Committee for *affaires diverses*, himself opposed to the measure, quoted in support of his opinion a memorandum which I had drawn up on this question. But though unfavourable to the proposed survey, this memorandum contained, on a matter of much more real importance, certain proposals to which no allusion was made in the Colonial Council, and in respect of which I think it advisable to lay certain information before the Committee. I mean the introduction of the Torrens system in the Colony.

No subject is more completely within the scope of the researches to which our Society devotes itself, and there must evidently be every advantage in seeing this question made the subject of such discussions as may eventually contribute to the determination of the steps to be taken in the future. But before laying before the Council the system which I advocate, it is necessary to clear the ground of the proposals having reference to the carrying out of a cadastral survey to which I alluded just now.

These projects originated with Messrs. A—— and G——, with the Administrator of Soctrang, and with the Council of the *arrondissement* of Bentré, who in 1884 put forward a resolution on this subject, which was taken up in the Colonial Council by the Hon'ble M. C——.

From the words of the resolution of M. C——, (*Journal Officiel* of the 16th March, 1885), I gather that the local Council of Bentré entertained the idea of undertaking, at their own expense, an allotment survey of the *arrondissement*; it was proposed to ask for authority to take credit in the budget for a special vote, and for power to fix a scale of charges for the remuneration of the surveyors employed in the operations. Where and how these surveyors were to be engaged, the Council does not say.

The resolution of the representatives of Bentré, another which emanated from M. C——, and the offers made by Messrs. A—— and G—— have, in point of fact, the same object, and what I shall have to say about one of these propositions, will apply equally to the other two.

The isolated survey of one or even of two *arrondissements* being quite objectless, the Colony, if she concurs in these projects, impliedly undertakes, by so doing, to extend later on, to the rest of her territory, the allotment survey undertaken at Soctrang and at Bentré, or in either one of these two *arrondissements*.

In reality, therefore, the question which has been brought before the Colonial Council is one of very great magnitude; it is a project so vast that, in comparison with it, the topographical survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{20000}$  on which the whole survey staff has been engaged for the last fourteen years, may be regarded as child's play.

As a considerable outlay, a large staff, and a period of some length must thus be necessary for the accomplishment of this immense work, it ought not to be undertaken without weighing carefully, on the one side, the cost and the chances of success; on the other, the immediate or future advantages which it may hold out to the Treasury and to individuals.

I shall be obliged, therefore, to go somewhat fully into the different matters which I have to lay before you, but as we have to do with a question involving no small demand on the financial resources of the Colony, its importance must be my excuse for discursiveness.

## I. THE FEASIBILITY AND COST OF THE SURVEY.

It is necessary, in the first place, to give a general description of the different operations which make up the "*cadastre*," for, as is usual in Cochin-China, the people who talk the most about the allotment survey seem to be those who are least well informed as to the circumstances under which such a work is carried out and maintained.

*Nature of survey operations.*—A survey, of the nature of that which has been undertaken in France, has for its object the ascertaining of the area of holdings and the sum to be levied thereon by way of revenue.

The plans and areas are consequently made out for individual holdings having regard either to difference of proprietorship or the nature of the cultivation. The plans have to be preceded,—

1st. By the definition of the boundaries, of the "*communes*," a work a great portion of which has already been carried out in the Colony, but being mapped on a scale of  $\frac{1}{200000}$ , is useless for the purposes of the cadastral survey.

2nd. By triangulation, the purpose of which is to fix with precision certain points selected at convenient distances one from the other, to which the details of the survey are thenceforth referred.

The revenue survey is effected with the assistance of "*indicateurs*" and with the concurrence of the proprietors on whom the surveyors serve notices showing in each individual case the position and area of all the lots belonging to each of them, whether contiguous or scattered here and there in the *commune*.

The areas of these lots are afterwards computed and a list is then prepared describing the proprietors and the holdings.

Commissioners charged with classifying the different kinds of lands proceed then to assess the revenue which is to be leviable on each lot. This is a matter of valuation.

I leave unnoticed the subsequent stages, viz. :—the verifica-

tion of the plans and the preparation of the maps.

*The survey of France.*—The survey of France designed on these lines is a comparatively recent institution. Its history is well known, and in treating of an undertaking which has taken so long, it seems desirable to recall how it has been carried out in the mother country in order to estimate with due reference to experience, what chances it has of success in the Colony.

I shall not deal here with surveys peculiar to certain provinces, which even before the institution of the *taille réelle* or even of a regular land-tax were, it is said, undertaken in France.

I content myself with asking what could possibly have been the value of an allotment survey of a district, such as the Dauphiné for instance, effected with the appliances of the 14th century. These so-called surveys, if they were ever made, were in every instance successively abandoned, and in the 18th century there was no trace of them left.

In 1763, a general survey of the kingdom was ordered. In the furtherance of the policy of government of that period, it was meant to serve as the basis of the assessment-tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which had just been established. This revenue survey was carried out only in Paris and its neighbourhood. The tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which in 1788 had already been exchanged for a subscription paid by the provinces, was replaced in 1791 by a land-tax which retained the character of a rateable charge upon holdings which the original assessment had had.

In this system of contribution, an exemption from charges by which one proprietor profited was counterbalanced by adding to the share which a neighbouring proprietor had to pay. Unfairness of dealing was inevitable in the absence of a land survey, and resulted in immediate protests.

The Government, hesitating to embark in the labour and expense which a survey would necessarily entail, had recourse, quite in vain, to half-measures—the revision of the registers; the revenue survey of 1,800 *communes*, the result of which was to be applied on the principle of analogy to other parts

of the territory ; compulsory declaration on the part of land-holders of the areas of their respective properties.

These palliatives produced no improvement ; it was necessary to fall back upon a general survey of the country, and this was the conclusion arrived at in 1807 by a great committee of enquiry presided over by the celebrated DELAMBRE.

The regulations having reference to this work are the object of Chapter X of the law of the 15th September, 1807.

Begun some time afterwards, the survey was only finished in 1850 with the settlement of Cantal. The accomplishment of the survey of France has taken, therefore, more than 40 years ; that of the three departments annexed in 1860 is not yet completed.

This work has cost one hundred and sixty million francs—an expenditure justified doubtless by the richness of the country, the importance of the land-tax, and the variety of soil, of products and of classes in which those products may be ranked.

Decided upon, unfortunately, under pressure brought to bear by the tax-payers with no end in view except the equal adjustment of the tax ; inspired with the ideas of GALBERT, of JURGOT and of NECKER, who themselves sought no result from it but the means of checking arbitrary imposts, the survey of France is a purely administrative measure, of no use in legal transactions, and without effect as regards the registration of ownership.

Even considered from this limited point of view, can this immense work be accepted as final ? Has it satisfied the land-owners and the Government ? In no way. Complaints are still heard on all sides ; some departments and some *communes* are always being favoured at the expense of less fortunate districts ; these irregularities are exaggerated at will by the injured tax-payers, and there is no scheme which law-makers have not at some time or other proposed, and keep on proposing daily, in order to attain an even incidence of taxation.

*Cadastral Survey in Cochin-China.*—If the authority of the *Description de la Basse-Cochin-Chine* is to be trusted,



the Emperor GIA-LONG began in 1806 the survey of the Delta. No trace of this work remained, however, at the time of the conquest, and with his usual penetration, LURO points out that in documents and deeds before the time of MINH-MANG the area of lands is never expressed in *mẫu*, a circumstance which seems to exclude the idea of the existence of an earlier land-survey. It is more likely to have been a general map of the country that was drawn up in the time of GIA-LONG, and on this point the ordinarily accurate author of *Gia-dinh Thống Chi* is probably mistaken.

It is the Emperor MINH-MANG who really deserves the merit of having caused the execution of the native survey. In the 15th year of his reign, this sovereign sent into the southern provinces a special envoy, under whose direction a number of mandarin surveyors proceeded, with the concurrence of the interested parties and the local authorities, to register and compute the area of every allotment.

In spite of serious errors by which, according to the old (Native) Rulers, this survey was disfigured, the rapidity with which it was carried out is astonishing, and to account for it, one must remember the vigour of the administration of MINH-MANG, his great severity, and the promptitude with which his orders were executed.

But I hasten to say it would be most rash to deduce from this instance, an impression that the execution of the proposed cadastral survey is moderately easy. No analogy can be established between a register of holdings made without instruments by men ignorant of the first elements of geometry, simple eye-sketches barely verified by a few measurements, and the allotment survey required from our French surveyors.

The results of this work, which was so rapidly completed, were entered, for every village, in books, the so-called "descriptions of fields," *Dia-bố*. Far superior in this respect to our *livres cadastraux* (survey record books) in France, these *Dia-bố*, according to custom, take the place, to a certain extent, of the titles to property. It has been by amalgamating with these the supplementary registers (*cahiers de correction*) that the revenue-roll has since been drawn up; but this



collection of documents seems to have been very badly kept, and I do not suppose that it is of any great use now.

*Schemes drawn up by the Survey Department.*—The topographical department have, on their part, had under consideration the expenditure necessary for the execution of a cadastral survey of the Colony, and there exist in their archives two estimates, originating, one from M. BATAILLE, *Chef de Section*, and the other from the lamented M. BOILLOUX.

*By M. Bataille, Chef de Section.*—From information furnished by officers of Government and by surveyors, M. BATAILLE, in 1879, estimated, not very accurately, I fancy, the cultivated area of the Colony, the only portion to be surveyed, at 650,000 *hectares*.\* With a staff of 24 Europeans and 37 natives, costing 377,948 francs and surveying annually 40,800 *hectares*, M. BATAILLE reckoned that the allotment survey of these 650,000 *hectares* would take 16 years and would cost 6,048,000 francs; this would be 9 francs 26 cmes. a *hectare*.

In these calculations, M. BATAILLE has omitted to include the cost of valuation, and of determining and marking boundaries; nor has he foreseen that a third of the staff will always be either ill or on leave, for he takes it for granted that the whole staff will be always at work at the same time; finally, he has not given a thought to the cost of keeping up the survey when once completed.

*By M. Boilloux, Chef de Service.*—M. BOILLOUX has taken these various matters into account. He supposes, further, that before this survey could be completed three-fifths of the Colony would be under cultivation. It is on the revenue survey of this area of about 3,600,000 *hectares* that he has based his calculations.

For the execution of this work, M. BOILLOUX estimated that there would be required a staff of, first, 84 Europeans supplying on an average 40 surveyors employed on the revenue survey, secondly, 105 natives, as demarcators and draftsmen. He calculated the annual cost to be 1,456,549

---

\* 1 *hectare* = 2.471 acres.

francs. He set down the survey of four villages as the annual work to be expected from each of the forty surveyors, and concluded consequently that 16 years would be the period required for the survey of 2,460 \* villages.

According to this scheme, to carry out the survey would involve an expenditure of the sum of 23,304,784 francs. But in this sum-total M. BOILLOUX did not include the cost of purchase and erection of permanent boundary-marks defining *cantons*, villages, and holdings; he supposed these charges to be borne by the *communes* and by private individuals. Allowing 40 boundary-marks to each village, at a cost of 5 francs per mark, there is an expenditure of 500,000 francs to be added to the estimate of M. BOILLOUX for the demarcation of villages alone. This sum must be increased ten-fold to arrive at the cost of the permanent demarcation of private properties.

To maintain and turn to account this work, which 189 Engineers and Overseers will have thus completed in 16 years, a staff of 124 persons, exclusive of revenue officers and valuers must be kept up, and under this heading M. BOILLOUX estimated an annual expenditure of 960,633 francs. At the rate of 5% this sum represents a capital of 19,212,660 francs, which added to the cost of the survey, namely, 23,304,784 francs

makes a total of	...	...	... 42,517,444 francs
------------------	-----	-----	-----------------------

as the expenditure which, in the opinion of M. BOILLOUX, would be required to carry out and maintain a cadastral survey. According to these calculations the cost of the allotment survey and the registration staff amounts to 10 francs 75 cmes. per *hectare*.

These sums speak for themselves. But, even so, granting the *data* (open to question though they are) on which M. BOILLOUX'S calculations are based, the sums for which he asks appear to me to be insufficient.

In these calculations, in which, at first sight, he seems to

---

\* 2,560 (°)—W. E. M.

have allowed for all contingencies, M. BOILLOUX has neglected to take into account the mistakes and disappointments which are inevitable here in an undertaking of this kind. He has not taken into consideration that, where such a large staff is employed, in spite of all the care taken in recruiting, a comparatively large number of important hands must be non-effectives, spending without producing; that of the 84 surveyors employed at the start, very few would see the end of the work; that provision must therefore be made for replacing them and for the instruction of their successors; all this at a very considerable outlay, which he has not taken into account.

On the other hand, in reckoning on three-fifths of the Colony being under cultivation before the completion of the survey, M. BOILLOUX seems to me to have been led into exaggeration in the opposite direction.

These three and-a-half million *hectares* will no doubt be under the plough some day, but this can only be in the distant future, much further off than the end of the 16 years allowed by M. BOILLOUX. To obtain such an extension of cultivation, so rapidly, it would be necessary to take in hand the reclamation, by means of canals and embankments, of the unreclaimed swamp which comprises one-half of the Colony, and to populate the lands thus gained by forming new villages on them. At no great outlay, I fancy, a large part of the extensive marshes to the north of Cholon and of Tanan, those of the plain of Reeds (*Foncs*) of Baclicu, Cantho, Soctrang, Longxuyen and Chaudoc and even perhaps the vast uninhabited tracts of Rachgia, Camau and Hatien might be drained sufficiently to allow of their conversion into paddy-fields.

But these drainage works on which, in my opinion, the Colony ought to concentrate its greatest energy, must, it seems, be reserved for another generation, and one cannot, therefore, take as a basis for calculation the results which may be produced by them.

It is necessary to seek elsewhere grounds on which to base estimates which the periodical recurrence of these visionary schemes induces me, in my turn, to present to you to-day.

On the 31st December, 1884, the cultivable area, measured by the topographical staff, amounted to about 730,000 *hectares*. The cultivated land of the *arrondissements* or of the *cantons* remaining still to be surveyed was approximately 70,000 *hectares*.

We may, therefore, consider 800,000 *hectares* to be the cultivable area which will be shewn in the returns of cultivation furnished by the topographical staff when the survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{200000}$ , now approaching completion, shall have been finished. But some *arrondissements* and those not the least important ones were surveyed before the remarkable activity which has been shewn recently in jungle-clearing, and it must be remembered that the returns do not shew the present state of the cultivation of those sub-divisions, but on an average that of the years 1881-1882.

The Colony exported in 1881, ...	4,210,000	} piculs of pad-
„ „ 1882, ...	6,160,000	

---

Total,... 10,370,000

---

Average for two years,... 5,165,000

---

Allowing ten piculs to each inhabitant, the local consumption may have amounted in each one of these years to 16,300,000

For seed ( $\frac{1}{24}$ of the harvest) there must have been required,	...	...	...	900,000
--	-----	-----	-----	---------

---

The average produce for the years 1881 and 1882 must therefore have been,	...	...	22,400,000
---	-----	-----	------------

---

The export rose in 1883 to,	...	...	8,630,000
„ „ 1884 „	...	...	8,445,000
Total,...	...	...	17,075,000

---

Average, ... 8,538,000

The local consumption, which must have slightly increased may be put down for each of these years at,	...	...	...	16,600,000
---	-----	-----	-----	------------

For seed there must have been required, ...	1,040,000
Average produce of each of the last two years, 26,180,000	
Average of the years 1881 and 1882 brought forward, ...	22,400,000
Increase, ...	3,800,000

There does not seem to have been any noticeable improvement in the attention given to the land or in the choice of seed, during the last three years ; the climatic conditions have remained about the same, there is no reason, therefore, why the return per *hectare* for 1883 and 1884 should have been appreciably larger than that of the two preceding years. It is in the extension of the area taken up for cultivation that we are compelled to look for the cause of the increase in value of production, the sum of which may consequently enable us to calculate the extent of the accession to the area planted with rice.

The Annamites divide the paddy-fields into five classes producing from 35 to 15 piculs of rice per *hectare*. Opened by people without much capital, on land not yet sufficiently prepared for cultivation, and in any case far inferior as regards soil to the splendid paddy-lands which date from ancient times, the new grain-fields may, in general, be ranked in the 3rd class, that which produces 25 piculs to the *hectare*. The quotient found by dividing 3,800,000 by 25 would give, therefore, approximately the extent of land lately brought under cultivation. This would seem to be 152,000 *hectares* and this has to be added to the total of the cultivated area as computed by the topographical department, namely 800,000 *hectares*, in order to find out the total of the cultivated area of the Colony, which may thus be put at 950,000 *hectares*.

Other kinds of cultivation, with the exception, perhaps, of some betel-nut gardens, are so little developed that it seems useless to take them into account.

If, then, like Messrs. BATAILLE and BOILLOUX, I were to lay down 16 years as the period necessary for the completion



of a cadastral survey, I should have to add to the above total of 950,000 *hectares* the land gradually opened up for cultivation during that period. Taking into account the results of the last two years, and always remembering that the population must soon begin upon the marshes, which will be more and more difficult to reclaim, I estimate, somewhat arbitrarily no doubt, that in this coming period of 16 years the area under cultivation will be increased by 500,000 *hectares*.

The survey then must be applied to a surface of 1,450,000 *hectares*.

Estimating the cost of the survey and establishment at 11 francs the *hectare*, the expenditure would amount to about 16,000,000 francs.

The survey of France, which, in consequence of the rise in the price of everything in recent times, would be a much more serious undertaking now-a-days, cost 150 million francs, or about 3 francs a *hectare*.

For this country, the salaries assigned to surveyors must be multiplied by three, and though a revenue-survey may be carried out more easily in the Colony, it must be remembered that an operator employed here will turn out, on an average, only about two-thirds of the work of one of equal ability and industry working in France. As the two circumstances last stated nearly counterbalance each other, it is sufficient to take into consideration only the difference of salaries, and, looking to this fact only, we may safely put down the cost of the survey at 9 francs the *hectare*. My estimate of 11 francs, which includes the registration establishment, would, therefore, probably be rather under the mark.

Having taken all possible care to reduce everything that can possibly be objected to as exaggerated in M. BOILLON'S figures, I have now to give my opinion as to the chances of success, which, whatever may be its cost, the cadastral survey would have.

Here is my opinion in two words:—

I. The cadastral survey, if it is undertaken, will never be finished.



II. Whatever portion of it is completed will never be kept up and its value will be lost.

On these two points, I entertain the most absolute conviction. I know the Colony well enough not to be afraid that future events will prove me to have been wrong.

## II.

### *The Use of the Survey of the Colony.*

I have shown above at what a heavy figure the expense of a cadastral survey must necessarily be estimated.

I have not attempted to conceal the small amount of confidence I entertain of the success of such an undertaking.

It only remains to give my opinion as to its utility, and on this point I shall speak even more plainly. The cadastral survey (*cadastre*), giving the word the meaning it possesses in our language, and in our system of administration, that survey which has, up to the present time, been kept in view in the Colony, and in reference to which the schemes which I have just reviewed have been drawn up, such a survey has no *raison d'être* here, it would be useless; much more, it would do actual harm.

We found in Cochin-China an admirable institution which used to be of the greatest service to the Annamite Government, and which, to us strangers to the lands, the language and the customs of the population, has been still more useful; I refer to the Annamite system of district-government by *communes*, an institution which, instead of trying to ruin by awkward administrative importations, we ourselves, weakened as we are by centralisation, might perhaps seek to introduce into the mother-country for the good of the nation.

The native *commune* has been much encroached upon already, at all events, as regards the collection of the direct taxes (and this is one of its most important functions); it still exists with its principal attributes. Beyond the twentieth *arrondissement*, the Government has no need to know the 1,600,000 inhabitants of the Colony. It is sufficient to communicate with the 2,450 municipalities by the medium of whom the taxes are collected without documents, prosecutions or expense.

I will not deny that abuses may arise from this mode of procedure, but such abuses are not the result of French administration, they have existed, and in a much greater degree, from time immemorial; they are less felt in all that regards the assessment of allotments for land revenue than in any other matter, and they do not affect the interests of the Treasury in any way.

The Officers of Government who know by the computations of the (topographical) survey the exact area of land under cultivation in each village, can in fact maintain a check upon the full collection of the land revenue, nor do they fail to do so, and in *arrondissements* where the holdings have been completely surveyed, the difference discovered between the actual cultivated area and that on which revenue is paid is comparatively unimportant, it amounts to about one-fortieth.

Arrondissements.	Area under cultivation.		Difference.		Remarks.
	According to the revenue-rolls of 1885.	According to calculations of the topographical survey.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	
Baria, ...	10,233	10,548	...	225	
Bienhoa, ...	29,050	26,143	2,807	...	
Saigon, ...	47,179	57,906	...	10,727	
Cholon, ...	59,952	65,834	...	5,882	
Gocong, ...	37,798	38,303	...	505	Deficiency 22,042
Tanan, ...	42,865	43,499	...	634	Excess 7,336
Mytho, ...	99,938	102,769	...	2,831	14,706
Bentré, ...	87,988	87,332	656	...	
Vinhlong, ...	79,790	75,917	3,873	...	
Sadec, ...	52,100	53,338	...	1,238	
	544,893	561,499	7,336	22,042	

At Travinh and at Soctrang, the difference seems to be more considerable. Although the survey of these *arrondissements* is not yet finished, the cultivated area, according to the calculations of the survey department, already exceeds the area on which revenue is paid, in Travinh by 7,603 *hectares*, and in Soctrang by 3,211 *hectares*. But there can be no doubt that when the topographical survey of these *arrondissements* is finished, the local officials will hasten to take advantage of the materials for a check furnished to them by the cultivation returns, to secure accuracy in the revenue declarations of the villages.

Thus, without any expense whatever, and without even the European staff being brought into contact with the taxpayers, the land revenue is collected at the present time almost without arrears. The cadastral survey once effected, the collective liability of the *commune* would be transformed into the personal contribution of the individual and all the *arrondissements* would thus become *vingtièmes*. Every *administrateur*, or rather every *contrôleur*, for officials of this nature will have to be created, would have to open registers of holdings, to keep a record of numerous mutations of title, and to keep nominal rolls which the central office will have to verify entry by entry. Next, the tax gatherer will come and he will have to serve a notice of demand on every taxpayer, to see him, to listen to his excuses, and to sue him and levy an attachment in case of non-payment.

Attachment on what? The Annamites have no furniture, the animals used in cultivation are as much landed property as the fields themselves. For arrears to the amount of \$2 could one go as far as to seize immoveable property?

In an *arrondissement* which is subject to the assessment of one-fifth, the Government expends, in order to collect the land-revenue, forty per cent., perhaps, of the sum realised. I do not profess to say that the same thing must necessarily occur in all *arrondissements*, for in the latter the payments may be heavier, but at least it is not rash to suppose that the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue will be considerable; that the collections will far exceed the utmost expectations of

those who hold the most optimist of opinions—as far as I am concerned, I distinctly deny.

Everything being taken into consideration, the immense labour which the direct taxation of individuals will entail upon the Government, will result in the reduction, in a sensible degree, of the actual sum realised by the land-tax, and further, in consequence of the transport charges which will have to be incurred, will increase the burden on the native population.

This, therefore, is what would be the probable result of effecting a cadastral survey, with its natural consequence, the separate direct liability of each land-holder for the land-tax.

I have already stated what a large establishment it would be necessary to keep up in order to secure the due working of these institutions. I need not go on to point out how greatly increased the Central Government will find their work and responsibility to be, by having to control and direct an entirely new financial department, with the public works necessitated by it.

Almost the whole of Eastern Indo-China is being laid open, at the present day, to our action, and in order to fulfil the mission thus imposed upon it, the Government has need of all its liberty; is this the time for the introduction here of reforms, or rather of useless changes, the putting of which into operation will absorb all our attention and the sole result of which will be to accentuate the differences which may exist between Cochin-China and Tonkin, to the prejudice of the administrative union of the two Colonies?

Let us rather respect what still survives of the organisation of the Annamite *commune*; this institution will be invaluable to us in Tonkin; thanks to it, we govern Cochin-China easily. But we take advantage of it in an ungrateful spirit, and we shall not appreciate its benefits until the day when its disappearance shall enable us to judge how well it served us when we had it.

### III.

*Means of introducing the Torrens System into Cochin-China.*

I shall now pass to another subject, in which I trust to be able to interest the Committee in a more special manner.

All administrators and lawyers who have to deal with questions relating to loans on landed security and on agricultural property, are acquainted, in its general features at least, with the ingenious system invented at Melbourne \* by the Hon'ble Mr. TORRENS † and so properly called after his name.

Land-owners in Australia who are desirous of bringing their land under the Torrens system, send in their title-deeds to a special office, where they are examined, in the same manner as the titles of a vendor are scrutinised by the purchaser, and where, after this verification, they are entered, if need be, in registers kept for this purpose. In consideration of a small payment, the Government certifies thenceforth that the person named in the title (*porteur du titre*) has the right to dispose at will of his property, free from all charge, and undertakes to indemnify those who advance money upon it, in case of eviction.

These titles may thenceforth be employed as freely as negotiable instruments; they become regular securities (*des véritables warrants*), and are transferred, and pass from hand to hand with the same facility. Simple promissory notes afford in this way the same security as mortgages of real property, and land becomes the safest medium of credit.

In Australia, where, in many respects, land is not more valuable than here, the Torrens system has produced very remarkable results; the costs of conveyancing, so heavy in English possessions, have fallen to next to nothing; dealings are put through without delay, and in no single case (at least up to 1878) has the liability of the Colonies been brought into question.

The analogy which exists between the Torrens system and the practice which obtains among the Annamites of guaranteeing possession of land by the issue of title-deeds, struck me forcibly during my stay in Australia, and I have ever since thought that the adoption of the former here would be in the highest degree useful and very easy.

---

\* At Adelaide.—W. E. M.

† The late Sir R. R. TORRENS.—W. E. M.



All the reflection which I have bestowed on the subject since has only confirmed me in this idea.

Annamite law does not recognise any absolute rights in real property, whether express or implied.

Native land-holders only borrow, ordinarily at the sowing season, on an undertaking to repay the advance at harvest, eight months afterwards.

They are the victims of the most frightful usury.

There exist at Saigon great money-lending institutions\* which would find every advantage in embarking in these agricultural loans. Their intervention would at once reduce by four-fifths the rate of interest which the native land-holders pay at present. Perhaps, even, the Bank of Indo-China would be willing, in consideration of the deposit of title-deeds, to make the necessary advances to cultivators.

All these different circumstances tell greatly in favour of the adoption of the Torrens system, and the natives who seem to have had an intuitive idea of the principle, would at once appreciate the benefits derivable from it.

Should the Torrens law (*l'acte Torrens*) be applied to the Colony, it would be necessary to undertake, not a cadastral survey (*cadastre*), but a registration of holdings (*levé*) and the demarcation, with the concurrence of contiguous proprietors (*délimitation contradictoire*) of those lands the owners of which might apply to have them brought under the new system. New titles of uniform tenor, drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon, would be issued then to the parties entitled.

Surveyors attached to the principal *arrondissements* might be entrusted, in such numbers as the demand for their services might require, with the scientific part of the work; the civil functionary in charge, an officer deputed by the *direction de l'intérieur* (possibly an *employé des domaines*), the *chef du canton*, and a headman selected in the village would pronounce upon the titles of the land-holders, would exercise a careful watch over the interests of third persons and of the

---

\* The Bank of Indo-China, the statutes of which might easily be modified; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank.



Colony, would sign, with the parties interested, the descriptions of boundaries, and would prepare the new certificates of title.

The costs of these proceedings might be charged in part to those land-holders on whose account they are incurred, the balance would not be a very heavy charge on the local budget.

In a short time, and without undue expense, the Government would, I believe, by this means, accomplish the definition and demarcation of holdings. And these combined measures would not only facilitate the enforcement of the Torrens system, but, by determining the extent and the boundaries of holdings, they would operate in putting an end to the numerous law-suits to which boundary questions give rise. \*

None of these advantages can be hoped for from the cadastral survey.

## CAMOUILLY.

---

\* Number of suits tried in 1884, in which claims to land or disputes about boundaries were the cause of action :—

Court of Binh-hoà	...	...	66
Mytho,	...	...	13
Chaudoc,	...	...	133
Vinhlong	No returns furnished.		
Bentré,	...	...	136
Soctrang,	...	...	19
			<hr/> 367 <hr/>



# NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

---

To his Annual Report on the Forest Department for 1886, Mr. CANTLEY, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, has added some notes on Economic Plants—notes to which it seems desirable to give wider publicity than can be obtained by incorporation in a volume of "Proceedings of the Legislative Council." They are, therefore, reprinted here.

The introduction of trees and plants into countries in which they are not indigenous often involves, if the acclimatisation is successful, a growth of nomenclature which creates puzzles for future philologists. "Tobacco" and "ananas" have gradually been adopted, in varying forms, by all the languages of the East, but what are we to say of "*jamrose*," the name given in Mauritius to one of the *jambu* family, perhaps the rose-apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), which seems to be an odd mixture of the Malay and English words?

In Penang, where the *cho-cho* (*sechium edule*) is called "the Bainie fruit," a name has been established which will perhaps find a place some day in dictionaries and glossaries. The vegetable in question was first grown at Bellevue on Penang Hill in 1865 by the Recorder, Sir BENSON MAXWELL, to whom one ripe specimen was presented by Mr. ROBERT BAIN, a merchant in the island. The name of the new product was not known, and it was christened by the children of the family after the donor. The plant has grown freely on Penang Hill ever since, and is known both to Europeans and natives in Penang by the name invented in the nursery of the Recorder's family.

What is now being done by a Government Department in

a report of this kind to inform and educate the public as to the value of tropical products, was attempted here in 1836 by Colonel LOW, who published a "Dissertation" on Agriculture in the Straits. Mr. CANTLEY would do good service if he, like Colonel LOW, would attempt to get trustworthy statistics of the yield of rice and other grain and of various kinds of fruit, etc., in the several Settlements, and of the profit to be expected from cultivation of all sorts.

W. E. M.

---

## APPENDIX C.

## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following Notes on Economic Plants are made with a view to the encouragement of minor industries. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the establishment of the Experimental Nurseries to obtain complete information, but that given below may be useful in shewing the tendency towards results, in the absence of more complete details.

## FIBRES.

MAURITIUS HEMP (*Furcræa gigantea*) continues to grow with great vigour in the Nurseries, and several thousand plants have been disposed of to planters for trial. The price realized for good fibre is about £28 per ton in London, and if the fibre can be prepared here at say 5 cents per pound, its profitable cultivation is no doubt possible.

MANILA HEMP (*Musa textilis*) grows well. When first planted it takes longer to send up suckers than the common Banana does, but once established it grows freely.

In Manila, on good soil, the plantations are renewed only after a period of about 20 years. The present market value of the fibre is from £30 to £40 per ton in London, and as labour is about equally as cheap in the Straits as in Manila, the plant is no doubt capable of profitable cultivation in favourable localities.

SUNN HEMP (*Crotalaria juncea*).—Common in a wild state all over the Settlements, and grows well in ordinary soil. Some attempt to utilize the plant should be made, as the fibre commands a good price in the market.

PENGUIN HEMP (*Bromelia sylvestris*) grows with remarkable vigour. It is one of the pine-apple tribe, but the leaves

are much longer than those of the pine-apple plant. It succeeds best under the treatment pine-apples require.

RHEA or CHINA GRASS (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows well in rich moist soils, and now that a simple process for the extraction of the fibre from the wood by steaming has been hit upon, its manufacture, considering the high price obtained for the fibre, is worthy of careful trial, especially on land where sugar cultivation has ceased to be remunerative owing to low prices, and where the ground is not marshy.

PLANTAIN and BANANA FIBRE (*Musa sapientum*).—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sélángor a wild banana which grew there with great luxuriance, in appearance the plant looked very like *Musa textilis* and it is probable it will be found to yield a very good marketable fibre.

From the *Kew Gardens Bulletin* of April last I learn that in Jamaica a red banana produces fibre worth £25 per ton; the plant is probably the same as the red banana of the Straits.

LALANG (*Imperatia Kænigii*).—Lalang has been found to produce good papermaking material, but as the grass had to be transported to England in bales, only the longest grass containing stout fibrous stems was found to pay. The land that will support grass of such a robust nature, will also grow more valuable crops. The quantity of material available for paper-making in the Straits, including bamboos, pine-apple leaves, wood, &c., would seem to warrant the establishment here of a permanent paper factory.

PINE APPLE FIBRE (*Ananassa sativa*).—In reference to pine-apple fibre, Mr. MORRIS writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, already referred to, observes as follows:—"Although not much at present in commercial use, the fibre has a future of considerable importance before it. It is finer and stronger than that yielded by any other plant. A beautiful fabric known as Piña cloth is made from it. A rope of pine-apple fibre  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference bore a strain of 57 cwt."



**MUDAR FIBRE** (*Calotropis gigantea*).—Plants of Mudar have been in demand during the past year. The plant on hand is apparently the white variety, and grows very freely in almost any soil. The downy substance contained in the follicles or seed pods is the part most valued, but the stem also yields a fibre, which is said to be superior to the common *Calotropis* which by branching more is less valuable. The plant also yields a Gutta. The juice of ten average plants is said to yield about a pound of Gutta.

**COTTON** (*Gossypium arboreum*).—Cotton is found to do well on alluvial deposits on the plains and also on hills up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, but the soil of the Straits generally is unsuited for the cultivation of Cotton, being too clayey and retentive.

**KAPOK** (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).—The cultivation of Kapok is attracting much attention. The plant is of rapid growth and succeeds well on ordinary soils. Its cultivation in the Straits can hardly fail to be profitable under good management.

**INDIAN HEMP** (*Cannabis sativa*) grows, but shews no hope of profitable production, the fibre being five times shorter than it naturally is when grown in a congenial climate.

**OTHER FIBRES.**—The following fibre-producing plants are also found to grow well in the Straits:—American aloe, Hibiscus of sorts, Bowstring hemp of sorts, Cus-cus, Palm and Pandan fibres, and numerous plants belonging to the Urticaceæ, Verbenaceæ and Malvaceæ families. Jute has not been tried, the seed requisitioned not having arrived in time, but I have hope of the plant succeeding.

## OILS.

**CITRONELLA GRASS** (*Andropogon nardus*) and **LEMON GRASS** (*Andropogon citratus*).—The cultivation of these grasses would appear not to receive sufficient attention. Their growth in the Straits is all that can be desired, and the cultivation pays well when properly attended to.

RUSA OIL GRASS (*Andropogon schænanthes*) does not seem to be known in the Straits, and so far I have not been able to procure plants, but that it will succeed here there is but little doubt.

CROTON OIL (*Croton tiglium*).—Among recent introductions, this is by far the most promising. It seems to have found a climate and soil entirely to its liking in the Straits. The plant bears heavy crops of fruit, its cultivation will no doubt prove a profitable investment.

ILLUPI OIL (*Bassia latifolia*).—Plants of this valuable oil tree do not appear to succeed well in Singapore. They are much preyed upon by insects, and although the tree is found in a wild state at no great distance, it has refused so far to grow satisfactorily in this island.

CASTOR OIL (*Ricinus communis*).—Castor oil is now largely used in the manufacture of soap, for machinery and other purposes. In the Straits the plant grows with great vigour, and under proper treatment its cultivation should pay. Some Chinese made an attempt to cultivate the plant in Malacca some years ago. The attempt was a failure in point of profitable return, and no one else seems to have tried it since then. I have strong reason to think, however, that the plant used was an inferior variety, *i. e.*, the variety common in the Straits, the cultivation of which could hardly have been expected to be profitable. The failure has had the effect of discouraging others, but there would seem no good reason to be discouraged so long as the plant has not had a proper trial.

COCOA-NUT OIL (*Cocos nucifera*).—Little need be said of this well-known oil, but it is found that the plant does not yield sufficient crops to pay, when grown more than about half-a-mile from the sea; when grown in the interior of Singapore the crops obtained are said to be only sufficient to cover cost of labour.

OLIVE OIL (*Olea europea*).—The olive plants introduced in 1885 and planted on Penang Hill are making very satisfactory growth, and I am in hope of its proving well adapted for cultivation on mountains and high lands generally.

BEN OIL TREE (*Moringa pterogysperma*) is everywhere cultivated in the Straits for its leaves and roots, which are used as vegetables, but apparently no attempt has been made to manufacture oil from the tree.

KAYU PUTEH OIL (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).—Whole forests of this tree exist in Malacca, but little attention seems to be given to the manufacture of oil from the plant as is done elsewhere. The tree yields many useful produce, but oil may be looked upon as the most valuable, and it could, no doubt, be extracted from it at a rate which would give a good margin of profit.

GINGELLY OIL (*Sesamum indicum*) grows wild all over the country, and bears abundance of seed from which oil might be profitably extracted. The seed contains 50% of oil, and some three crops a year may be had. The oil is used for soap-making, in perfumery, and to adulterate almond oil, which it much resembles. In India one million acres is said to be under cultivation of *Sesamum*.

WOOD OIL (*Dipterocarpus spp.*).—At present wood oil in paying quantity is obtained only from primeval forest. I would however suggest that indigenous trees yielding wood oil and gutta percha be planted for pepper supports. The time they will require to make supports will be about seven years, at which date the temporary supports (Dadup or deadwood) could be removed. Acting on this principle, a time would arrive when the supports would become a source of considerable revenue, probably greater than the pepper crop, whereas at present they are generally a source of trouble and expense.

## FRUITS.

PEACH (*Amygdalus persica*).—The successful acclimatization of the peach tree in the Straits is a work of the Forest Department which has already borne fruit, and very excellent fruit too; the trees have now borne three crops in succession, which shews that they are in earnest, and it is not too much to hope that, when the tree gets widely distributed among Chinese cultivators, peaches will become a common fruit in the bazaars of the colony.

APPLE (*Pyrus malus*).—Very good apples have been produced by the plants introduced from Sydney. I did not attach much importance to the first crop, as plants with fruiting branches (buds) ripened before their arrival will generally produce a first crop, but that the plants are now producing good fruits from Colonial ripened wood shews that they have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances of climate.

COCOA PLUM (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—The cocoa plum of the West Indies came into bearing during the year for the first time in the Straits. The plants were received originally from Kew. On being removed from their pots and planted in the open ground they grew with great rapidity, and when about six feet in height came into fruit which they have ripened in fair quantity.

PINE-APPLE (*Ananassa sativa*).—The following pine-apple plants have been collected from various sources and are now growing in the Experimental Nursery, viz.:—Black Jamaica, Cayenne, Queen, Mauritius and New Providence. It is unfortunate that of all those just named the Mauritius, a very inferior kind, is the only one extensively cultivated here; time only will work a change. I would here mention that the profitable introduction of a new product (fruit or vegetable) into a Chinese bazaar is a more difficult thing than most people imagine, the Oriental taste once educated to a certain thing, even though an inferior article, is clung to with a persistence truly remarkable. I would observe further that the pine-apple everywhere known here under the name "Mauritius" is not known in that colony, and that the sugar-cane known in Mauritius under the name of "Penang" is not found here.

LIME BERRIES (*Triphasia trifoliata*).—The fruit of this plant is preserved in Manila and sent to the London market. The plant produces fruit here in great plenty, and will no doubt be found to-day here as well as in Manila.

BREAD NUT (*Brosimum alicastrum*), and BRAZIL-NUT (*Bertholetia excelsa*).—These plants continue to grow with unabated vigour, the first planted are now about twelve feet in height, and I have hopes of their producing useful fruit in the Colony.

ALLIGATOR PEAR (*Persca gratissima*).—This highly esteemed fruit tree is now in bearing in the Nursery. About two years ago when only a small plant it was removed from the Botanic Gardens where its growth had stood stationary for some years, but since being planted in more congenial soil it has grown with great freedom.

DATE PALM (*Phoenix dactylifera*).—Being often asked as to the possibility of dates being grown in the Straits, I may observe that our climate is altogether unsuitable for the cultivation of the plant or any of its varieties, of which there are over a hundred. The date grows well only in hot, dry climates, in localities where its roots can find a sufficiency of moisture. The plant exists in this Colony.

COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).—The common fig ripens fruit in the Straits very freely, but is much subject to attack from insects. A few drops of kerosine oil applied to the parts attacked will keep the ants away for about a week when another application becomes necessary. The underground portion of the stem is generally the part attacked first. Fruits which have attained full size but are backward in ripening may be brought to maturity in a few days by the application of a little olive oil to the extremity of the fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS.—It is notorious that the supply of native fruits, such as Durian and Mangosteen, is not sufficient to meet the local demand, and still orchards are not being extended with any great rapidity. So far as I have been able to discover, there seems two causes for this. The first is, that nearly all the land accessible to small cultivators on which fruit trees can be grown *easily* in Singapore and Penang is already under cultivation; and the second appears to be, that the growers in Malacca where land is available and who are chiefly Malays, are indifferent to money-making further than sufficient for their daily requirements.

The foreign demand for Mangosteen plants has become somewhat excessive since the tree has been found to fruit in East Africa and East and West Indies.

ORANGES.—Every effort has been made to get together as large a collection of orange plants as possible in the hope that



at least a few may be found to fruit freely. So far, orange cultivation in the Straits has not been very successful, the plants grow freely enough, but produce but little fruit. Some China oranges planted on the Woodneuk Estate in Singapore produced during the first year a perfect crop of yellow oranges, next year a crop of a greener nature, and the third crop was entirely green. For some years past they have ceased producing edible fruit. How far cultivation may be to blame for these results is not known, but the stock now on hand will shew what can be done to acclimatize and cultivate this favourite fruit.

### BEVERAGES.

LIBERIAN COFFEE (*Coffea liberica*) is becoming an established product of the Straits, but its proper cultivation is far from being properly understood. Drainage is too little attended to by some; others by starting the plant in very rich compost change the character of the roots to an extent that unsuits them for penetration of the natural soil. When these errors and some others get corrected, the adaptability of the plant for cultivation here will then shew itself in its true character. Plants of this Coffee are under various treatment in the Experimental Nursery, but it would be premature at present to detail these, I may state however that the plant will not bear manuring in the ordinary way when in fruit, manure should therefore be applied in liquid form, or as top dressing, when given to encourage the welling of the berries. When the soil is disturbed around the plant when in fruit, a large number of the berries wither and die owing to the destruction of rootlets in the manuring process, and which renders the act a loss instead of a gain.

MAROGOGEPIC COFFEE (*Coffea sp.*).—Three plants of the Coffee known as "Marogogepic" and very favourably reported on some little time ago by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, were received from Kew during the year and have grown with less vigour than the Liberian kind, but with almost double that of Arabian Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The leaves are somewhat larger than the Arabian kind, so that the plant seems from its growth to approach an intermediate form between *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea arabica*, and is not as yet affected



by the disease. Should it prove as well adapted to our soil as *Coffea liberica* does, keep free from disease, and have a distinct cropping season, it will no doubt supersede all other kinds in the Straits.

ARABIAN COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*).—The Arabian coffee planted in the Nursery Hooks healthy, but grows slowly. Hybridization may probably re-establish it in cultivation.

BENGAL COFFEE (*Coffea bengalense*).—The growth made by Bengal coffee does not look promising, the plants are still small however and may not shew their true character.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*).—Some plants of Chocolate which stood for some years leaf-eaten, extremities of the branches dead, and looking in a dying state had, on the land coming under the control of the Forest Department, a number of Dadup trees planted among them for experiment. The Dadup trees have now grown to about twenty-five feet in height and their branches having nearly met, the solar rays are prevented from striking the Chocolate plants directly.

The result has been that the latter have thrown off their lethargy and started into determined competition for light with the Dadups and have grown remarkably, the insects have given up attacking the leaves, and robust health has returned to them, but on other plantations where the plants have had shade from their infancy they have mostly died.

The Chocolate plant has proved verycapricious in the Straits, whole plantation going off without any apparent cause except the attacks of leaf insects, while here and there a solitary plant will for many years survive its fellows and go on bearing heavy crops of fruits. It has been said that animals or plants located in large numbers together are liable to epidemic disease, which looses its grasp only after the individuals are thinned down to health permitting numbers. There is doubtless such a law in nature. What seems required is a knowledge of how far one can safely go without danger of calling its working into activity.

TEA (*Assam hybrid*) grows with a freedom which would seem to insure profitable cultivation, the question is more one of cheap manipulation than of plant growth.

I have lately inspected tea cultivation on some estates in Ceylon, and I see no good reason why its cultivation should not be taken up freely in the Straits on selected soils and made remunerative.

### SPICES.

CLOVE (*Caryophyllum aromaticum*).—The Clove trees raised from Singapore grown seed and planted in the Tanglin Nursery look remarkably healthy, both in swampy ground and on the hill sides. They could hardly succeed better anywhere than they are doing.

NUTMEG (*Myristica fragrans*).—Nutmegs planted in the same Nursery look very promising and seem as if prepared to begin another cycle of satisfactory growth in the Settlement. Their successful cultivation seems to depend on what nearly all other crops depend on in the Straits, *i. e.*, liberal manuring.

ALLSPICE (*Pimenta vulgaris*).—A plant of allspice raised from seed some nine years ago is now about twelve feet in height and is for the moment covered with blossom and small fruit.

GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*).—Ginger grows satisfactorily, low prices only prevent its cultivation being freely developed. It is, however, an exhausting crop, soon wearing out the land in which it is planted in the absence of liberal manuring.

CHINESE GINGER (*Zingiber sp.*).—Some plants of this species, which produces the well-known preserved ginger of the shops, were received during the year from the Royal Gardens Kew. It has grown well, but shews no sign of flowering. It is believed to be an entirely new species, but this cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*).—The cultivation of pepper is being gradually taken up by Europeans. If present prices (\$41 per picul for white) keep up, large areas will soon be placed under pepper cultivation.

CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*).—No pepper from this plant seems to be made in the Straits, but chillies of all kinds grow freely. The value of chillies is about 45 shillings per hhd. in London.

CHINESE CASSIA (*Cinnamomum cassia*).—The plants of this, introduced from Hongkong in 1884, have grown with remarkable rapidity and are now large pyramidal bushes of 25 feet in height, but the substitution of Ceylon Cinnamon leaves for those of this Cassia will probably put an end to its cultivation, which has never been very profitable.

### ROOTS AND CULINARY VEGETABLES.

TAPIOCA (*Jatropha manihot*).—The rise in the price of Tapioca flour has stimulated planting afresh. The estates lately closed are getting into working order again.

Of Tapioca, there are many varieties; so far I have been able to secure the following:—Red and white Brazilian, Singapore, and Mauritius. These are all in cultivation here, and the time they take to mature is about as follows:—Brazilian, nine months; Singapore, fifteen months; and Mauritius, eighteen months.

ARROW-ROOT (*Maranta arundinacea*) grows perfectly in the Experimental Nursery. It is not much cultivated here except by Cottagers for home consumption, but the produce is said to be very superior in quality.

KUMARA (*Ipomoea chrysorrhiza*).—This is a new vegetable received from the Royal Gardens Kew, and has grown with remarkable vigour. The tubers have grown to a fair size at date, but the crop is not yet ripe. I have no doubt that it will realize its high reputation as a vegetable and prove a most beneficial acquisition.

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA.—Native of New Grenada and said to be an excellent vegetable. The plants received from Ceylon have all failed.

Among the more common European vegetables which have been found on trial to grow well are the following, which

may be ordered from Europe with every hope of success by those desirous of cultivating them:—

Radish, early varieties (*Raphanus sativus*).  
 Carrot, early varieties (*Daucus carota*).  
 Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).  
 Watercress, of sorts (*Nasturtium officinale*).  
 Parsley, of sorts (*Pteroselinum sativum*).  
 Tomato, all the varieties (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).  
 Beet, Turnip rooted (*Beta vulgaris*).  
 Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia*).  
 Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*).  
 Basella alba (*Basella alba*).  
 Lettuce, <sup>in</sup>mixed (*Lactuca sativa*).  
 Cho-cho, or Jamaica Cucumber (*Sechium edule*).  
 Turnips, American Strop leave (*Brassica rapa*).  
 Kohl-Rabi (*Brassica oleracea Caulo-rapa*).

## DYES.

INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—Not yet under cultivation by Europeans here, but largely cultivated by Chinese. The plant succeeds equally well on hill and swamp.

DIVI-DIVI (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is a new product for the Straits. The plant has shewn satisfactory growth. At the late flower show, Mr. ALLEN exhibited some pods from plants grown on his estate and which seemed quite equal to Indian produce. Its cultivation will no doubt be found profitable.

ARNOTTO (*Bixa orallina*) has found apparently a congenial home in the Straits, and grows with all the vigour of its native habitat. It yields abundance of dye which might surely be profitably utilised.

DYERS CASSIA (*Cassia auriculata*).—This plant is quite at home in Singapore soil, and its profitable cultivation is believed to be possible.

OTHER DYES.—Among other unutilised dyes, the growth of which leave nothing to be desired, may be mentioned,

*Cæsalpinia sappan*, *Fibraurea tinctoria*, *Henna*, *Phytolacca*, &c.

## INDIA-RUBBER, CAUTCHOUC, AND GUMS.

GUTTA PERCHA (*Dichopsis gutta*).—From statistics afforded by plants growing in the Nursery, this plant, the best variety of Gutta Percha tree, seems a moderately fast grower. A plant planted in 1879 is now twenty-five feet in height and twelve inches in circumference at six feet above the ground. This gives an average yearly growth in height of about three and a half feet, and an annual increase in circumference of about one and one-fourth inch.

NATIVE CREEPING GUTTA.—The various Willoughbeias and others from which a very large proportion of East Indian Gutta is drawn, grow with great vigour when planted on cleared land, and where, in the absence of anything to climb upon, they form large bushes in twelve months. Results of growth seem to show that it would be more profitable to plant these than the larger trees requiring some fifteen years to produce a first return.

FOREIGN CREEPING GUTTA.—The Foreign creeping Guttas on hand are the African and Madagascar creepers; these are planted side by side with the native kinds, and although they grow freely are far behind the native kinds in rate of growth and general vigour.

Other foreign rubber, such as Para, Ceara and Panama rubbers grow well, but so far as experiments have gone, the produce of latex is very watery and it is doubtful whether they will hold their own against the better native kinds. The other Gums under cultivation are, Gum Tolu, Gum Benzoin, and Gum Arabic, all growing satisfactorily.

## DRUGS.

KOLA (*Cola acuminata*) a native of western Africa and acclimatised in our West Indian Colonies, produces a pod which contains several seeds about the size of horse chestnuts, which are used for many purposes by the Negroes, but one



of its newest uses is that of an antidote for the effects of alcohol, or cure for inebriety, a nut powdered and taken in a little water is said to at once restore the most intoxicated mind to a state of sobriety. It is also used to heal wounds, as a remedy for indigestion, and a substitute for coffee, &c. The plant grows well in the Straits.

IPECACUANHA (*Cephalis ipecacuanha*), a native of Brazil, and a plant which has been found generally very difficult to cultivate, seems to grow in the Straits with all the luxuriance of its native country when a proper situation is hit upon. It enjoys a very moist still atmosphere and somewhat dense shade. In the Straits it forms a compact little bush of about eighteen inches in height and is very ornamental when well in flower. I lately visited a plantation of the plant in Johor and saw thousands of plants in excellent health. They were protected from the sun by palm leaves laid side by side on artificial supports about 6 feet in height; hedges of the same material were put down a few yards apart. Soil chocolate colour, rich in vegetable matter, wood ashes, &c.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*)—The soil of the Straits is generally not sufficiently rich for the successful cultivation of tobacco, except perhaps as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, or in specially prepared compost. The plant requires heavy manuring to keep it growing satisfactorily on ordinary ground, as it exhausts the soil so quickly and thoroughly. Where the soil is not congenial, to start with its cultivation can hardly prove remunerative. Seed of the best kinds have however been distributed amongst the planting community.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora officinarum*), or Formosa Camphor, is not of much interest to Straits people so far as its cultivation is concerned, the climate being unsuitable for its proper growth. It nevertheless grows fairly well in Singapore.

SUMATRA CAMPHOR (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), also known as Borneo Camphor, is sparingly found on the Peninsula; and its importance in the afforestation of the Settlements is not overlooked. Private enterprise will hardly ever



successfully cultivate the plant, owing to the time which is required to elapse between first outlay and first income.

JALAP (*Ipomœa purga*) } The climate of the Straits  
 GENSENG (*Panax genseng*) } is not found suitable for the  
 cultivation of either of these valuable drugs. The former sell  
 at 1s. 2d. a pound, the latter at (occasionally) \$400 the ounce.

SIAMESE BENZOIN (*Styrax* sp.).—The cultivation of Siamese Benzoïn might pay, as it seems greatly in demand. I frequently receive letters offering long prices for plants or produce. The plant is supposed to be a variety of the common Benzoïn (*Styrax benzoïn*) but until proper specimens are obtained, this cannot be settled.

CUBEBS (*Piper cubeba*).—Experiments with Cubebs on a small scale seem to shew that the plant prefers a shady moist situation. Plants exposed to the full sun grew much more slowly. The cultivation of Cubeb plants does not receive the amount of attention in the Straits it deserves. The crop pays well, but for the present the monopoly of its cultivation remains in the hands of the Dutch, through apparently no other reason than a want of enterprise on the part of planters on this side of the water. In Johor the plant grows remarkably well, bearing heavy crops of fruit, but details of its cultivation as practised in Java is still a desideratum.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SAGO (*Sagus Rumphiana* and *S. lœvis*).—The cultivation of native Sago is deservedly receiving increased attention in the Straits. The trees prefer rich swampy ground and become productive in about six years after planting from seed. When grown on other than swampy land the seed seldom matures. The tree can be increased from seed or from suckers or off-shoots, but when the latter process is adopted a large percentage generally fail to grow.

PATCHOULI (*Pogostemon patchouli*).—Plants of Patchouli have been in demand for experimental planting, and a good number have been supplied. Picked leaves are now selling at \$17 per picul. The plants grow freely with but little

care, and should figure among Colonial products. Plants raised from seed are reported to grow well, but to have no scent, but retain it when produced from cuttings. I have not been able to verify these statements, but it is well known that plants do sometimes play tricks of this kind—Sandalwood frequently.

TONQUIN BEAN (*Dipterix odorata*).—A plant of this, received from Kew some three years ago, has made very fair growth, being now about ten feet in height.

GUINEA CORN (*Sorghum vulgare*).—A quantity of seeds of Guinea Corn was received during the year from His Excellency the Governor. The plant grew well and produced an abundance of fruit, but the seeds were so much attacked by insects when near maturity that it was with difficulty a sufficiency was saved to retain the plant in stock. It is said to succeed well wherever Indian Corn will grow. The plant is of rapid growth and makes excellent fodder.

INDIAN CORN (*Zea mays*).—Indian Corn tried in the Nursery grew with great ease and ripened fine heads of fruit. Why the plant is not more largely cultivated here is difficult to understand. The plant comes to maturity in about sixty days, which admits of numerous crops in a year being reaped under energetic treatment.

TREE TOMATO (*Cyphomandra betacea*) } These two  
MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica candamarcensis*) } excellent  
fruits have been introduced, but a proper place to plant them has not yet been procured. They would no doubt grow admirably on the Thaeping Range in Pêrak at about four thousand feet elevation, or on the Sêlângor hills, and be within range of practical use. I hope to obtain permission to plant them there under my personal directions. I had the advantage of seeing both of these fruits growing when lately at Hakgala in Ceylon, and of tasting them, and can testify to their excellence. The fruit of the mountain Papaya had some of the flavour of a peach and a very agreeable odour. Some of the Papaya plants I observed had partly left mother earth and were establishing themselves as sub-epiphytes, growing

with but scanty support and fruiting freely in the crevices of stone walls, &c.

DAHL (*Cajanus indicus*) grew and produced fruit freely. Considering the large Indian population in the Straits, the plant might be profitably cultivated.

RICE (*Oxyra sativa*).—The mode of cultivating rice is as varied as the nations who cultivate it. The Malays are good cultivators in their particular way; they take only one crop a year, and which has been ascribed to indolence, but enquiry has led me to the conclusion that this is not the case. What the Malay does is simply this, he grows a crop of rice during one half of the year, and a crop of manure during the other half. One he harvests, the other he digs into the ground to enrich it for his principal crop, and thus obviates the necessity of purchasing manure.

BAMBOOS (*Bambusa dendrocalmus*, *gigantochlia*, &c.).—The absence of serviceable Bamboos in Singapore must be a sore point with Indian immigrants. Clumps of Bamboos are common enough near villages, but are protected on account of their being used as a vegetable in a young state, and do not belong to the species used in house building, &c. Attention has been turned to the introduction of more serviceable kinds, and among those procured are the male Bamboo possessing an almost solid stem, the giant Bamboo, Sikkim Bamboo, green and yellow Java Bamboo and several unnamed kinds from Calcutta.

SUGAR CANE.—The new varieties of Sugar Cane which have been planted in the Province Wellesley Experimental Nursery have attracted much attention. Planters have expressed a belief that some promising kinds have never been tried in the Colony. The following descriptive summary of some of them will, therefore, be of interest. The summary is taken from results obtained by Mr. MORRIS in Jamaica:—

“*Hillu*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in a clump; height 9 feet; length of joint 5 to 6 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; leaves heavy; round stem, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stands

drought well; stools freely; a prolific small black cane suitable for poor soils. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.067: Arnaboldi 22.

*Seeti*.—Of stout habit; 12 to 16 canes in a clump; height 8 feet; colour a greenish yellow when young, white when matured; length of joint 4 inches, circumference 3 inches; foliage very heavy, length 4 feet, breadth 3 inches; stands drought moderately well; a good cane for experimental trial in soft soils. Percentage of trash 30; juice 70 (6.5 gals.); density of juice 1.082: Arnaboldi 28.

*Nagapoury*.—Of strong vigorous habit; 16 canes to a clump; colour cream white; length of joint 4 inches; circumference 5 inches; foliage heavy; does not stand drought but grows well in fairly moist situations; an excellent cane under irrigation. Percentage of trash 31; juice 69 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.065: Arnaboldi 21.

*Vulu-Vulu*.—Of stout habit; 10 to 12 canes in a clump; height 8 to 10 feet; length of joints 4 inches; colour fine yellow; foliage light; stands drought well; not liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 35.75; juice 64.25 (5.9 gals.); density of juice 1.078: Arnaboldi 26.

*Liguanea*.—Of short stunted habit; number of canes in each clump 10 to 12; height 6 to 8 feet; colour dark purple and black; length of joint  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light; length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; breadth 3 inches; stands drought very well. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25.

*Nain*.—Habit strong, with large stools ratooning freely; canes in each clump 35; height 10 feet; colour light brown; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage of a fine texture and dark green, leaves short and broad. This cane stands drought well; a clean healthy cane of very vigorous habit. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 23.

*Lahina*.—Of rather delicate habit at first, but afterwards a

strong fine cane; canes in each stool 18; height 9-11 feet; colour yellow; length of joint 5 inches, circumference  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage pale green and moderately light. This cane does not stand drought well and is liable to get lodged. A bright free growing cane under irrigation, very much like the best type of Bourbon canes. Percentage of trash  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $62\frac{1}{2}$  (5.8 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.).

*Keni-Keni*.—Of slender habit; 12-15 canes in a clump; 8-10 feet high; length of joints 5 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves green, 4 feet 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; fine healthy cane suitable for seasonable districts; does not stand drought well. Percentage of trash 33; juice 67 (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.080: Arnaboldi 26.

*China*.—Very similar in habit, size and characteristics to last. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 22.

*Po-a-ole*.—This would appear to be identical with the Mauritius cane No. 96 already distilled and tested in 1880. "A stout black cane of fine habit and growth; leaves rather heavy; stands drought well; rind rather hard; not subject to lodge; makes a good grain of sugar and yields at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{3}$  hhds. per acre."

*Ko-poapa*.—Of strong rapid growth; 18 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 5 inches; colour white; leaves moderately heavy, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; stands drought well; not liable to get lodged; a fine white cane, one of the best in the collection for dry districts; always healthy and throwing good large stools. Percentage of trash 28; juice 72 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.063: Arnaboldi 21 (Beaumé 8.2-5.)

*Lakona*.—Of upright and somewhat slender habit; about 12 feet high; length of joint 6 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves dark green; 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; healthy, vigorous cane and free from rust. Percentage of trash  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $69\frac{1}{2}$  (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)



*Vituahaula*.—Strong, vigorous habit; 30 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 3 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour pale when young, growing into a light purple; leaves dark green  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 3 inches broad; somewhat liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 76 (7.0 gals.); density of juice 1.055: Arnaboldi 18 (Beaumé  $7\frac{1}{3}$ .)

*Sacuri*.—Of strong habit and very rapid growth; 20 canes in a clump; average height 11 feet; length of joints 6 inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves somewhat heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; likely to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 75 (7.9 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Cubun*.—Habit light; 12 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; joints long and straight; leaves light green, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; suitable for moist districts only; a clean healthy cane resembling the Bourben. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Horne*.—Habit strong; 20-25 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; colour pale with purple and violet stripes; length of joint  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; stands drought well and not liable to get lodged. Percentage of trash  $24\frac{1}{4}$ ; juice  $65\frac{3}{4}$  (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Samuri*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in each clump; average height 8 feet; colour black with pale purplish stripes; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 4 inches; leaves light, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, rather hard rind; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 40; juice 60 (5.5 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Brèhèret*.—Of strong habit; 14 canes in each clump; height 8 feet; colour black; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light, 4 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. The joints of this cane are strikingly short and heavy; it stands drought well and would be very suitable for



dry districts. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Mamuri*.—Of strong habit and rapid growth; 30 to 40 canes in each clump; height 10-12 feet; colour light brown with the outer epidermal layer dry and chaffy; length of joints 4 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage light; leaves 4 feet long, 3 inches broad; a clean healthy but somewhat peculiar looking cane; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.084: Arnaboldi 28 (Beaumé 11.1-5.)

In favourable localities the Elephant cane, where it has been tried, throws immense canes looking almost like clumps of bamboos: the yield per acre has not, however been quite equal to the show of the canes, but it has yielded at the rate of two, to two and-a-half tons of sugar per acre, which is far beyond the average of ordinary canes in Jamaica."

---

The following have not yet been tested :—

Vico,	Meligeli,	Kokeia,
Kamba Vati,	Lahria,	Mozambique,
Chyaca,	Vagabonde,	Samoa,
Canne Morte,	Dark red striped cane,	Claret coloured cane
Diard,	Loma Loma,	Loa,
Dama,	Nova Java,	Green and yellow,
Tamarind,	Large green,	Karaka Rawa.
Davanboota,	Meera,	
Samoan,	Ila,	

---

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC  
PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERI-  
MENTAL NURSERIES.

---

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Abrus precatorius,	... Crabs' eyes,	... E. Indies.
Abutilon indica,	... Chinese lantern,	... Do.
Acacia arabica,	... Gum Babool,	... Arabia.
Acacia Catechu,	... Cutch,	... E. Indies.
Acacia decurrens,	... Black Wattle,	... Australia.
Acacia Farnesiana,	... Cassia,	... S. America.
Achros sapota,	... Chicko or Bullet Wood,	... Trop. America.
Acrocomia sclerocarpa,	... Gru-gru Palm,	... W. Indies.
Adansonia digitata,	... Boabab,	... Africa.
Adenanthera pavonina,	... Circassian Bean	... E. Indies.
Ægle marmelos,	... Bael Fruit,	... Do.
Æschynomene aspera,	... Shola,	... India.
Afzelia plembanica,	... Merabou,	... Malaya.
Afzelia sp.,	...	British Guiana.
Agati grandiflora,	... Trong Merah,	... India.
Agati grandiflora alba,	... Trong Puteh,	... Do.
Agave mexicana,	... Mexican Aloe,	... S. America.
Agave americana,	... American Aloe,	... Do.
Alternanthera sessilis,	... Kruma,	... Asia.
Albizzia procera,	... Safed Siris,	... E. Indies.
Albizzia stipulata,	... Bummaizale,	... Do.
Albizzia Lebbek,	... Bois Noir,	... Travancore.
Aleurites triloba,	... Otaheite Walnut,	... Polynesia.
Aleurites vernicifera,	... Chinese Varnish Tree	... China.
Aleurites sp.,	...	Cochin China.
Alpina galanga,	... Galangal,	... E. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Allium cepa, ...	Onion, ...	Africa.
Allium porrum, ...	Leek, ...	Switzerland.
Allium ascalonicum, ...	Bawang, ...	Palestine.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Kechil, ...	Do.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Merah, ...	Do.
Do. schænoprasum, ...	Chives, ...	Britain.
Alocasia indica, ...	Taro, ...	India.
Amaranthus spinosus, ...	Bayam Durie, ...	Do.
Do. gangeticus, ...	Bayam, ...	Do.
Do. tristis, ...	Bayam Pasir, ...	Do.
Amygdalus persica, ...	Peach, ...	Asia.
Anacardium occidentale, ...	Cashew Nut, ...	W. Indies.
Ananassa sativa, ...	Pine-apple, ...	Do.
Do. var. ...	Mauritius Pine, ...	Tropics.
Do. do., ...	Black Jamaica Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Hen and Chicken Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Queen Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	New Providence Pine, ...	India.
Do. do., ...	Smothe Cayenne Pine, ...	Do.
Ancilema nudiflorum, ...	Tapak Etek, ...	Asia.
Andropogon nardus, ...	Citronella-oil Grass, ...	India.
Andropogon citratus, ...	Lemon Grass, ...	Central India.
Andropogon muricatus, ...	Cus Cus, ...	India.
Anamirta paniculata, ...	Cocculus, ...	E. India.
Anethum foeniculum, ...	Fennel, ...	England.
Anethum graveolens, ...	Dill, ...	Spain.
Anona reticulata, ...	Custard-apple, ...	W. Indies.
Anona cherimolia, ...	Cherimoyer, ...	S. America.
Anona muricata, ...	Sour-sop, ...	Trop. America.
Anona squamosa, ...	Sweet-sop, ...	Do.
Anona montana, ...	Mountain Custard-apple, ...	Do.
Anisogonium esculentum		Malaya.
Anthriscus cerefolium, ...	Chervil, ...	Europe.
Antiaris toxicaria, ...	Upas, ...	Malaya.
Apium graveolens	Celery, ...	Britain.
Areca monostachya, ...	Walking-stick Palm, ...	N. S. Wales.
Areca Catechu, ...	Areca-nut, ...	Ceylon.
Areca nebong, ...	Nibong, ...	Malaya.
Areca oleracea, ...	Mountain Cabbage Palm, ...	Trop. America.
Arachis hypogaea, ...	Earth-nut, ...	E. W. Tropics.
Araucaria Bidwellii, ...	Bunya Bunya, ...	Australia.
Arenga saccharifera, ...	Sugar Palm, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus incisa, ...	Bread Fruit, ...	Malacca.
Artocarpus integrifolia	Jack Fruit, ...	E. Indies.
Artocarpus echinatus, ...	Monkey Jack, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus Blumeii, ...	Gutta Tarrap, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus polyphemia, ...	Tampang, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus sp., ...	Kledang, ...	Malaya.
Asclepias curassavica, ...	Bastard Ipecacuanha, ...	W. Indies.
Asparagus officinalis, ...	Asparagus, ...	Europe.
Averrhoa bilimbi, ...	Blimbing, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Averrhoa carmbola</i> , ...	Carambolla, ...	India.
<i>Azaderachta indica</i> , ...	Nem, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Aberia Caffra</i> , ...	Kei Apple, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Artanthe elongata</i> , ...	Matico, ...	India.
<i>Aloe Perryii</i> , ...	Socotrine Aloe Tree, ...	Socotra.
<i>Arduina grandiflora</i> , ...	Natal Plum, ...	Natal.
<i>Bambusa nana</i> , ...	Hedge Bamboo, ...	China.
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , ...		E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa verticillata</i> , ...		China.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> , ...	Common Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris var aurea</i>	Yellow Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris var stria-</i>	Striped Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Barbarea præcox</i> , [ta,	American Cress, ...	England.
<i>Barringtonii speciosa</i> , ...	Bois de jolie cœur, ...	Seychelles, &c.
<i>Bassia butryacea</i>	Butter Tree, ...	India.
<i>Bassia latifolia</i> , ...	Mahwa, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Basella alba</i> , ...	Indian Spinach, ...	Bengal.
<i>Berrya amonilla</i> , ...	Trincomalee-wood, ...	N. Australia.
<i>Beesha travancorinsis</i> , ...		Travancore.
Do. <i>Rheedii</i> , ...	Quill Reed, ...	Do.
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> , ...	Beetroot, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Bixa orellana</i> , ...	Arnatto, ...	Trop. America
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , ...	Rhea or China Grass, ...	China.
<i>Borago officinalis</i> , ...	Borage, ...	England.
<i>Boxus sempervirens</i> , ...	Box Wood, ...	Europe.
<i>Brassica actinophylla</i> , ...	Umbrella Tree, ...	Australia.
<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> ,	Borecole or Kale, ...	Europe.
Do. <i>do. Caulo-rapa</i> ,	Kohl-Rabi, ...	Do.
<i>Brassica napa</i> , ...	Turnip, ...	Britain.
<i>Bromelia Pinguin</i> , ...	Pinguin Fibre, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> , ...	Bread-nut Tree, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Butea frondosa</i> , ...	Bengal Kino, ...	Bengal.
<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> ...	Brazil-nut, ...	Brazil.
<i>Bombax, malabaricum</i> , ...	Malabar Silk Cotton Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> , ...	Akee Apple, ...	W. C. Africa.
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> ...	Brazilian Iron Wood, ...	Brazil.
<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> , ...	Divi-Divi, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i> , ...		China.
<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> , ...	Sappan-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i> , ...	Mysore Thorn, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> , ...	Kachang Dahl, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> , ...	Poon Spar, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calamus Rotang</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus arborescens</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus fasciculatus</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus longipes</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calodendron Capense</i> , ...	Natal Wild Chestnut, ...	Natal.
<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> , ...	False Calubra, ...	Malacca.
<i>Chloranthus inconspicuus</i> ,		China.
<i>Calamsogus hernifolius</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamsogus Wallichifolius</i> ,	Rotang, ...	Malaya.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , ...	French Cotton	E. Indies.
<i>Calocasia esculenta</i> , ...	Kladi Klamomo,	Do.
Do. do., var., ...	Kladi China	Do.
<i>Cajanus, indicus</i> , ...	Pigeon Pea,	Do.
<i>Canavalia villosa</i> , ...	Do.,	Do.
Do. <i>gladiata</i> ...	Kachang Parang,	India.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> , ...	Hemp,	Do.
<i>Cannabis gigantea</i> , ...		Do.
<i>Canna Indica</i> , ...	Indian Shot,	China.
<i>Cananga odorata</i> , ...	Kananga,	W. Indies.
<i>Carica papaya</i> , ...	Papaya,	Columbia.
<i>Carica Candamarcensis</i> , ...	Mountain Papaya,	E. Indies.
<i>Carypha flabelliformis</i> , ...	Lantor,	E. Indies.
<i>Carissa Carandas</i> , ...	Karaundas,	Moluccas.
<i>Caryophyllum aromaticum</i> , ...	Clove,	Panama.
<i>Carludovica palmata</i> , ...	Panama Hat Palm,	India and Ceylon.
<i>Caryota urens</i> ...	Jaggery Palm,	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia auriculata</i> , ...	Dyers Cassia,	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia fistula</i> , ...	Purging Cassia,	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia florida</i> , ...	Waa Tree,	E. & W. Indies.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> ...	Payavera,	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia grandis</i> , ...		India.
<i>Cassia alata</i> , ...	Ringworm Shrub,	Malaya.
<i>Castenopsis</i> sp., ...	Brangan or Native Chestnut,	Malaya.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , ...	Beef-wood,	E. Indies.
<i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> , ...	Sumatra Beef-wood,	Panama.
<i>Castelloa elastica</i> , ...	Panama Rubber,	Moreton Bay.
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , ...	Moreton Bay Chestnut,	Sumatra.
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i> , ...	Carob Bean,	S. Europe.
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , ...	Rawan Rawan,	Malaya.
<i>Cerus triangularis</i> , ...	God Ochro,	...
<i>Cedrela toona</i> , ...	Toon,	E. Indies.
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> , ...	West India Cedar,	W. Indies.
<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> , ...		...
<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> , ...	Ipecacuanha,	Brazil.
<i>Cerasus vulgaris</i> , ...	Cherry,	Barbadoes.
<i>Cinchona saccirubra</i> , ...	Chinchona,	S. America.
<i>Cinnamomum Cassia</i> , ...	Cassia Buds,	China.
<i>Cinnamomum Zeylanicum</i> , ...	Cinnamon,	Ceylon.
<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> , ...	Wild Cinnamon,	Malaya.
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , ...	Camphor,	E. Asia.
<i>Cichorium Endivia</i> , ...	Endive,	E. Indies.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , ...	Gram,	India.
<i>Cicca disticha</i> , ...	Cambling,	India.
<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> , ...	Water Melon,	...
<i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , ...	Sweet Orange,	India.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> var		
Bergamia, ...	Bergamot Orange,	India.
Do. do. var		
Bigaradia, ...	Bitter or Seville Orange,	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Citrus aurantium var		
melitense, ...	Blood Orange, ...	
Do. decumana, ...	Shaddock, ...	India and China.
Do. Limetta, ...	Sweet Lime, ...	India and China.
Do. Limonum, ...	Lemon, ...	India and China.
Do. medica, ...	Citron, ...	Persia.
Do. nobilis var		
Tangerina, ...	Tangerine Orange, ...	N. Africa.
Do. do. var major,	Mandarin Orange, ...	China.
Cissampelos Pareira, ...	Brava, ...	Jamaica.
Chavica betel, ...	Betel Pepper, ...	Java.
Chloroxylon swietenia, ...	Satin Wood, ...	Ceylon.
Chlorophora tinctoria, ...	Dindie, ...	B. Columbia.
Chilocarpus sp., ...	Gutta sp. ...	Perak.
Chrysophyllum Cainito, ...	Star Apple, ...	W. Indies.
Chrysobolanus Icaco, ...	Cocoa Plum, ...	Trop. America.
Cleome viscosa, ...	Mamum Kéchil, ...	E. Indies.
Cookia punctata, ...	Wampee, ...	China.
Cochlearia Armoracia, ...	Horse Raddish, ...	England.
Coffea Bengalense, ...	Bengal Coffee, ...	Bengal.
Coffea arabica, ...	Arabia Coffee, ...	Arabia.
Coffea sp, ...	Marogogipe Coffee ...	Mexico.
Coffea liberica, ...	Liberian Coffee, ...	W. Africa.
Cocos nucifera, ...	Cocoa-nut, ...	Tropics.
Cocos nucifera var,	Kalapa Gading, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Dadeh, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Sapang, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Logee, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Hijau, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Kapal, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Manis, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Chin Chin, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh Panjang, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Wangi, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Laut, ...	Do.
Coleus parviflorus, ...	Ubie, ...	Java.
Coix Lachrynea, ...	Job's Tears, ...	Tropics.
Cola acuminata, ...	Kola-nut, ...	Africa.
Coccoloba uvifera, ...	Sea-side Grape, ...	W. Indies.
Convolvulus repens, ...	Kangkong, ...	China.
Crotolaria juncea ...	Sun Hemp, ...	Asia.
Crescentia cujete, ...	Calabash, ...	W. Indies.
Croton eluteria, ...	Cascarilla Bark, ...	Bahamas.
Croton tiglium ...	Croton-oil Tree, ...	E. Indies.
Cucumis sativus flavus, ...	Loba Ayer, ...	Moluccas.
Curcuma zedoaria, ...	Zedoary, ...	Java.
Curcuma longa, ...	Turmeric, ...	India.
Cucurbita pepo and vars, ...	Kaundon, ...	Moluccas.
Cucurbita moschata, ...	Kitula (Pumpkin), ...	Moluccas.



<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Cyphomandra betacca</i> , ...	Tree Tomato, ...	Peru.
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Japan.
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> ...		Malaya.
<i>Cycas rumphiana</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Cycas media</i> , ...		E. Australia.
<i>Cynara scolymus</i> , ...	Artichoke, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i> , ...	Nam Nam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , ...	Sissu, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>frondosa</i> , ...	Black Wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dammara robusta</i> , ...	Kauri Pine of Queensland,	Queensland.
Do. <i>orientalis</i> , ...	Dammara, ...	Malaya.
<i>Datarium senegalense</i> , ...	Senegal Plum, ...	Senegal.
<i>Datura stramonium</i> , ...	Thorn Apple, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Daucus carota</i> , ...	Carrot, ...	Britain.
<i>Derris elliptica</i> , ...	Tuba, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , ...	Male Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>spinosus</i> , ...	Prickly Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>tulda</i> , ...		Bengal.
Do. <i>sp. sikkim</i> , ...		E. Indies.
<i>Dialum indicum</i> , ...	Kranji, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dichopsis gutta</i> , ...	Gutta Percha, ...	Malaya.
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> , ...	Mabola, ...	Malaya.
Do. <i>ebenum</i> , ...	Ebony, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dioscorea batatis</i> , ...	Sweet Potato, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbosa</i> , ...		E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbifera</i> , ...		India.
<i>Dipterocarpus laevis</i> , ...	Kayu Minyak, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dipterix odorata</i> , ...	Tonquin Bean, ...	Cayenne.
<i>Doona trapeziformis</i> , ...	Doon, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dolichos tetragonolobus</i> , ...	Kashing Boty, ...	India.
<i>Doryanthes Palmeri</i> , ...	Palm Lily, ...	Queensland.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> , ...	Kachang Prot Ayam,	India.
<i>Dryobalanopsis aromatica</i> , ...	Borneo Camphor,	Borneo.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> var,	Kachang Prot Ayam	
	Panjang, ...	India.
<i>Durio Zebethiuns</i> , ...	Durian, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , ...	Gutta Jelutong,	Malaya.
<i>Dorstenia Contrayerva</i> ...	Contrayerva Root,	Trop. America.
<i>Dracæn Draco</i> , ...	Dragons Blood,	
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> , ...	Queensland Plum,	Queensland.
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Elais giuneensis</i> , ...	African Oil Palm	Africa.
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>		
minor, ...	Cardamum, ...	Malabar.
<i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>	Coral Bean Tree,	W. Indies.
<i>Erythrina umbrosa</i> , ...	Bois Immortelle,	W. Indies.
<i>Erythroxylon Coca</i> , ...	Coca Leaf, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i> , ...	Loquat, ...	Japan.
Do. Do., ...		
improved, ...		Do.
<i>Eriodendron anfractu-</i>		

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
sum, ...	Silk Cotton Tree or Kapok, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Lipipremnum mirabile</i> , ...	Tonga, ...	Fiji, Malaya.
<i>Lucalyptus Baileyana</i> , ...		Australia.
Do. <i>corymbosa</i> , ...	Blood Tree, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>pilularis</i> , ...	Black Butt, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>Planehowiana</i> , ...		Australia.
Do. <i>fibrosa</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>rostrata</i> , ...	Red Gum of South Australia,	S. Australia.
Do. <i>resinifera</i> , ...	Red Mahogany, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>obliqua</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>piperata</i> , var		
<i>eugeneoides</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>coriacea</i> , ...	White Gum, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>tereticornis</i> , ...	Bastard Box, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>amygdalina</i> , ...	Peppermint Tree, ...	Tasmania.
Do. <i>homostoura</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>siderophlora</i> , ...	Iron Bark of N. S. Wales,	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>citradorea</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>fasciculata</i> , ...	Iron Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
<i>Eugeissonia triste</i> , ...	Bertam, ...	Malaya.
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> , ...	Brazil Cherry, ...	Brazil.
<i>Eugenia magnifica</i> , ...	New Caledonian Apple, ...	N. Caledonia.
<i>Eupatorium Ayapana</i> , ...	Ayapanah, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Euterpe edulis</i> , ...	Maurcole, ...	Brazil.
<i>Exostemma caribacum</i> , ...	West Indian Bark	Jamaica.
<i>Fagraea peregrina</i> , ...	Tembusu, ...	Malaya.
<i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> ...	Dye-root, ...	Malaya.
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> , ...	Peepul Tree, ...	E. India.
<i>Ficus Carica</i> , ...	Fig, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Flacourtia Sepiaria</i> , ...	Rukum, ...	Tropics.
Do. <i>Rukam</i> , ...	Do., ...	Do.
<i>Furcraea gigantea</i> , ...	Mauritius Hemp, ...	S. America.
<i>Fatsia papyrifera</i> , ...	Rice-paper Plant, ...	China.
<i>Garcinia Livingstonii</i> , ...	African Mangosteen, ...	Africa.
Do. <i>Xanthochymus</i>		Malaya.
Do. <i>Sp.</i> ...	Siam Gamboge, ...	Siam.
Do. <i>Gamboge</i> , ...	Gamboge, ...	India.
Do. <i>Morella</i> , ...	Ceylon Gamboge, ...	Ceylon.
Do. <i>Mangostana</i> , ...	Mangosteen, ...	Malaya.
<i>Genderussa vulgaris</i> , ...	Gendarussa, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gigantochloa Aspera</i> , ...	Bintong, ...	China.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , ...		E. Indies.
Do. <i>asiatica</i> , ...		Do.
<i>Gluta velutina</i> , ...	Rûngas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gnetum Gnemon</i> , ...		Malaya.
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , ...	Silky Oak, ...	Moreton Bay.
<i>Grias cauliflora</i> , ...	Anchovy Pear, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> , ...	Tree Cotton, ...	S. America.
Do. <i>flaviflorum</i> , ...		
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> , ...	Lignum Vitæ, ...	W. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Guilandina Bonducella,	Bonduc, ...	E. Indies.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla,	Mamum, ...	Asia.
Gonolobus Cundurango,	Cundurango, ...	New Grenada.
Galactodendron utile, ...	Milk Tree, ...	S. America.
Haematoxylon campechia- num, ...	Logwood, ...	Central America.
Hardwickia binata, ...	Acha, ...	E. Indies.
Helianthus tuberosus, ...	Jerusalem Artichoke, ...	Brazil.
Hevea Brasiliensis, ...	Para Rubber, ...	Brazil.
Hippamane mancinella ...	Manchinel Tree, ...	W. Indies.
Hibiscus Sabderaffa, ...	Indian Sorrel, ...	E. Indies.
Do. esculentus, ...	Kachang Bendie, ...	India.
Hopea cernua, ...	Serayah, ...	Malaya.
Hopea meranti, ...	Meranti, ...	Malaya.
Heriteria littoralis, ...	Looking-glass Tree, ...	E. Indies.
Hura crepitans, ...	Sand Box, ...	Trop. America.
Hydrocotyle asiatica, ...	Pungga, ...	Asia.
Ilex paraguayensis, ...	Paraguay Tea, ...	Paraguay.
Illicium anisitum, ...	Star Aniseed, ...	Japan.
Indigofera tinctoria, ...	Indigo, ...	E. Indies.
Inga dulcis, ...	Manila Tamarind, ...	India.
Inga laurina, ...		W. Indies.
Inga Xylocarpa, ...		E. Indies.
Inocarpus edulis, ...	Otaheite Chestnut, ...	Malaya.
Ipomæa purga, ...	Jalap, ...	Mexico.
Ipomæa chrysorrhiza, ...	Kumara, ...	New Zealand.
Jateorrhiza palmata, ...	Calomba Root, ...	Mozambique.
Jatropha curcus, ...	Physic-nut, ...	E. Indies.
Do. manihot, ...	Tapioca, ...	W. Indies.
Do. do. var, ...	Mauritius Tapioca, ...	W. Indies.
Do. do. do., ...	Brazil do., ...	Brazil.
Jambosa vulgaris, ...	Rose Apple, ...	Malaya.
Kigelia pinnata, ...		Nubia.
Kumpussia Malaccensis, ...	Kumpas, ...	Malaya.
Lactuca sativa var, ...	Sawi (Lettuce), ...	Asia.
Lagenaria vulgaris var striata, ...	Ketula Ular (Gourd), ...	India.
Lagetta lintearia ...	Lace Bark Tree, ...	Jamaica.
Lancium domesticum, ...	Dukoo, ...	Malaya.
Landolphia Watsonii, ...	African Rubbers, ...	Africa.
Do. Patersonii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. Kirkii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Lavendula vera, ...	Lavender, ...	S. Europe.
Lablab cultriformis, ...	Kachang Kara Puteh, ...	Moluccas.
Lawsonia inermis, ...	Henna, ...	Egypt.
Do. var rubra, ...		
Licula acutifida, ...	Penang Lawyer, ...	Penang.
Limnophila punctata, ...	Brëmis, ...	Malaya.
Linum usitatissimum, ...	Flax, ...	Europe.
Lepidium sativum, ...	Garden-cress, ...	Persia.
Leucaena glauca, ...	Soah-wood, ...	Tropics.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Lonchocarpus sp., ...	Yurabo Indigo, ...	W. Indies.
Lucuma Sapota, ...	Mammee Sapota, ...	New Grenada.
Luffa acutangula, ...	Strainers Vine, ...	India.
Luffa petola, ...	Timon, ...	Moluccas.
Lycopersicum esculentum, ...	Love Apple or Tomato, ...	S. America
Latania borbonica, ...	Latanier Palm, ...	Reunion.
Macadamia ternifolia, ...	Queensland Nut, ...	Queensland.
Malpighia urens, ...	Barbados Cherry, ...	Barbados.
Manihot glaziovii, ...	Ceara Rubber, ...	Trop. America.
Marrubium vulgare, ...	Hoarhound, ...	Britain.
Mammea americana, ...	Mammee Apple, ...	W. Indies.
Maranta arundinacea, ...	Arrow-root, ...	S. America.
Mangifera, indica, ...	Mango, ...	India.
Do. do. vars, ...		Do.
Do. caesa, ...	Benje, ...	Malaya.
Do. foetida, ...	Bachang, ...	Malaya.
Monstera deliciosa, ...	Monstera, ...	Mexico.
Melianthes Major, ...	Honey Shrub, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
Melia composita, ...	Limbarra, ...	E. Indies.
Melia seppervirens, ...	West Indian Lilac, ...	India.
Melaleuca leucodendron, ...	Kayu Puteh Oil, ...	Malaya.
Melissa officinalis, ...	Balm, ...	S. Europe.
Messua ferrea, ...	Ceylon Iron-wood, ...	Ceylon.
Mentha viridis, ...	Mint, ...	Britain.
Mimosa arborea, ...		W. Indies.
Michelia champaca, ...	Champac, ...	E. Indies.
Mimusops elengi, ...	Elangi, ...	India.
Do. indica, ...	Smaram, ...	Malaya.
Do. sp. ...	Sou, ...	Malaya.
Mirabilis jalapa, ...	Marvel of Peru, ...	Peru.
Momordica charantia and vars, ...	Pria Paddy (Bitter Gourd), ...	India.
Momordica balsamina, ...	Pria, ...	Do.
Moringa pterygosperma, ...	Ben Oil Tree, ...	Trop. Asia.
Morus alba, ...	Mulberry, ...	Persia.
Murraya exotica, ...	China Box, ...	China.
Musa textilis, ...	Manila Hemp, ...	E. Indies.
Musa superba, ...		E. Indies.
Musa sapientum, ...	Pisang Mas, ...	} Malaya.
Do. var., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Pinang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Sooson, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Nipah, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Kling, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Raja, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Raja Udang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bakar, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bata, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Hijau, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Lang, ...	
Maclura tinctoria ...	Fustisk-wood, ...	Brazil.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Marsilea macropus, ...	Nardoo, ...	...
Mucuna puriens, ...	Cow Etch, ...	E. Indies.
Machærium firmum, ...	Palissander-wood, ...	...
Myrospermum Peruiferum, ...	Balsam of Peru, ...	Peru.
Nasturtium officinale, ...	Water Cress, ...	Britain.
Nectandra Rhodiæi, ...	Green Heart, ...	Guiana.
Nerium oleander, ...	Oleander, ...	S. Europe.
Nicotiana tabacum, ...	Tobacco, ...	Trop. America.
Nephelium Lappaceum, ...	Rambutan, ...	Malaya.
Do. Litchi, ...	Litchi, ...	China.
Do. Longan, ...	Longan, ...	Do.
Do. Mutabile, ...	Polesan, ...	Malaya.
Ocymum basilicum, ...	Basil, ...	E. Indies.
Olea Europea, ...	Olive, ...	Europe.
Opuntia Cochiniifera, ...	Cochineal Plant, ...	Trop. America.
Do. Ficus-indica, ...	Indian Fig, ...	Trop. America.
Origanum marjoram, ...	Marjoram, ...	Europe.
Oreodoxa oleracea, ...	Cabbage Palm, ...	Antilles.
Ouvirandra fenestralis, ...	Madagascar Yam, ...	Madagascar.
Pachyrrhizus anglutus, ...	Měng Kawang, ...	India.
Paederia foetida, ...	Bedolee Sutta, ...	Malaya.
Pandanus utilis, ...	Sugar Mat Plant, ...	Madagascar.
Panicum spectabile, ...	Guiana Grass, ...	Guiana.
Parmentiera cerifera, ...	Candle Tree, ...	Panama.
Parkia Roxburghii, ...	Saputi, ...	Malaya.
Payenia Learii, ...	Gutta Sundak, ...	Malaya.
Passiflora quadrangularis, ...	Grenadilla, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora laurifolia, ...	Sweet Cup or Water Lemon, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora macrocarpa, ...	Gigantic Granadilla, ...	...
Persea gratissima, ...	Avocado Pear, ...	Trop. America.
Petroselinumsativum, ...	Parsley, ...	Sardinia.
Petiveriæ alliiciæ, ...	Tooth-ache Tree, ...	Trop. America.
Phaseolus lunatus, ...	Kachang Kara (Lima Bean), ...	Brazil.
Phaseolus vulgaris, ...	French Bean, ...	India.
Do. sp., ...	Kachang Hijau, ...	...
Physalis alkekengi, ...	Water Cherry, ...	S. Europe.
Phyllanthus emblica, ...	Malacca, ...	Malaya.
Do. reticulatus, ...	Chèkop manis, ...	...
Phoenix sylvestris, ...	Wild Date, ...	India.
Phytelephas macrocarpa, ...	Ivory-nut, ...	S. America.
Phytolacca decandra, ...	Dye Wort, ...	India.
Phormium tenax, ...	New Zealand Flax, ...	New Zealand.
Pimenta vulgaris, ...	Allspice, ...	W. Indies.
Pimpinella Anisum, ...	Anise or Aniseed, ...	Egypt.
Pierarda dulcis, ...	Rambe, ...	Malaya.
Piper Betel, ...	Betel Leaf, ...	E. Indies.
Piper nigrum, ...	Pepper, ...	E. Indies.
Piper cubeba, ...	Cubebs, ...	Java.
Piper futokadsura, ...	Japanese Pepper, ...	Japan.
Pinus longifolia, ...	Long-leaved Pine, ...	E. Indies
Pisum sativum, ...	Pea, ...	Levant.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Piscidia erythrina</i> , ...	Dog-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Plumiera lutea</i> , ...	Frangipani, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> , ...	Patchouli, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> , ...	Pongam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , ...	Daun Galang (Purslane) ...	Tropics.
<i>Pterocarpus indica</i> ...	Rose-wood, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>marsupium</i> , ...	Kino, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> , ...	Kachang, ...	Trop. Africa.
<i>Poinciana regia</i> , ...	Flamboyant, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , ...	Guava, ...	W. Indies.
Do. <i>guava</i> , ...	Do., ...	S. America.
Do. <i>do. varigata</i> , ...	Do., ...	
Do. <i>acre</i> , ...	Do., ...	
<i>Punica granatum</i> , ...	Pomegranate, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Premna cordifolia</i> , ...	Buas-Buas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Pyrus malus</i> , ...	Apple, ...	Persia.
Do. <i>communis</i> , ...	Pear, ...	Persia.
<i>Paritium elatum</i> , ...	Cuba Bast, ...	Cuba
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , ...		
<i>Paullina sorbilis</i> ...	Guarana Tea Plant, ...	
<i>Putranjiva Roxburghi</i> , ...	Putranjiva, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> , ...	Turpentine Tree, ...	
<i>Pisonia sylvestris</i> , ...		Moluccas.
<i>Quassia amara</i> , ...	Quassia or Bitter-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Quercus salicina</i> , ...	Chinese Oak, ...	China.
<i>Quisqualis indicus</i> , ...	Rangoon Creeper, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var, ...	Lobak (Long Raddish), ...	China.
<i>Ravensara aromatica</i> , ...	Ravensara, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Rheum officinale</i> , ...	Rubarb, ...	Asia.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> , ...	Castor-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> , ...	Rue, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Roupellia grata</i> , ...	Cream Fruit, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Rhmex patientia</i> , ...	Patience, ...	Italy.
<i>Rhus vernicifera</i> , ...	Japanese Lacquer Tree, ...	
<i>Rhus succedaneum</i> , ...	Japanese Wax Tree, ...	Japan.
<i>Sabal palmetto</i> , ...	Palmetto, ...	S. America.
<i>Sagus rumphiana</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sagus laevis</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sandoricum indica</i> , ...	Sentol, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , ...	Soap Berry, ...	
do. <i>inaequalis</i> , ...	Do. ...	W. Indies.
<i>Sansevieria, Zeylanica</i> , ...	Bow String Hemp, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Santalum album</i> , ...	Sandal-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sarcocephalus cordata</i> ...	Negro Peach... ..	Australia, &c.
<i>Sechium edule</i> , ...	Cho-Cho, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Scorodocarpus Borneensis</i> , ...	Bawang Hutan, ...	Malaya.
<i>Senecio chinensis</i> , ...	Tang Ho, ...	
<i>Sesamum orientale</i> , ...	Gingelly-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , ...	Marking-nut, ...	India.



<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Shorea Dyeri, ...		Ceylon.
Sinapsis alba, ...	Mustard, ...	Britain.
Sideroxylon Malaccense, ...	Daroo, ...	Malaya.
Solanum melangena, ...	Trong (Egg Plant), ...	
do. coagulans, ...	Trong Manis, ...	
do. tuberosum, ...	Potato, ...	S. America.
Sorghum Saccharatum, ...	Millet, ...	Tropics.
do. vulgare, ...	Guinea Corn, ...	E. Africa.
Sloetia sideroxylon, ...	Tampinis, ...	Malaya.
Stenochlaena palustris, ...	Paku Akar, ...	
Stillingia sebifera, ...	Tallow Tree, ...	China.
Strombosia Javanica, ...	Petaling, ...	Malaya.
Strychnos nux-vomica, ...	Nux-vomica, ...	E. Indies.
do. colubrina ...	Shakewood, ...	E. Indies.
Styrax Benzoin, ...	Benzoin, ...	Sumatra.
Sterospermum chelonoides, ...	Padrie Marum, ...	E. Indies.
Saccharum officinarum, ...	Sugar Cane, ...	Tropics.
Salvadora persica, ...	Mustard Tree of Scripture, ...	Central Africa.
Smilax sarsaparilla, ...	Sarsaparilla Vine, ...	India.
Tabernaemontana Crassa, ...		Senegal.
Taraxacum officinale, ...	Dandelion, ...	Europe.
Tecoma pentaphylla, ...	Fiddle-wood, ...	Jamaica.
Do. leucoxylon, ...	Tecoma, ...	Madagascar.
Terminalia Catappa, ...	Wild Almond, ...	E. Indies.
Terminalia Bellerica, ...	Myrabalans, ...	India.
Tetragonia expansa, ...	New Zealand Spinach, ...	New Zealand.
Thamnopteris nidus, ...	Samber, ...	
Thea chinensis var assamica, ...	Assam Hybrid Tea, ...	China.
Theobroma Cacao, ...	Chocolate or Cacao, ...	W. Indies.
Do. var condeamar, ...		Do.
Do. criollo, ...		Do.
Do. Forbsteri, ...		Do.
Do. Cavenne, ...		Do.
Do. Ferdilico, ...		Do.
Do. Sangle toro, ...		Do.
Thevetia neriifolia, ...	Exile Tree ...	India.
Triphasia trifoliata, ...	Lime Berries, ...	China.
Tropæolum majus, ...	Nosturtium, } or Indian	
Do. minus, ...	Small do., } Cress,	Peru.
Tacca pinnatifolia, ...	Tacca, ...	Australia.
Uncaria gambir, ...	Gambier, ...	Malaya.
Urena lobata, ...	Beng Fibre, ...	E. Indies.
Vanilla planiifolia, ...	Vanilla, ...	Trop. America.
Do. aromatica, ...		W. Indies.
Do. Sp., ...		Singapore.
Vahea gummifera, ...	Madagascar Rubber Vine, ...	Madagascar.
Vitex umbrosa, ...	Box-wood, ...	W. Indies.
Vitis Martenii, ...	Saigon Vine, ...	Saigon.
Vitis vinifera ...	Grape Vine, ...	E. and W. Hemispheres.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Vitex trifoliata</i> , ...	Chaste Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Vangueria edulis</i> , ...	Edible Vangueria, ...	Malaya.
<i>Willoughbeia firma</i> , ...	Gutta Gegrip, ...	India.
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , ...	Ivory-wood, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> , ...	Dagger Fibre, ...	Malaya.
<i>Zalacca edulis</i> , ...	Salak, ...	Indian Corn ...
<i>Zea mays</i> , ...	Indian Corn ...	E and W. Indies.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , ...	Ginger, ...	China.
<i>Zingiber sp.</i> , ...	Chinese Ginger, ...	Australia.
<i>Zizyphus mucronatus</i> ...	Wild Injob, ...	China.
<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , ...	Jujube Tree, ...	

## LIST OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT PALMETUM, SINGAPORE.

( *Vide Para. 35.* )

### TRIBE I.—ARECEÆ.

#### SUB-TRIBE EUARECEÆ.

#### Genus ARECA, Linn.

- A. catechu*, Linn. Betel-nut Palm. Tropical Asia.  
*A. concinna*, Thwaites. Ceylon.  
*A. triandra*, Roxb. Molouccas.

#### Genus PENANGA, Blume.

- P. maculata*, Porte.  
*P. malaiana*, Scheff.

#### Genus HYDRIASTELE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Wendlandiana*, W. & D. Tropical Australia.

#### Genus HEDYSCEPE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Canterburyana*, W. & D. "Umbrella Palm."  
 Lord Howe's Island.

#### Genus LOXOCOCCUS, Wendl. & Dr.

*L. rupicola*, W. & D. Ceylon.

Genus *ARCHONTOPHÆNIX*, Wendl. & Dr.

*A. Alexandræ*, W. & D. Queensland.

Genus *RHOPALOSTYLIS*, Wendl. & Dr.

*R. Baueri*, W. & D. Norfolk Island.

Genus *DICTYOSPERMA*, Wendl. & Dr.

*D. aureum*, W. & D. Rodriguez Island.

*D. album*, W. & D. Mauritius.

*D. rubrum*, W. & D. Mauritius.

SUB-TRIBE II.—*PTYCHOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *PTYCHOSPERMA*, Labill.

*P. filifera*, Wendl. Fiji Islands.

*P. Macarthurii*, Wendl. Tropical Australia.

Genus *CYRTOSTACHYS*, Blume.

*C. Renda*, Blume. Malay Archipelago.

Genus *DRYMOPHLOEUS*, Zippel.

*D. Singaporensis*, Hook. Singapore.

SUB-TRIBE III.—*ONCOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *ONCOSPERMA*, Blume.

*O. filamentosum*, Blume. "Nibung Palm." Java.

Genus *EUTERPE*, Gœrtn.

*E. edulus*, Mart. "Assai Palm." Tropical America.

*E. oleracea*, Mart. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Tropical America.

Genus *ACANTHOPHÆNIX*, Wendl.

*A. crinita*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

*A. rubra*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

Genus *OREODOXA*, Willd.

*O. oleracea*, Mart. West Indies.

*O. regia*, Kunth. "Royal Palm." West Indies.

Genus PHYTELEPHAS, Ruitz et Pav.

*P. macrocarpa*, R. et P. Ivory-nut Palm. New Grenada.

Genus NIPA, Wurmbr.

*N. fructiens* Thumb, Nipa Palm. Trop. Estuaries.

Genus PHOLIDOCARPUS, Blume.

*P. Ihur*, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus LIVISTONA, Br.

*L. altissima*, Zoll. Java.

*L. australis*, Mart. Eastern Australia, Temperate and Tropical.

*L. Hoogendorhffii*, Teysm. & Binn. Hab.?

*L. humilis*, Br. Tropical Australia.

*L. olivæformis*, Mart. Java.

*L. rotundifolia*, Mart. Malay Islands, Moluccas, Penang.

Genus RHAPIS, Linn. f.

*R. flabelliformis*, Ait. China.

Genus THRINAX, Linn.

*T. argentea*, Lodd. "Silver-Thatch Palm." West Indies.

*T. parviflora*, Swartz. West Indies.

#### TRIBE IV.—LEPIDOCARYEÆ.

##### SUB-TRIBE CALAMEÆ.

Genus CALAMUS, Linn.

*C. callicarpus*, Griff. Malacca.

*C. fissus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. marginatus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. periacanthus*, Miquel. Sumatra.

*C. rotang*, Linn. Bengal, Assam, and Coromandel.

Genus ZALACCA, Reinwtdt.

*Z. edulis*, R. Java, Moluccas.

Genus CERATOLOBUS, Blume.

*C. glaucescens*, Bl. Java.

Genus PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

*P. elongata*, Blume. Java, Malacca, Penang.

Genus *RAPHIA*, Beauv.

- R. Ruffia*, Mart. Madagascar.  
*R. sp.* West Africa.

## TRIBE V.—BORASSEÆ.

Genus *BORASSUS*, Linn.

- B. flabelliformis*, Linn. "Palmyra Palm." Tropical Africa

Genus *LATANIA*, Comm.

- L. Commersonii*, Linn. Mauritius and Bourbon.  
*L. Loddigesii*, Mart. Round Island.  
*L. Verschaffeltii*, Linn. Rodriguez Island.

Genus *HYPHÆNE*, Gartn.

- H. thebaica*, Mart. "Doum Palm." Upper Egypt,  
 Nubia and Abyssinia.

## TRIBE VI.—COCOINEÆ.

Genus *ACROCOMIA*, Mart.

- A. sclerocarpa*, Mart. "Macau Palm." Brazil and West  
 Indies.

Genus *MARTINEZA*, Ring and Pav.

- M. caryotæfolia*, Humb and Kth. New Grenada.

## SUB-TRIBE II.—ELÆIDEÆ.

Genus *ELÆIS*, Jacq.

- E. guineensis*, Jacq. "Oil Palm" West Tropical Africa.

## SUB-TRIBE III.—EUCOCOINEÆ.

Genus *COCOS*, Linn.

- C. flexuosa*, Mart. Brazil.  
*C. nucifera*, Linn. "Cocoa-nut Palm." Tropics.  
*C. plumosa*, Lodd. Brazil.  
*C. Weddelliana*, Wendl. Brazil.

Genus *MAXIMILIANA*, Mart.

- M. Martiana*, Karst. N. Brazil and Guiana.

## SUB-TRIBE IV.—LINOSPADICEÆ.

Genus CALYPTROCALYX, Blume.

*C. spicatus*, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus BACULARIA. F. Muell.

*B. monostachya*, F. Muell. "Walking-stick Palm."  
North South Wales and Queensland.

Genus HOWEA, Beccari.

*H. Forsteriana*, Becc. "Flat or Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord  
Howe's Island.

*H. Belmoreana*, Becc. "Curley Palm." Lord Howe's Island.

SUB-TRIBE VII.—CEROXYLÆ.

Genus CEROXYLON, Humb. and Bonpl.

*C. andicola*, H. & B. "Wax Palm." New Granada and  
Venezuela.

SUB-TRIBE VIII.—MALORTIÆ.

Genus MALORTIEA, Wendl.

*M. intermedia*, Wendl. Costa-Rica.

SUB-TRIBE IX.—IGUANUREÆ.

Genus HETEROSPATHE, Scheff.

*H. elata*, Scheff. Amboyna.

Genus NEPHROSPERMA, Balf. fil.

*N. Houtteanum*, Balf. fil. Seychelle Islands.

Genus STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

*S. grandifolia*, Wendl. Seychelle Islands.

Genus VERSCHAFFELTIA, Wendl

*V. splendida*, Wendl. Seychelle Island.

Genus DYPsis, Norohn.

*D. madagascariensis*, Hort. Madagascar.

*D. pinnatifrons*, Mart. Madagascar.

*D. sp?* Madagascar.

SUB-TRIBE X —CHAMÆDOREÆ.



Genus CHAMÆDOREÆ, Willd.

*C. elegans*, Mart. Mexico.

Genus SYNECHANTHUS, Wendl.

*S. fibrosus*, Wendl. Guatemala.

Genus HYOPHORBE, Gœrtin.

*H. amaricaulis*, Mart. Round Island. Mauritius.

*H. Verschaffeltii*, Wendl. Rodriguez Island, Mauritius

Genus CHRYSALIDOCARPUS, Wendl.

*C. lutescens*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

SUB-TRIBE XI.—GENOMICÆ.

Genus CALYPTOGYNE, Wendl.

*C. Swartzii*, H. F. Mountain Thatch Palm. West Indies.

SUB-TRIBE XII.—CARYOTIDEÆ.

Genus WALLICHIA, Roxb.

*W. caryotoides*, Roxb. Eastern Bengal, Chittagong and Burma.

Genus ARENGA, Labill.

*A. obtusifolia*, Mart. Java and Sumatra.

*A. saccharifera*, Labill. "Gomuti Palm." Malay Archipelago, Moluccas and Bourbon.

Genus CARYOTA, Linn.

*C. Cumingii*, Lodd. Philippine Islands.

*C. furfuracea*, Bl. var. *Timbala*. Java.

*C. obtusa*, Griff. Upper Assam.

*C. sobolifera*, Wall. Arracan and Andaman Islands.

*C. urens*, Linn. "Wine Palm." East Bengal and Malay Peninsula.

Genus ORANIA, Zipp.

*O. macrocladus*, Mart. Malacca.

TRIBE II.—PHCENICEÆ.

Genus PHCENIX, Linn.

*P. acaulis*, Roxb? Central India, Bengal and Burma.

- P. dactylifera*, Linn. "Date Palm." North Africa.  
*P. Hanceana*, Naud. China.  
*P. reclinata*, Jacq. South East Africa.  
*P. rupicola*, T. Anders. "Sikkim." Himalaya.

### TRIBE III.—CORYPHÆ.

#### Genus CORYPHA, Linn.

- C. Gebanga*, Blume. "Gebang Palm." Java.

#### Genus SABAL, Adans.

- S. Adansoni*, Guerns. "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. glaucesens*, Lodd. Trinidad.  
*S. Palmetto*, Lodd. "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. Princeps*, Hort. Versch. Hab.?

#### Genus WASHINGTONIA, Wendl.

- W. filifera*, Wendl. South California.

#### Genus TEYSMANNIA. Reichb. f. & Zoll.

- S. altifrons*, R. & Z. Malaya.

#### Genus CHAMÆROPS, Linn.

- C. humilis*, Linn. South Europe and North America.  
*C. Humboldtii*.

#### Genus PRITCHARDIA, Seem & Wendl.

- P. pacifera*, Seem & Wendl. Fiji Islands.  
*P. Thurstonii*, do.  
*P. sp. novo*.

#### Genus LICUALA, Thunt.

- L. acutifida*, Mart. "Penang Lawyer." Singapore and Penang,  
*L. peltata*, Roxb. Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, &c.

N. CANTLEY,  
*Superintendent*

*Singapore, 4th July, 1887.*

THE JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

It having been suggested that the following Index of Articles contained in the above periodical, and forming a portion of the notice under that head in a forthcoming "Dictionary of the Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements" would be of special use to members of the Society I have much pleasure in placing it at their disposal.

\*\* N. S. = New Series. The numbering of the volumes follows the binding of the copies in the Raffles Library.

N. B. DENNYS.

			Year.	Vol.	Art.
Abdullah's Schooling,	...	...	... 1852	VI	25
Acheen, Court of,	...	...	... 1850	IV	46
" History of,	...	...	... 1851	V	2
" Annals of (Trans.),	...	...	... 1850	IV	37
African explorations (Livingstone's),	...	...	... 1858	III	11 N. S.
Agriculture in Straits Settlements,	...	...	... 1848	II	3
America, Indians of,	...	...	... 1858	III	6 N. S.
Amoks, Malay,	...	...	... 1849	III	36
" " and piracies,	...	...	... 1849	III	33
Andaman islanders, the,	...	...	... 1858	III	7 N. S.
Anderson's considerations,	...	...	... 1858	I	12 N. S.
Annals Malayan, Abstract of,	...	...	... 1851	V	13
" " "	...	...	... 1852	VI	3
Arru Islands, the,	...	...	... 1853	VII	3
Asia and Indo Pacific Islands, Ethnology of,	...	...	... 1850	IV	{ 22 35
" Eastern, with references to the Malays,	...	...	... 1849	III	1
" and Australia, Cont. to Physical Geography of,	...	...	... 1852	VI	13
Assam, customs of Hill tribes of,	...	...	... 1848	II	13
Aur, Pulo,	...	...	... 1850	IV	16
Australia, Aborigines of,	...	...	... 1851	V	40
" tropical, Hand book for Colonists,	...	...	... 1850	IV	1
Axes stone, and spearheads found in Java,	...	...	... 1851	V	10
Bali and Lombok, scientific researches in,	...	...	... 1848	II	4
" researches in,	...	...	... 1849	III	9, 10



	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Chinese doctrine of the pulse ... ..	... 1858	II	7 N. S.
„ immigrants, Annual remittances by,	... 1847	I	4
„ in Penang, Notes on the,	... 1854	VIII	1
„ „ „	... 1855	IX	6
„ in Singapore „	... 1848	II	15
„ objects of worship,	... 1848	II	19
„ Superstitions and customs of,	... 1858	II	19 N. S.
„ Tables of merits and errors,	... 1858	II	8 N. S.
„ Tibetan, and Ultra-Indian numerals,	... 1858	I	22 N. S.
„ Trade with India and I. A. Antiquity of,	... 1848	II	32
China, Himalaic numerals in China Tibet, &c.,	... 1858	I	18 N. S.
Cinnamon cultivation in South of Malacca,	... 1851	V	36
Coal, Sumatran, ... ..	... 1848	II	42
„ in Ligor and Kedah, ... ..	... 1847	I	15
„ deposits, Siamese Coast Penang and Junk Ceylon,	1847	I	14
Cochin China, a voyage to, ... ..	... 1852	VI	15
„ details respecting,	... 1847	I	6
„ investiture of of King of, in 1849,	... 1850	IV	22
„ funeral of King of,	... 1849	III	21
Coffee planting in Ceylon, ... ..	... 1852	VI	8
Conchology and Malachology, remarks on,	... 1847	I	17
Contributions and correspondence (Misc.),...	... 1847 {	I	30
		II	43
Coral reefs as a cause of fever, ... ..	... 1848	II	22
„ „ „	... 1849	III	28.48
„ „ „	... 1850	IV	9.38.44
Cotton, Culture of in S. S., ... ..	... 1850	IV	45
„ „ „	... 1851	V	7 12
Deer, a white, ... ..	... 1848	II	10
Dictionary, Crawford's descriptive,	... 1858	I	10 N. S.
Dinding, Pulo, ... ..	... 1849	III	29
Do Dongo visit to the Mountaineers of,	... 1848	II	39
Dok in Muar, a trip to, ... ..	... 1858	II	15 N. S.
Dravidian formation the, enquiries into,	... 1855	IX	3
Durian, the, ... ..	... 1851	V	17
Dutch history in the Archipelago,	... 1858	I	6 N. S.
Dutch possessions in the I. A.,...	... 1847	I	13
Dyaks, Mythology of the, ... ..	... 1849	III	7
„ of Banjermassing, remarks on,	... 1847	I	3
Ethnology of Indo Pacific islands,	... 1850	V	16
„ „ „	... 1852	VI	5
„ „ „	... 1853	VII	2
„ „ „	... 1854	VIII	2
„ „ „	... 1855	IX	1.17
„ „ „	... 1858	I	14 N. S.
„ „ „	... 1858	III	App. N. S.
„ of the Indian Archipelago,	... 1850	IV	24
„ „ Johore „	... 1847	I	26
Exhibition 1851, List of Singapore collections,	... 1851	V	4





	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Indo-Pacific Islands Ethnology of,	... 1855	IX	1. 17
" " "	... 1858	I	14 N. S.
" " "	... 1858	III App.	N. S.
Inscription ancient Javanese, at Panataran,	... 1851	V	26
Islam, legends of,	... 1850	IV	19
Japan, Commercial intercourse with,	... 1851	V	37
Java, excursion in, during war with Dipo Negoro,	( 1853 1854)	VII VIII	 1 3
Java, Notes on the population of,	( 1847 1849)	I III	 9 3
Javanese ancient inscription, ... ..	... 1851	V	26
Johore, Geology of East Coast of	... 1848	II	35
" East Coast and islands, voyage to, ...	... 1848	II	34
" Orang Benua of, ... ..	... 1847	I	18
" The Sultan of, ... ..	... 1858	II	2 N. S.
" and Pahang, description of East Coast to,	... 1851	V	11
" a journey in, ... ..	... 1849	III	4
" Archipelago, Ethnology of the, ...	... 1847	I	26
" Translations of Malayan Laws of, ...	... 1855	IX	9
Kapans, Journal of a tour on the,	... 1858	I	4 N. S.
Karean tribes of Martaban and Tavai,	... 1850	IV	28
Karen Nec, country of the, ... ..	( 1858 1858)	II III	 21 N. S. 1 N. S.
Karens, ethnographic position of the, ...	... 1858	II	20 N. S.
Karrang Bolling (in Java) and birds nests rocks there,	1847	I	11
Kayan Language (Borneo) vocabulary of, ...	... 1849	III	13
Kayans, the, ... ..	... 1849	III	11
Kedah and Siam, ancient connection between,	... 1851	V	31
Keddah, some account of, ... ..	... 1850	IV	4
" annals, translation of the, ... ..	... 1849	III	1
Kei and Arru islands, ... ..	... 1853	VII	3
Kina-Balow, ascent of Mt., ... ..	... 1852	VI	1
Komoring, the orang, ... ..	... 1849	III	37
Labuan, Report on geology of, ... ..	... 1852	VI	20
Lamong districts, the, ... ..	... 1851	V	35
Languages, priliminary remarks on, ... ..	... 1849	III	44
" Malay, Polynesian and Chinese words introduced from English into, ... ..	... 1850	IV	15
Lauanguages, of the I. A., ... ..	... 1849	III	44
" and races, the Malayan and Polynesian,	... 1148	II	12
Laterite, origin of, ... ..	... 1850	IV	17
Laws of the I. A. and Eastern Asia, ... ..	... 1847	I	29
" Malayan of Johore, ... ..	... 1855	IX	9
Legends of Islam, ... ..	... 1850	IV	19
Lights, semi-horizon, ... ..	... 1852	VI	6
Lombok, notices of, ... ..	... 1848	II	5
" " "	... 185	V	20
" and Bali, scientific rescarches in,	... 1848	II	4
Magindaneo, adventures amongst the pirates of,	... 1858	II	16 N. S.

# 340 INDEX TO JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Mahomedanisin in the I. A., ...	1849	III	32
Majellis Ache, translation from the, ...	1851	V	3
Malacca, journey from to Pahang, ...	1852	VI	17
" law of England in, ...	1858	III	2 N. S.
" agriculture in, ...	1849	III	49
" description of, ...	1850	IV	43
" history and condition of, ...	1840	II	41
" map of, ...	1858	I	2 N. S.
" notes on, ...	1848	II	7
" tin mines of, ...	1858	I	2 N. S.
" trip to interior of, ...	1854	VIII	5
Malachology and conchology, remarks on, ...	1853	VII	4
Malay Annals translation of, ...	1847	I	17
" 1851	V	13	
" 1852	VI	3	
Malay Peninsula, search for coal deposits on coast of, ...	1847	I	28
" sketch of Ph. geography and geology, ...	1848	II	2
" Sumatra, &c., Wild tribes of, ...	1848	II	14
" Journey across the ...	1852	VI	17
" Journey in the Menangkabau States of ...	1849	III	12
" Pol. and Com. considerations relative to British Settlements in, ...	1854	VIII	6
Malays of Penang and Province Wellesley, the, ...	1858	II	4 N. S.
Malay sounds in roman letters, ...	1848	II	31
" Royal families, ...	1855	IX	8
Malays, Manners and customs of the, ...	1849	III	17
" 1850	IV	30	
" Meals of the, ...	1850	IV	30
" Memoirs of, ...	1848	II	20
" Notes on maritime, ...	1850	IV	41
" Polynesians, Papuans and Australians, ...	1849	III	47
Maldivian Alphabet, the, ...	1858	II	22
Marshes and Malaria at Singapore, ...	1848	II	22
Maruvi, the, of the Benaik islands, ...	1858	I	1 N. S.
Meander, trips of H. M. S., in the I. A., ...	1853	VII	6
Menangkabau States, trip in the, ...	1849	III	12
Mindoro, the island of, ...	1849	III	51
Minahassa in Celebes (Menado), ...	1858	III	3 N. S.
" a glance at, ...	1848	II	44
Mintira, the orang, visit of to Singapore, ...	1847	I	25
" Phsys. charact. of the, ...	1847	I	19
" Biduanda, measurements of, ...	1847	I	23
" Superstitions of the, ...	1847	I	24
" Agriculture of the, ...	1851	V	29
Moar, a trip to, (See also Muar), ...	1850	IV	25
Moco-Moco to Pengkalan Jambi, Journey from, ...	1858	II	18 N. S.
Mon-Anam formation, the, ...	1858	I	20.21 N. S.
" 1858	III	App. N. S.	
Mount Semiru, eruption of January, 1845, ...	1850	IV	20

	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Muar (see also Moar) Sila Datu Tumunggong of, ...	1851	V	6
Naning, five days , ...	1849	III	2
" notes on and notice of Naning war, ...	1858	I	7 N. S.
Netherlands, Area claimed by in the I. A., ...	1848	II	11
" India, Dr. BARON VAN HEOVILL's labours, ...	1848	II	45
New Guinea, North and East Coasts of, ...	1852	VI	16
Nicobar islands, the, ...	1849	III	18
" sketches at the, ...	1849	III	15
Numerals, Chinese and Tibeto-Ultra-Indian, ...	1858	I	22 N. S.
Nutmeg, Cultivation of the, ...	1848	II	37
" tree, diseases of the, ...	1849	III	45
" Cultivation and trade in from 17th Century, ...	1851	V	28
" plantations, Banda, ...	1858	I	5 N. S.
" and cloves, Bencoolen, ...	1851	V	9
Orang Biduana Kallang of Johor, ...	1847	I	21
" Komoring, the, ...	1849	III	37
" Mintira, visit of, to Singapore, ...	1847	I	25
" Sabimba, the, ...	1847	I	20
" Seletar (or Sletar) of Johor, the, ...	1847	I	22
Ophir, a trip to Mt., ...	1852	VI	24
Opium trade and Christianity, the, ...	1849	III	31
" Smoking in Singapore and Straits, ...	1848	II	1
	1849	III	30
	1858	I	3 N. S.
Pahang, description of East Coast of, ...	1859	V	11
" Journey to from Malacca, ...	1852	VI	17
Pa-Laong, Notes on, ...	1858	II	11 N. S.
Palawan, ...	1852	VI	4
Palembang to Fort Marlborough, journey from ...	1858	II	5 N. S.
	1847	I	30
Pantuns, Malay, ...	1848	II	46
	1849	III	52
	1849	III	47
Papuans, Australians and Polynesians, ...	1850	IV	1
Pasummah Lebar and Gunong Dempo, Journey to, ...	1858	II	1 N. S.
Pawangs, ...	1849	III	8
Perak, observations on, ...	1850	IV	34
Penang, the Malays of, ...	1858	II	4 N. S.
" the Chinese in, ...	1855	IX	6
" Kedah, Notes at, ...	1851	V	5
" Malacca and Singapore, Law of England in, ...	1858	III	2 N. S.
" Climate of, ...	1848	II	28
	1850	IV	39
" Notices of, ...	1852	VI	2
	1851	V	1
	1858	II	6 N. S.
Pine apple fibre, preparation of the, ...	1848	II	26
Piracies and Amoks, Malay, ...	1849	III	33

# 342 INDEX TO JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Piracy and Slave trade of the I. A., ...	{ 1849	III	14
	{ 1849	III	39
	{ 1850	IV	5
Pirates, Sarebas, Expedition against, ...	... 1849	III	19
Populations of the I. A., ...	... 1849	III	24
"    Java, ...	... 1847	I	9
Probolingo, a trip to, ...	... 1848	II	30
Pronouns and Definitives, Malay, Polynesian, &c., ...	... 1858	III	4 N. S.
Province Wellesley, the Malays of, ...	... 1858	II	4 N. S.
Pulo Aur, ...	... 1850	IV	16
"    Dinding, ...	... 1849	III	29
Races and languages, Asiatic and Indo Pacific, ...	... 1855	IX	2
RAFFLES, Sir STAMFORD, Life and Services of, ...	... 1855	IX	15
"    "    and the I. A., ...	... 1858	I	9 N. S.
Rainfall, at Horsburgh Light-house, ...	... 1852	VI	29
Rambau, a walk to Gunong Datu in, ...	... 1849	III	2
Ranow, Journey to the lake of, ...	... 1858	II	14 N. S.
Rafflesia Palma, cont. to nat. history of, ...	... 1847	I	7
Rhio, a glance at, ...	... 1847	I	8
"    revenue and trade of, ...	... 1849	III	25
"    Lingga Archipelago, sketch of the, ...	{ 1854	VIII	10
	{ 1855	IX	10
Route, steam, between Singapore and Torres Straits, ...	... 1851	V	34
"    from Torres Straits to Sydney, ...	... 1851	V	38
"    through Indian Archipelago, ...	... 1851	V	27
Sabimba, orang, the, ...	... 1847	I	20
"    tribes, ...	... 1847	I	27
Sago, ...	... 1849	III	20
Sakei tribes of the Malay Peninsula, ...	... 1850	IV	29
Sarawak, gold in, ...	... 1849	III	46
Sarebas and Sakanan pirates, destruction of, ...	... 1849	III	40
"    expedition against, ...	... 1849	III	19
Sassak, the religion of, ...	... 1848	II	6
Seletar see Sletar, ...	...		
Semang and Sakei tribes of Malay Peninsula, ...	... 1850	IV	29
Seman, offerings on the island of, ...	... 1848	II	8
Semiru, eruption of Mt., in 1845, ...	... 1850	IV	20
Shair Bidasari, a Malay poem and translation, ...	... 1847	I	V
Shan, Ka-Kying and Pa Laong, comp. vocab of, ...	... 1858	II	9 N. S.
Siam, coronation of the King of, ...	... 1851	V	33
"    the laws of, ...	... 1847	I	30
"    account of death of Queen of, ...	... 1852	VI	27
Siam, and Kedah, ancient connection between, ...	... 1851	V	31
"    ancient annals of, ...	... 1849	III	38
Siamese border, notes on the, ...	... 1850	IV	13
"    Grammar, Bishop Pallieu's, ...	... 1851	V	8
Sijara Malayu (Malay annals) abstract of, ...	{ 1851	V	13
	{ 1852	VI	3
Sila Datu, Tumungong of Muar, ...	... 1851	V	6

	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Silong language, vocab. of the, ...	... 1850	IV	27
„ tribe of the Mergui Archipelago, ...	... 1850	IV	26
Singapore, Agriculture of, ...	... 1849	III	34
„ Agricultural Statistics, reports on, ...	{ 1849	III	43
„ „ 1850	IV	3	
„ Advice to invalids visiting, ...	... 1851	V	15
„ Botany of, ...	... 1850	IV	31
„ Census of, ...	... 1850	IV	10
„ Geology of, ...	{ 1847	I	10
„ „ 1852	VI	10	
„ Medical topography of, ...	... 1848	II	22
„ „ 1853	VII	8	
„ Notices of, ...	{ 1854	VIII	4
„ „ 1855	IX	7	
„ to Penang, boat voyage from, ...	... 1850	IV	47
„ Zoology of, ...	... 1849	III	41
Sletar (or Silitar) Orang, of Johore, ...	... 1847	I	22
„ and Sabimba tribes, ...	... 1847	I	27
Soliman's narration, ...	... 1848	II	20
Solo, Tiger fight at, ...	... 1850	IV	8
Soloese, Whale fishing of the, ...	... 1850	IV	48
Sooloo (see also Solo), ...	{ 1849	III	27
„ „ 1849	III	35	
South Eastern Asia, Ethnology of, ...	... 1850	IV	33
„ „ 1851	V	34	
Steam routes through J. A., ...	{ 1851	V	38
„ „ 1851	V	27	
Straits of Malacca, British Colonies in, ...	... 1849	III	42
„ „ Singapore Geology of the, ...	... 1852	VI	10
Sulu (See Solo and Sooloo),			
Sumatra, General sketch of, ...	... 1849	III	22
„ Journey in, ...	... 1858	II	1 N. S.
„ Coal in, ...	... 1848	II	42
Sumbawa and Bima, ...	... 1858	I	8 N. S.
Surabaya, tour from and back to, ...	... 1849	III	6
Ta-lien, worship of the, ...	... 1850	IV	36
Tankuban Prahū (Java) after eruption May 1846,	... 1848	II	16
Tan Tai Hoey, in Singapore, the, ...	... 1852	VI	19
Temperature at Horsburgh Lighthouse, tables of,	... 1852	VI	28
Tenasserim, vegetable products of, ...	... 1850	IV	7
„ geological and geographical notes on, ...	... 1849	III	26
„ metalliferous deposits and min. prod. of, ...	... 1849	III	50
Thrai Phum, some account of the, ...	... 1851	V	32
Tibetan dialects, Chinese and Scythic, ...	... 1858	I	16 N. S.
„ Indian and Ultra Indian dialects, words com-			
mon to, ...	... 1856	I	23 N. S.
Tibeto-Ultra Indian and Mon-Anam formations,	... 1855	IX	5
„ „ 1855	IX	6	
„ Burman formation the, ...	{ 1858	I	15 N. S.

	Year.	Vol.	Art.
Tiger fight at Sooloo, ...	... 1850	IV	8
Timor, Dialects of and adjacent islands, ...	... 1848	II	40
Tin mines of Malacca, ...	... 1854	VIII	5
Torres Straits, indications of copper ore in, ...	... 1850	IV	18
„ Steam routes through, ...	... 1851	V	30
Tortoise-shell of Celebes, the, ...	... 1849	III	16
Trade and Trading ports of the I. A., ...	{ 1850	IV	23
	{ 1858	II	12 N. S.
Trian, an auriferous mountain, fall of a portion of, ...	... 1849	III	46
Tribes, the Goorkhas, and cognate, of the Ganges &c., ...	... 1858	III	8 N. S.
Ultra-Indian Gangetic and Tibetan languages, ...	... 1858	I	17 N. S.
Vocables non-Bhotian, common to N. Ultra-Indian Himalayan and Middle Gangetic languages, ...	... 1858	I	24 N. S.
Vindhyas, Affiliation of the 3 classes of the tribes of, ...	... 1858	III	10 N. S.
Whale fishing, Soolooese, ...	... 1850	IV	48
Wild tribes of the Malayan Peninsula, ...	... 1848	II	2
Words introduced from English into Malay, Polynesian, and Chinese, ...	... 1850	IV	15
Zollinger M. Notice of the labours of, ...	... 1848	II	29





## OCCASIONAL NOTES.



### SUMATRA IN 1886.

THE island of Sumatra is entirely under Dutch rule, nominally so at all events, though there are large tracts of country where Dutch rule is not yet recognised, or where no attempt has as yet been made to introduce it. This applies particularly to the interior of Atjeh (Acheen), the countries of the Alas, Gayus, and the different tribes of the Battaks.

The island is divided into a number of districts, provinces, or kingdoms, some of which are under direct Dutch rule, whereas others continue to be governed by their native rulers with the assistance of European advisers.

The latest official statements give the following particulars:—

Area,  $8,567\frac{6}{10}$  geographical miles. (This includes the Riouw residency, Banka and Billiton. Though geographically dependencies of Sumatra, these are considered and treated as separate parts in official records.)

Population:—Europeans,	...	...	3,847
Natives of the country,	...	...	2,792,561
Chinese,	...	...	105,823
Arabs,	...	...	2,600
Other Asiatics,	...	...	5,196

These figures must, of course, be regarded as more or less conjectural, as it is only as far as Europeans are concerned that there can be any attempt at accuracy.

The following are the political divisions into which the country has been sub-divided by the Dutch Government:—

1. West Coast of Sumatra, 2,200 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. A Governor is at its head with his head-quarters at Padang.

This Government has the following sub-divisions :—

- (a) Padang Lower Counties (Padangsche Benedenlanden). Chief place, Padang.
- (b) Padang Upland Counties (Padangsche Bovenlanden). Chief place, Fort de Kock.
- (c) Tapanuli (Tapien Na Uli). Chief place, Padang Sidempuan.

The Governor of the West Coast is subordinate to the Governor-General in Batavia. The Upland Counties and Tapanuli are administered by Residents, who are subordinate to the Governor of the West Coast.

The Residencies contain smaller districts, with Assistant Residents as Chief Magistrates, under whom there are again lesser sub-divisions under Controllers.

The West Coast is a very rich and thickly populated country. Being, however, very mountainous, and without navigable rivers, and traversed by two chains of high mountains running almost parallel to each other, road-making is difficult, and the country has as yet hardly been able to develop its very rich resources. Vast coal-fields of very superior coal, equal to the best English coal, discovered in 1870, have not yet been opened up, as the question of a railway to the coast still remains unsettled. The coal-fields are estimated to contain about 200 million tons of coal, half of which could be worked by open galleries.

- 2. Residency of Benkoelen, 455 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Benkoelen.
- 3. Residency of the Lampong Districts, 47,569 miles, under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Telok Betong.
- 4. Residency of Palembang, under direct Dutch rule, 2,558 square miles. Chief place, Palembang.

The Resident of Palembang has also to watch the affairs of the Sultanate of Djambi, which continue to be governed by a Sultan with a Dutch Political Agent. The Dutch have taken possession merely of the Coast port—Muara Kompeh—where they keep a small garrison, and levy import and export duties.

The present Sultan, being a nominee of the Dutch Government, is no favourite with his people, who continue to side

with the dethroned Sultan ; the latter lives up-country far away in the interior. The Djambi people are known as great religious fanatics, and troubles are likely to be raised ere long in this part of Sumatra.

5. Residency of East Coast of Sumatra, about 768 square miles. Chief place, Bengkalis.

This Residency consists of a number of native states under their native rulers. The Dutch Government claims direct rule in the island of Bengkalis and in Laboean Batu, a district up the Panei river.

The independent native states in this Residency are :—

Siak Sri Indrapura.

Pelalawan.

Kota Pinang.

Panei and Bila (these latter states dependencies of Siak.)

Kwalu.

Asahan.

Batu Bara.

Tandjong.

Si Pare Pare.

Pagarawan.

Padang } dependencies of Deli.  
Bedagei }

Serdang.

Deli.

Langkat.

Tamiang.

Siak, until a few years ago, claimed sovereignty over all these states.

Under treaties with all of them (the last of these only having come into force as late as January, 1886), the Dutch Government now collects import and export duties, has jurisdiction over Europeans and Chinese, controls the land contracts which the native rulers may enter into with Europeans, &c., &c.

The Government disclaims the idea of annexing any of these states, or putting them under direct Dutch rule, and only

a few months ago a native prince was re-installed in Asahan. The Government at that place had, for a number of years, been administered by a Dutch official, the native ruler, for misconduct, having been banished to Java, and his re-installment was evidently made *against* the wishes of the greater part of the Asahan people, who preferred to remain under direct European influence.

6. Atjeh and dependencies, 928 square miles, being the northern part of the island adjoining on the West Coast Singkei, and on the East Coast Tamiang.

Atjeh is under a Governor, who resides in Kota Radja. The country is sub-divided as follows :—

- (a) Ajteh Proper (Groot Atjeh) with 10 sub-districts (Hulubalangs).
- (b) Dependencies, viz. :—
  - 1. West Coast of Atjeh, consisting of 20 states under native Rajas ;
  - 2. North Coast of Atjeh, 9 states under native rulers ;
  - 3. East Coast of Atjeh, 23 native states under Rajas ;
  - 4. Southern settlements of Atjeh Proper, consisting of 10 states under native rulers.

The interior of Atjeh is entirely unknown. The Dutch troops, since April, 1885, have been concentrated on the northern Coast of Atjeh Proper, in a line which is defended by a number of fortifications. Edi, one of the native states of the East Coast of Atjeh, has also a garrison—the only place out of the line of defence.

What the Dutch Government intends doing towards the final pacification of the country and submission of its obstinate subjects, is difficult to guess.

7. Residency of Riouw and dependencies, about 825 geographical square miles. Chief place, Tandjong Pinang.

There belong to this residency :—

- (a) The Bintang or Riouw group of islands ;
- (b) The Lingga group ;
- (c) The Karimon, Tambilan, Anambas and Natuna

Islands, further on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra.

(g) Indragiri, with Mandah and Reteh.

8. Residency island of Banka with the Leper islands; area about 237 geographical square miles. Chief place, Muntok.

9. Assistant Residency Island of Billiton (I litung) with surrounding islands 154 in number. Chief place, Tandjong Pandan.

Riouw and dependencies, Banka, and Billiton are under direct Dutch rule.

A great deal has been done of late years towards the development of the rich resources of Sumatra, but there still remains a vast field for European capital and enterprise.

F. KEHDING.

## THE KURAU DISTRICT, PÊRAK.

Kurau was originally a nest of pirates, and no one ventured to live near the *kwála*, the people living at Kampong Tuah, about 70 miles up the river. Many of the Kurau people were themselves pirates, and Colonel LOW, then Government Agent in Province Wellesley, in conjunction with TOH JENUA, Palawan, led, about fifty or sixty years ago, an expedition against Kurau and destroyed a number of piratical boats. Colonel LOW created TOH JENUA Palawan of Kurau in the place of Nakkoda UDDIN, who was a pirate.

No *hasil klamin* was originally paid in Kurau. Kurau formerly extended to Pasir Gedabu and was under Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. Hilir Kurau was itself given to Datoh REJAB under the Panglima. After this the Bendahara came to Kurau and claimed *makan Raja* namely 30 *gantangs* of paddy from each *klamin*, which the Datoh refused to pay. The Bendahara then led an expedition from Pêrak against Kurau and took the Datoh prisoner.

On hearing this, the Panglima came down the river and met the Bendahara, and it was then agreed to pay the Bendahara one elephant or \$250, being its estimated value, and 70 *gantangs* of paddy or \$1.75 for each *klamin*. The Panglima then assembled the people and asked whether they would pay this and liberate the Datoh. The people agreed to pay this tax, and the fine and tax was guaranteed by the Panglima.

Datoh REJAB then consulted with Haji OMAR whether this tax was to be continued, and the Haji, who was chief over the Sêlângor people, agreed to its continuance. The tax was then regularly collected under the name *hasil klamin*, and was paid to the Panglima, who had agreed matters as above with the Bendahara, the payments being very regularly kept up for a few years. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Datoh REJAB failed to pay the *hasil klamin* to the Panglima, and on the latter demanding the same, it was refused, the Datoh wishing to retain it for his own use. An expedition in the name of Toh Muda GHAFAR was then arranged by the Panglima; it was led by Inchi LIMA, daughter of the Panglima and wife of Panglima Besar, who again was brother to KANDA HASSAN (still living) (KANDA HASSAN is the father of Haji ABDUL RAUF of Tanjong Piandang and Teluk Srah). The other leaders of the expedition were Inchi MARIAM, another daughter of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG, together with Panglima Prang SEMAHON, Raja LOP, Raja ALANG, Haji ALI, Maharaja Lela, Panglima KIATA, Panglima KAMPAR, and all the élite of Upper Pêrak.

This war is spoken of as "Prang Panglima Bukit Gantang." When the expedition reached Kurau, the Mantri supplied rice from Lârut to Panglima BUKIT GANTANG and fire-arms to Inchi MAT ALI, son of Datoh REJAB; the Mantri is the nephew of the former Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. War was declared, and Haji OMAR together with Inchi MAHMUD of Teluk Rubiah, both Sêlângor men, joined Inchi MAT ALI. Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S force erected five stockades at Kwâla Kurau and attacked Inchi MAHMUD at night at Teluk Rubiah. Inchi MAHMUD evacuated his position, but next day informed Inchis MARIAM and LIMA that he was ready to fight,



and returning to Teluk Rubiah erected a stockade, his retreat on the previous night having been only a feint as his preparations were not complete. Inchi MAHMUD was attacked on the same night by a Kota Lama party of 150 men led by their chiefs, who carried the stockade, which had been left in charge of 3 or 4 men to keep up appearances, Inchi MAHMUD and his party retiring into the neighbouring jungle. When the Kota Lama people had occupied the stockade, Inchi MAHMUD'S party returned, surrounded the Kota Lama people, killed 15 or 16, and put the remainder to flight in the greatest confusion, when they were met by Haji OMAR about half way to Kwâla Kurau, who fired into them, and the Kota Lama people then took to their boats, pursued by Haji OMAR, who was for attacking them, but was restrained by Inchi MAHMUD. For two months the Kota Lama people tended their wounded who had suffered severely from *ranjaus* which had been placed by Inchi MAHMUD'S people along the line of retreat which the Kota Lama people would have to follow when retiring from the stockade.

After this Inchi NGAH LAMAT of Bukit Gantang, uncle of the Mantri, hearing of the defeat of the Kota Lama men, came to settle the dispute, but leaving Kwâla Kurau for Bagan Tiang was taken ill and returned to Kurau to die. This led to the return of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S expedition. The Panglima had gained this title because when the Kedah people attacked Pêrak, he lay in ambush for them in the Bukit Berapit pass and defeated them with great slaughter.

*Hasil klamin* still continued to be paid, but Datoh REJAB retired from the administration of the district, handing over his authority to his fourth son, Inchi MAT ALI, who received the *hasil klamin* as formerly, and from this war all land cases date. Five years after this, Inchi MAT ALI received a *kuasa* from the Mantri to attack Sultan ALI'S Penghulus at Bagan Tiang, who were led by Panglima Besar, WAN ISMAIL, and MAGAT ARIS. The Bagan Tiang people were defeated, and MAGAT ARIS was wounded in the arm. The English Government sided with the Bagan Tiang people, but rendered no assistance. Another fight took place and Inchi MAT ALI was defeated. Sultan ALI, fearing that Inchi MAT ALI might

organize another attack, transferred his authority over all the districts from Krian to Kurau to the Mantri.

Before the Chinese war, Raja Muda ABDULLAH, as he was then called (not having yet been appointed Sultan), went to Krian and passed himself off as Sultan, he then proceeded to Kurau, where he was visited by Inchi MAT ALI, whose father, TOH REJAB, was still alive. Inchi MAT ALI gave Raja MUDA ABDULLAH \$300 as a present, and the Raja gave him authority over the Kurau district as far as Kampong Tanjong. Inchi MAT ALI continued to collect *hasil klamin* as before from the Sëlângor people of 70 *gantangs* or 7 *sukus*, \$1.75, and from the Penang people the same rate or the value of the paddy, say \$2.80 or 4 cents per *gantang*. This was the rate to 1875. When Mr. BIRCH was appointed Resident, he gave a *kuasa* to Inchi MAT ALI to collect the *hasil klamin* as before, the Inchi to receive one-fifth as commission, the revenue to be paid in at Larut. Inchi MAT ALI collected the tax to the extent of two boat loads of paddy and no more was forthcoming, the Mantri always denying that anything had been paid to him. Thus the matter remained till 1876, when Mr. JEREMIAH instructed Captain SPEEDY to collect it, but owing to the war then being carried on the rate was reduced to \$1, and it remained at this figure till Sir HUGH LOW raised it to its present rate.

N. DENISON.

---

MR. R. B. SHARPE ON BIRDS FROM PÊRAK.

(*From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of  
London, June 29th, 1886.*)

Notes on some Birds from Pêrak. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.  
Zoological Department, British Museum.

---

Thanks to the exertions of Mr. DAVISON, who explored the western side of the Malayan Peninsula, we have a tolerably complete list of the birds of this portion of the Indian Region, and a list of his collections has been given by Mr. HUME

( 'Stray Feathers,' 1879, p.p. 37, 151 ). The series of Malayan birds in the Hume collection, now in the British Museum, is an extremely valuable one, and it is to be regretted that Mr. DAVISON was never able, through political obstacles, to reach the mountains on the eastern side of the Peninsula and explore the high ridge or "backbone" which runs down its entire length. Considerable speculation has been excited respecting the fauna of these Malayan mountains, because all the collections hitherto made in Malacca have proved that, as regards the birds, there are very few species which are not common to Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malayan Peninsula. Sumatra, however, has always enjoyed a certain distinction from possessing at least one genus—*Psilopogon*—peculiar to itself; and, again, in the mountains several Himalayan genera have been found with species identical with, or only slightly differing from, those which occur in the Eastern Himalayas and extend down the mountains of Tenasserim. Many Malayan species range into the southern portions of the last-named province; but as regards the Himalayan genera, such as *Niltava*, *Liothrix*, *Pnæpyga*, *Sibia*, &c., all traces of them are lost after leaving Tenasserim until they turn up again in Sumatra.

Many prognostications have been made that when the mountains of the Malayan Peninsula were explored, the above-named genera and many others common to the mountains of Tenasserim and Sumatra would be found to extend along the eastern side of Malacca; but of this the first actual proof has been furnished by Mr. L. WRAY, who has sent a small parcel of birds from the mountains of Pêrak to the British Museum. Although so few in number, the revelations which they disclose are of the greatest value, for they show that in Pêrak, at least, and probably throughout the mountain-range, there is a curious mixture of Himalayan and High-Sumatran forms. Thus the *Psilopogon*, hitherto supposed to be a peculiar Sumatran genus, is accompanied by *Rhinocichla mitrata* (*Ianthocinclla mitrata*, Auct. ), another species hitherto believed to be confined in Sumatra; and the *Sibia* is also the Sumatran *S. simillima*, and not *S. picata*. The affinities of the Pêrak species being there-

fore so markedly Sumatran, it is not a little surprising to find that the *Mesia* is *M. argentauris* of the Himalayas, and not *M. laurinaæ* of Sumatra as one would have expected.

The following is a list of the specimens sent by Mr. WRAY, who informs us that they were mostly obtained at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and that his native collector, after an experience of 30 years' work, had not met with some of the species before :—

*Fam. Muscicapidæ.*

*Niltava grandis*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. IV, p. 404, "No. 11, male. Irides red; leg and feet nearly black; beak black. The female is brown, with a blue spot on each shoulder and a patch of ash under neck; head blackish and slightly glossed with blue. Specimens obtained at 4,000 feet."

Compared with males from Sikhim and Tenasserim in the Hume Collection, and apparently indetical in every respect.

*Rhinocichla mitrata* (S. Müll.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 452.

*Ianthocinclia mitrata*, Bp. Consp. I, p. 371. "No. 12, males. Irides brown; beak orange; legs yellow; skin under eye pure white. Common above 3,000 feet."

Two specimens sent, identical with others in the Museum from Sumatra, to which island the species has hitherto been supposed to be confined.

*Fam. Timeliidæ.*

*Hydrocichla ruficapilla* (Temm.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 319.

*Henicurus ruficapillus*, Temm. Pl. Col. III pl. 534. "No. 17, female. Irides brown; legs nearly white; beak black. Rocky streams in the jungle on the hills."

Agrees with the females of this species as described by Messrs. HUME and DAVISON.

*Sibia simillima* (Salvad.); SHARPE, Cat. B. vol. VII, p. 402.

*Heterophasia simillima*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. XIV, p. 232.

"No. 13, female. Iris brown; beak black; legs plumbeous. Flies about among the tops of trees in parties of from 20 to 30. Above 3,000 feet."

The two specimens sent agree precisely with a Sumatran example in the British Museum collected by Mr. CARL BOCK.

*Mesia argentauris*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 642.

"No. 10, female. Iris brown; feet and beak of same colour as throat of female. Male bird has red under tail-coverts; throat orange. From the hills of Pêrak over 3,000 feet. Flies about in small parties of 10 or 12."

The female sent is absolutely identical with Himalayan specimens, and the note given by Mr. WRAY as to the colouring of the male also suits the Himalayan bird and does not agree with the Sumatran *M. laurinx*, Salvad. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XIV, p. 231), which is the species one would have expected to find along with *Sibia simillima*.

*Fam. Capitonidæ.*

*Psilopogon pyrolophus*, S. Müll.; MARSHALL, Monogr. Capit. p. 133, pl. 53.

"No. 14, male and female. Iris brown; legs dull green; bare skin under eye green. On the hills over 3,000 feet."

This species has only been recorded from Sumatra up to the present time.

*Fam. Alcedinidæ.*

*Carcineutes pulchellus* (Horsf.); SHARPE, Monogr. Alced. p. 251, pl. 96.

"No. 16, male. Irides white; bare skin under eye pale brown; beak crimson-red. Had just caught and partly eaten a large spider."

*Fam. Trogonidæ.*

*Harpactes duvanceli*, Temm.; Gould, Monogr. Trogon. 2nd ed., pl. 40.

"No. 15, male. Irides brown; bill pure cobalt-blue. Hills, up to about 2,000 feet."

## EVIDENCE OF SIAMESE WORK IN PÊRAK.

Some time ago I obtained possession of a *Kachit*\*—i.e., scissors for cutting betel-nut—which was found at a depth of about six feet below the surface in a hill-mine near Ipoh in Kinta. This *Kachit* is of quite a different pattern from those in use by the Pêrak Malays, not being fitted with a cutting blade, but having two corrugated surfaces, for the apparent use of crushing the nut instead of cutting it into slices. I have been told that this is a common form of *Kachit* in Siam.

But a more positive item of evidence is an ingot of tin weighing about two *kati*, of semi-elliptical form, which was found near Kwâla Dipang in Kampar, in the workings of a mine; this specimen bears an inscription in what are evidently Siamese characters, as several letters may still be deciphered, but I cannot find anybody in Kinta who is a good enough Siamese scholar to put together enough of the letters to make any sense of them. I have sent these two specimens to the Pêrak Museum at Thaipeng hoping that perhaps somebody may be able to make out the inscription.

A. H.

## CURRENCY (NEGRI SEMBILAN).

1 <i>liku</i> †	=	21 cents.
2   "	=	22   "
3   "	=	23   "
1 ' <i>ngbharu</i> ‡	=	2½   "
1 <i>liku</i> ' <i>ngbharu</i>	=	52½   "
2   "	=	55   "
<i>S'tâli</i> = <i>s'ngbharu</i>	=	12½   "

\* *Kachip* (𑄑𑄣)—ED.

† *Satu lêkor* is one way of expressing twenty-one in Malay, *dua lêkor* is twenty-two, *tiga lêkor* twenty-three, and so on.

‡ *Wang bharu*, "new coin" is the name which was given in Malacca to a small Dutch silver coin no longer current. The phrase is still used to signify 2½ cents.—ED.



<i>S'pérak</i>	=	6 cents.
<i>S'suku</i>	=	25 "
<i>S'wang</i>	=	2 "
<i>S'kupang</i>	=	12½ "
<i>S'omeh (mas)</i>	=	50 "
<i>Omeh dua puluh</i>	=	\$ 7.00
<i>20 omeh</i>	=	10.00
<i>Dua puluh s'rěpi</i>	=	7.00
<i>Dua blas s'rěpi</i>	=	4.00

A man who marries a virgin must pay 20 *s'rěpi* or \$7.00 into the hands of the *Ibu-Bapa* or elders of her *suku*.

A man who marries a widow must pay 12 *s'rěpi* or \$4.00.

A man who abducts a widow must pay 4 *liku s'rěpi* or \$9.30, for a virgin the fine is 48 *s'rěpi* or \$18.30.

R. N. B.

## THE PRINCE, OR PRINCESS, OF THE BAMBOO.

In Part I of Vol. XIX (N. S.) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (January, 1887), there is a translation of a Japanese romance which contains a feature common in Malay romances and legends. The Japanese story of the Old Bamboo-hewer, translated by Mr. DICKINS, opens as follows:—

“Formerly there lived an old man, a bamboo-hewer, who hewed bamboos on the bosky hill-side and manywise he wrought them to serve men’s needs and his name was Sanugi no Miyakko. Now one day while plying the hatchet in a grove of bamboos was he ware of a tall stem, whence streamed forth through the gloom a dazzling light. Much marvelling he drew near to the reed and saw that the glory proceeded from the heart thereof and he looked again and beheld a tiny creature, a palm’s breadth in stature and of rare loveli-

ness, which stood midmost the splendour. Then he said to himself, 'day after day, from dawn to dusk, toil I among these bamboo-reeds, and this child that abides amidst them I may surely claim as mine own.' So, he put forth his hand and took the tiny being and carried it home and gave it to the goodwife and her women to be nourished."

In his notes on the text, Mr. DICKINS says that a Japanese bibliography (native) published about the year 1800 mentions several native works as sources from which incidents in the tale of the bamboo-hewer have been derived. From one of these a curious Buddhist legend is cited to the following effect:—

"Three recluses, after long-continued meditation, found themselves possessed of the truth and so great was their joy that their hearts broke and they died. Their souls thereupon took the form of bamboos with leaves of gold and roots of precious jade and after a period of ten months had elapsed, the stems of these bamboos split open and disclosed each a beauteous boy. The three youths sat on the ground under their bamboos and after seven days' meditation, they, too, became possessed of the truth, whereupon their bodies assumed a golden hue and displayed the marks of saintliness while the bamboos disappeared and were replaced by seven magnificent temples. The legend is manifestly of Indian origin."

I have already pointed out the fact of the existence both in Japanese and Malay legends of the main feature of this story, the supernatural development of a young child in the interior of some vegetable production (Notes and Queries, No. 4, issued with No. 17 of the Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society), and those interested in the Japanese romance introduced to English readers by Mr. DICKINS will find it curiously paralleled, as to this particular incident, by the Malay legends cited in a paper in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XIII (N. S.), Part IV.

W. E. M.

## NOTES ON KAYU GHARU.

In CRAWFORD'S Dictionary of the Malay Archipelago I find the following:—"AGILA the Eagle-wood of Commerce. Its name in Malay and Javanese is *kalambak* or *kalambah*, but it is also known in these languages by that of *gharu* or *kayu gharu*, gharu-wood, a corruption of the Sanscrit *agahru*.....There can be no doubt but that the perfumed wood is the result of disease in the tree that yields it produced by the thickening of the sap into a gum or resin."

This "Eagle-wood of Commerce" under its more familiar name *gharu* is one of the rarest and most valuable products of our Malayan jungles, and the following notes may be of interest. They are the result of enquiries amongst the Malays and *Pawangs* in Ulu Muar and Johol and I am indebted to Mr. L. J. CAZALAS for much assistance in obtaining the information contained in them.

The *gharu* tree is a tall forest tree sometimes reaching the size of 15 feet in diameter. The bark is of a silvery gray colour and the foliage close and dense of a dark hue. The Malay name for the tree is "*tabak*" and no other may be used by the *Pawang* when in search of the *kayu gharu*. *Gharu*, the diseased heart-wood of the *tabak*, is found in trees of all sizes even in trees of one foot in diameter, thus shewing that the disease attacks the tree at an early stage.

The *gharu* is found in pockets and may sometimes be discovered by the veins which run to these pockets. In other trees the veins are absent, which renders the process of searching more difficult. The tree is generally cut down and left to rot which exposes the *gharu* in about six months.

"Pockets" are found to contain as much as 104 catties; a single tree has been known to yield 400 catties. *Gharu* is seldom found in the sap-wood, generally in the heart-wood or *tēras*.

Many *tabak* trees do not contain *gharu* at all. To select the right trees is the special province of the *Pawang* or wise

man. The *tabak* trees are under the care of certain *hantu* or wood-spirits and it would be hopeless for the uninitiated to attempt to find *gharu*; even the *Pawang* has to be very careful.

The following is the process as far as I have been able to ascertain it:—

On the outskirts of the forest, the *Pawang* must burn incense, and repeat the following charm or formula:—

“*Homali hamali matilok (mandillah?) serta kalam  
“mandiyat serta teboh. Turun suhaya trima suka turun  
“kadim serta aku kabul kata gharu mustajak kata Allah  
“Berkat la ilaha il’allah. Hei Pūtri Belingkah, Pūtri  
“Berjuntei, Pūtri Menginjanaku meminta isitabak. Ta’boleh  
“di surohkan, ta’boleh lindong kapada aku kalau di suroh  
“di lindong kan biar dūrāka kapada tuhan.”*”

There is no “*pantang gharu*” except that the words “*isi*” and “*tabak*” must be used instead of “*tras*” and “*gharu*”.

He then proceeds to search for a likely tree, and upon finding one he again burns incense and repeats the spell as above. The tree having been cut down the next thing is to separate the *gharu* from the sap-wood. The best way is to let the tree rot, but the *Pawang* is often “hard-up” and does not mind wasting some of the *gharu* in his hurry to realize.

The following are said to be the tests for finding *gharu* in a standing tree.

1. The tree is full of knots. (*Berbung kol.*)
2. The bark full of moss and fungus. (*Běrtúmuh běrchandáwan.*)
3. Heart-wood hollow. (*Berlóbang.*)
4. Bark peeling off. (*Bergúgor kulit.*)
5. A clear space underneath. (*Mengelěnggang.*)
6. Stumps jutting out. (*Berchulak.*)
7. Tree tapering. (*Bertirus.*)
8. The falling of the leaves in old trees.

There are great differences in the quality of *gharu*, and great care is taken in classifying them. It requires a skilled man to distinguish between some of the varieties.

The names are as follow :—

1. *Chandan.*
2. *Tandok.*
3. *Menjulong-ulong.*
4. *Sikat.*
5. *Sikat Lampam.*
6. *Bulu Rusa.*
7. *Kemandangan.*
8. *Wangkang.*

The *chandan* (*padu tiada champur*) is oily, black and glistening. It sinks in water.

The *tadak* very closely resembles the *chandan*.

The *menjulong-ulong* may be distinguished from the *chandan* and the *tandok* by its length and small breadth. Splinters, 36 inches long, have been found evidently from veins not pockets.

*Sikat* (*bertabun champur kubal dan tēras*) fibrous with slight lustre will just float in water. Black and white streaks.

*Sikat Lampam*—the same as *sikat*, only white streaks more prominent.

*Bulu Rusa* will float in water, fibrous, generally of a yellow colour.

*Kemandangan* floats in water, whitish, fibrous fragments small.

*Wangkang* floats in water, fibrous blocks whitish in colour.

The *chandan* tree differs from other *gharu* trees in having a maximum diameter of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet and very soft sap-wood.

*Gharu* varies in price between \$200 and \$50 a *pikul* according to the variety. The *chandan* and the *tandok* are the most valuable.

Chinese and Malays burn it in their houses on high days and festivals—the latter generally take a supply with them on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The better varieties are used in the manufacture of aromatic oils.

R. N. B.

## CEREMONIES AT SEED TIME.

In common with the Burmese and Siamese, the Malays have a superstitious belief in the power exerted by the spirits of the earth and air and of the sun and moon in furthering the growth of *padi*. This is especially evinced in the propitiatory invocations which they resort to, and the offerings which they lay upon the ground or scatter in the air at seed time. Of the invocations given below, the first two, with their renderings, are taken from a work \* by Captain LOW, Superintendent of Province Wellesley under the East India Company in 1836, and the remainder, which I have obtained from Malays in Penang, are in common use up to the present time in the Straits Settlements and throughout the Malay Peninsula. They are known as "*Puji padi*" or "propitiation of the *padi*." The first is to Dangomala and Dangomali, spirits of the sun and moon :—

*Sri Dangomala, Sri Dangomali !  
 Handak kirim anak sambilan bulan ;  
 Sagala inang, sagala pengasoh ;  
 Jangan bri sakit, jangan bri demam ;  
 Jangan bri ngilu dan pëning  
 Kechil menjadi besar ;  
 Tuah jadi muda ;  
 Yang ta'kejab di per kejab ;  
 Yang ta'sama di per sama ;  
 Yang ta'hijau di per hijau ;  
 Yang ta'tinggi di per tinggi ;  
 Hijau seperti ayer laut ;  
 Tinggi seperti Bukit Kaf.*

O illustrious spirits of the sun and moon !

Let there be fruit (offspring) nine months hence.

---

\* "A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, &c." by Captain JAMES LOW of the Madras Army, in civil charge of Province Wellesley and Corresponding Member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836.



O royal nurses all preserve it from sickness and  
 fever, vertigo and headache.  
 May it reach the full stature.  
 May the old become young again.  
 Where backward may it become forward.  
 Where unequal may it be made equal.  
 Where colourless may it become green.  
 Where short may it become long.  
 Green as the waters of the Ocean.  
 High as the mountains of Kaf.

The second is a hyperbolical description of each of the nine months during which the grain is coming to maturity; the tenth, or harvest time, is compared with the birth of Mohamed, and the incantation closes with a prayer for an abundant crop:—

*Bintang mara chuacha limpat ;  
 Ka-dua limpat di langit ;  
 Ka-tiga limpat di bumi ;  
 Ka-empat ayer sambayang ;  
 Ka-lima pintu mazahap ;  
 Ka-anam pintu rēzuki ;  
 Ka-tujuh pintu mahaligei ;  
 Ka-dilapan pintu shurga ;  
 Ka-sumbilan anak di-kandong ibu ;  
 Ka-sāpuluh Mahomed jadi.  
 Jadi sākilian jadi.  
 Bayan Allah didalam rongga batu.  
 Lagi ada rēzuki ;  
 Deri hulu deri hilir  
 Saref mengaref ;  
 Deri sina ka daksina  
 Manghantar rēzuki  
 Bertambah bertambun.*

The gloriously resplendent stars lighting the firmament are the first;  
 The full refulgence is the second;  
 The fullness spreading over the earth is the third—  
 causing abundance ;

The fourth, the blessed waters, harbingers of fertility ;

The fifth the four gates of the world, pouring out plenty.

The sixth is the door to the abundance of food ;

The seventh is the portal of the palace ;

The eighth the floor of Surga or Heaven ;

The ninth the pregnant mother ;

The tenth (*i. e.*, the harvest) month the birthday of Mahomed (the luckiest day of the year) ;

May all prove prosperous.

May dry grain prosper.

May the hand of the Almighty appear in the filling of the husk, as the hole in a rock is shut up by degrees.

From above, from below, let plenty always flow,

From East and West may abundance ever increasing pour in.

The next is an invocation of the earth spirit Noh and Dewa Imbang, a sprite of air :—

*Hei! Noh yang dalam bumi,*

*Dewa Imbang deri udara,*

*Anak saraja jin ketala bumi,*

*Yang memegang bumi.*

Hail ! Noh who dwellest within the earth !

And thou Imbang who art ruler in the air,

Son of the spirit who rules the folds of earth,

Who guardest with thy power the gates of earth.

The last is an invocation to Setia Guni, an earth spirit, and contains the poetical idea that the grain is surrendered like a dear child to a tender foster mother by its parent who will come to claim it back after six months have passed :—

*Hei Tuanku Setia guni*

*Yang memegang bumi tujuh lapis*

*Aku bertarohkan anak aku*

*Sri Chinta rasa chukup dengan inang*

*Pengasoh kanda manda itu*

*Sampei lima bulan kã-anam  
 Aku datang mengambil balik  
 Jangan angkau bagi rasa binasa  
 Chachat chelah inilah upah-kan mu.*

Hail! lord *Setia Guni*,  
 Who dost rule the seven-fold earth,  
 I herewith lay my child upon thy breast,  
 My child the darling of my heart,  
 With his full following of nurses and attendants,  
 And when the fifth moon wanes unto the sixth  
 I shall come to claim him back again.  
 Let him taste no harm or evil, great or small,  
 Here is thy reward.

The “*upah*” or payment of the services of the spirit, is generally as follows:—

An egg, a bunch of betel-vine leaves, some “*bras kunniet*” (*oryza glutinosa*), some “*bras bertik*” (*i. e.*, the white pulp which exudes from rice grains when roasted), and a “*ketupat*” or little woven basket of cocoa-nut leaves filled with rice.

After this invocation of *Setia Guni* loadfuls of rich are sprinkled on the ground, and the following invocation is then raised to the spirit of the air:—

*Hei! Tuanku Malim kã-raja-an  
 Yang memegang langit tujuh lapis  
 Aku bertarohkan anak aku  
 Sri Chinta rasa, &c. [as in the last.]*  
 Hail! *Malim*, who dost supremely rule  
 The seven folds of sky,  
 I lay my child in pledge with thee,  
 My child the darling of my heart, &c., &c.

After this the rice is thrown into the air, and the ceremony is complete.

The “*pawangs*,” sorcerers or rather “wise men” who are skilled in these incantations, are in great request at the sowing of the padi crop.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN.

*Address of the Penang Mohammedans to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Reign, June, 1887.*

### يا غفور الرحيم

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم امثون توانكو  
بريويو امثون فنه لفته مدي ترجنچخ كاتس جمالا اوين ۲ فاك  
مكليم هب يغ هينا يائيت مگل رعية توانكو يغبراگام محمدية  
املا ميه يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه فمرنتاهن كراجاڭ دولي يغبها مليا  
ددالم نكري فولوفينغ دان مگل دائرهن معلومكن سمبه مروت  
مموهنكن امثون فد كباوه فاك چرفو لمبو دولي هر مچستي كوين  
ويكتوريا راج دراج يغ مفيواي تحت كراجاڭ يغبهممايم داتس  
مڭكسان نكري اغكلن دان كراجاڭ نكري سكوتلن دان ايرلن  
دان مگل نكري يغبسوم داتس اغين دان نكري ۲ دان مكليم  
چاهن دباوه اغين دان راج داتس راج ۲ ددالم هندي دغن  
مكليم جاهنپ مك دليفوتيله مكليمپ دغن لفته معور  
دان منتومسا دغن مناره بلس كاميه مايغ دغن كعاديلن يغ  
مڭرنا داتس مكليم رعيت مليا دان هينا مك مگل رعيت  
يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه تته كراجاڭ دولي يغبها مليا ددالم نكري  
فولوفينغ اين دان مگل دائرهن مك مكليمپ ايه دودق دغن  
مڭنه ۲ امان دان سلامت منتومسا موڭ ريا تباد مناره بمبغ دان  
خواطر دان كتاكوتن درفد مگل ماچم ۲ جنس مترو دان ظالم

دردف مگل فیہق لاوت دان دارت دان ببراف داغ مستري  
 دردف مگنغ نگرې ۲ یغ جاوه دان یغ دکمت ۲ دردف مگل ماچم  
 بغسا سلاو فرگې ماري تباد برهننتي میغ دان مالم مک مکلین  
 ایت براوله سلامه منتوما دردف مگل مربھیا دان ببراف انق ۲  
 نگرې دان اورغ ۲ داغ مستري یغ مسکین ۲ تله منجادي کاي  
 یغ بسر ۲ دان ببراف اورغ یغبوده ۲ تله دافت دغن فلاجران یغ  
 مسفرن مک مکلینپ ایه تله ترنتو دغن تواه دولت دولي  
 یغ مہاملي.

امفون توانکو فالت مکلین مہمہ معلومکن ببراف فادغ  
 تله منجادي نگرې دان رومہ یغ بسر تباد لاگي رمبا دان هوتن  
 ملینکن هابس جادي کمفوغ دان کیون دان بنداغ دان ببراف  
 فاي دان تفي لاوت دان لاوت یغ سفنج بندر مکلینپ هابس  
 جادي نگرې دان بندر یغرامې دغن مگل رعیہ میغ دان مالم  
 دان مگل تاند ۲ دان رومہ ۲ دان کمفوغ ۲ یغ موره جادي مہل  
 هوٹاپ یغتباد دسغ مکالي ۲ مک مکلینپ ایه ترنتو دغن  
 تواه دولت دولي یغ مہاملي.

امفون توانکو فالت مکلین مہمہ معلومکن ببراف نگرې  
 یغ همفر دغن فولوفینغ این منجادي مومہ کغد منتغہ رعیت  
 دسین یغ فرگي ماري دسیتو مک مکلین نگرې ۲ ایت مدہ  
 تندق جادي تعلق فد کباوه کراچان دولي یغ مہاملي دغن مہمہ  
 یغدمکین ایت فنہلہ نگرې فولوفینغ این دان مکلین دائرہن  
 دغن مگل داغ مستري دردف مکلین بغسا دان مسقلہ مگل

فلا بوهنپ درفد مگل ماچم کفل ۲ دان فراهو۲ درفد مگنپ  
 لگري مامیخ ۲ ماري منچهاري انتوخن ددالم فولوفینخ این  
 مک مکلیدپ ایه مندافت انتخ دان ملامه مستوما یخ مسفرن  
 دغن تواه دولة دولي یغمهاملي دغن مسب ایه تله دککلن اوله  
 الله سبحانه وتعالی دولي یغمهاملي دغن مسفرن ککل دائس  
 دمکین کراجان لیم فوله تاهن یغتنله دغن ملامتن.

امفون توانکو برداتخ مسب یغتیاد لاگی مسبرم مسب یخ  
 داوچف دان دچیتاکن دغن مسبرمپ درفد مکلین رعیة مالي  
 دان هبنا تیف ۲ مامیخ ۲ موهنکن دعا کفد الله سبحانه وتعالی  
 اکندلنچوکن امیا یغمهاملي دغن سفنه ۲ صیحت دان عافیت  
 دائس فکة درجه یخ مهابس ۲ تگی دان دککلن تحت کراجان  
 تورن منورن درفد درجت دولي یغمهاملي مسلملمان امین ۳.

امفون توانکو مکلین رعیت معلومکن صورت مسب این  
 مسرت برهمفون مکلینپ مغاداکن کسلامتن دولي یغمهاملي لیم  
 فوله تاهن ایت دغن بیراف کسوکان دان مسفنا یخ کبچیکن  
 کفد 27 هاریبولن چون هاري اثنین 1887.

امفون توانکو بریبوم امفون حال اینله فاکت مکلین  
 معلومکن مسب عزت معادت برتمبه ۲ دولة علی الدوام تمت کفد  
 شوال ۱۳۰۴ سنه.

مید هاشیم بن مید خمید عیدیه  
 حج محمد نور بن حج محمد عاریف  
 حج محمد صالح قاضي  
 مید محمد بن مید شیخ عطامس



*Jubilee Address by Perak ra'iyats, June, 1887.*

## نور الشمس و انقمر

دولت توانكو مشاه عالم ظل الله في العالم خالفة من بني  
ادم الذي ملك الكريم خلد الله ملكه وزاده في مرتابتي العظم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي امفون  
توانكو بريو ۲ امفون فنه ليمفه صدي ترجمشخ دائس جمالا اوين ۲  
فلمبه توان مسكين رعية ددالم نكري فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومكن كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرت يغمها ملي يغ  
برمسايم دائس ميغشسان تكة كراجان نكري اغلن مرت  
تعلق ججاهنپ دغن ملامة ممبرن اداپ.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري	** *	كوين ويكتوريا يغمها مغموري
درما كرليا كلمفاهن ممبري	** *	يغمها مشهور تيف ۲ هاري
برمسايم دائس ميغشسان	** *	تكة كراجان يغ مها ممبرن
حالة كبساران مسكين تركنا	** *	يغمها مشهور كمان مان
كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي	** *	يغمها تغني لائي بهگيا
مرتابنپ بسر صاغة مهاكاي	** *	تياداله بنديغپ ددالم دنيا
يغمها بايك بودي بهساپ	** *	مرة مها ايلق مبارغ فراشين
ليمفه دان معومر سگنفركاران	** *	تنف كراجان مسلمماپ
مده دفرنتنن دائس نكري	** *	مرت ججاهنن تعلق دبري

ليم فوله تاهن مده ممرنته ديري \* \*  
 مواتفون تيدق چاچه چلان \* \*  
 مملپهراکن داتس رعية بلان \* \*  
 دبهافي توهن سرو عالم \* \*  
 کمليان مهابسر ميخ دان مالم \* \*  
 مپواه نگري مده دکيليقکن \* \*  
 توان مرهپولو رسدينه دنماکن \* \*  
 دخبرکن عاده ممرنتهکن نگري \* \*  
 دغن اتوران حکمن ديري \* \*  
 مگل راج ۲ اورخ بسرپ \* \*  
 دجالنکن حکمن ددالم اندغن \* \*  
 ثگي دولت فرميسوري \* \*  
 دغن کموراهن مبارخ يغدچار \* \*  
 منخ دان معمور بارخ مپاگين \* \*  
 داتس همب توان رعية مسموان \* \*  
 دان اداله مکلين رعيت نگري فيرق مندافه چموان  
 يغ ساخه موره دان معمور دکرنياي توان مرهپولو. کي. مي. ام. جي  
 رسدين فيرق يغترامة مليا کفد 27 هاريپولن جون 1887 اکن منتا  
 برپايق دغا دغن ملامتپ داتس فرميسوري کوين ويکتوريا يغمها  
 ملي يغسده تتف داتس ميغگهسان تحت کراچان.  
 دانلغي بايق هارف مکلين رعية بلا ددالم نگري فيرق  
 اکن برنچاغن عمر زمانن مفرقت يخته لالو ايه دمکينله مسميه

رعيت بلا ددالم نڱري اين كباوه تافق چرفو دلي يغمها ملي  
ايت اداب.

محمد علي بن مادين يځ منظمکن  
رعيت مکلين منتا بواتکن  
چي مة کراني دغن تو کراني عبدالله يځ منجالکن  
رحمت يځ کلیمفاهن ساغة دهارفکن  
تنافي اد مئورځ دمیتو  
انچي ابراهيم خان نام يځ تنتو  
ددالم فکرجائن اين ايله ممينتو  
ممرقسا مکلين کيرام ايت  
27 هاريبولون جون موروت اين تمت  
مپورت تباد براف چرمة  
مدهمداهن هارفکن رحمت  
دنيا اخرت بيرله ملامت  
مريبو دلافن راتس تاهن دمبوکن  
دلافن فوله توجه لاڱي دسماکن  
يغترامت ملي ساغة دهارفکن  
بارغيش خيلف هارف دامفولکن

—————:0:—————

*Jubilee Address by Perak Penghulus, — June, 1887.*

دولت توانکو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم من باني  
ادم الذي مالک الکرام خلد الله ملکه وزاداه في مرتبت العظیم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

امفون، توانکو بربو۲ امفون فنه ليمفه مدي ترجمنج  
دائس او بن ۲ چمالا هنب توان فغولو مروت رعيت ددالم نگري  
فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومکن ممبه کباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرة فرميسوري  
کوين امفراس فرينس اوف ويل انديا يغمها ملي لاڻي يغمها بسر  
برممايم دائس ميغگهسان تحت کراچاڻ دنکري اغگلن دغن  
سلامت ممبرناپ.

امفون توانکو فرميسوري	* *	کوين ويکتوريا عاريف بستاري
امفون کراچاڻ اغگلن نگري	* *	معموردان موره مشهور تر فوجي
امفون توانکو مهکوة نگري	* *	کوين ويکتوريا بحق بستاري
کراچاڻ بسر تيدق تر فري	* *	مروت تعلق براتس ۲ نگري
کوين ويکتوريا منجادي راتو	* *	دنکري اغگلن برتحة دميتو
ليم فوله تاهن مده ترنتو	* *	مديکيه فون تيدق چاچه مواة
برتمبه ۲ فغکت درجتپ	* *	دکرنياي توهن اتس اياپ
مروت مکلين اتق چچوپ	* *	دائس گراچاڻ ملهلماپ
ملا م کوين دائس تحت	* *	مگنف نگري مشهور اوريتا
فاتله اي موري مهکوت	* *	ککياڻ تباد دافت دکات
براث نگري دالم تعلقپ	* *	فراثوران چوکف منترې وزيرن
موکر دچاري دمکين اداڻ	* *	عاديل دان معمور ممواپ
فرميسوري کوين بغساوان	* *	روف مجلس ماسخه درماوان
هالوس مانس ميارخ کلکوان	* *	ددالم دنيا موکر ملاوان
ددالم دنيا موکر دچاري	* *	مفرت کوين فرميسوري

چھپاپ ترخ مراٹ نگري	* *	امقام مستغكي بوغا بيدوري
معزة عيسا المسيح عليه السلام	* *	دكرنيا توهن سرو عالم
منرخن ظلمت يغامه كلم	* *	چھپاپ ترخ ممنوه عالم
مالو دان صوفن كشد سوري	* *	سكلين راج ۲ ممغكو نگري
بندين دوا موكر دچاري	* *	كارن عقلن عاريف چوهاري
ملمفكن كورنيا چوگ ملالو	* *	كارن عادت دري دهولو
فاتوتله سوري چنچوخن اولو	* *	كشد رعيت ناي فغھولو
سوري منجادي ممرنتھكن ديسا	* *	دغن قدرت توهن يغ اس
هلبالغن بايق گائھ فركاس	* *	وزير منتري اورخ برغسا
تورن تمورن ممرنتھكن ديسا	* *	كوين ويكتوريا ممفوپ كواس
ببراف نگري ممقربواۋه جاس	* *	عاديل دان موره وعد فرقسا
فاتوتله سوري ممرنتھكن نڱا را	* *	كوين ويكتوريا مھكوت اندرا
كشد سكلين رعيتھ بلا تنترا	* *	مسمفرن اوصل بلا فليھرا
سكلين راج ۲ مينارھ حيران	* *	فرميسوري فوپ كساران
سكلين رعيتھ بلا تبادكسوكاران	* *	ملمفھكن معمور برتابوران
سكلين راج ۲ موجي رات	* *	كوين مھابسر ماسختله پات
مملھيراكن رعيتھ صماٹ ۲	* *	عاديلن موره معمور صرت
گكياۛن پات صده ترفري	* *	تعلقپ بايق براف نگري
وزير يغيسر ممرنتھكن نگري	* *	برائس ۲ فگاوي دغن منتري
وزير يغ فانتھ ممرنتھكنپ	* *	كباوه اغين ممقي تعلقپ
عشكر يغ جاگ ببراف بايقن	* *	چوكف دغن منتري هلبالغن
دتارھ گبنوويل جادي وزيرن	* *	ميغا فورا نام نگريپ

فینڻ ملاء د باوه فرنٽهپ	حکمن سوري د جالکنپ
د مپوټکن قصه مپغا فورا *	نگري ايلق مده کتارا *
فینڻ ملاء مام متارا *	مفرت اورځ ټيگ برمودار *
توان گبر نور ويل عاريف جوهاري *	فینڻ ملاء د فرنټهپ سنديري *
دغن ټيټه مهکوت سوري *	د فرنټه گبر نور ټيگ بواه نگري *
گبر نور ويل د مپغا فورا *	فرنټهپ ټياد چاپت چدرا *
رعيت رامي ددالم نگارا *	مگنډ هاري جاگ فليپرا *
مپواه نگري دولي يغد فرتوان *	سلطان يوسف مده دطا بلکن *

توانکو راج اديرس سي.ام.جي. راج موداکن

منجالنکن حکمن وکیل سلطان

نگري د تاتځ مهکوت سوري *	ساتو رسدين فول د بري *
ټوان مارهيولو نماپ ديري *	ممبري نصيحه فدراج منتري *
نصيحه فغا جران مپليپرا کنديري *	ممرنټهکن رعيه داځ منتري *
ټياد مبلځ مگنډ هاري *	مشهور اوريتا سرات نگري *
سي.ام.جي هپوځن گلارن *	منمپهکن فځکه درجه کيسران *
مهکوت سوري مغرنيا گلارن *	منتغه توان گبر نور فون کيسران *
ترمفيله قصه دغن اوريتا *	د فرمپهکن کباوه دولي مهکوت *
سرت بنر امشوپ اوريتا *	توان رسدين فيرق يځ ماعه پاه *

دان مسکين فغولو رعيه نگري فيرق مندافت جاموان

يځ ماعه کمورهن معمورپ دکرنيا بحرمة توان مارهيولو کي.سي

ام.جي رسدين يغترامت ملي فد 27 هاريپولن جون 1887

اکن ممنتاء دعا دغن سلامتنپ دائس فرمپسوري کوين ويکتوريا



امفراس انديا يغمها ملي لاگي يغمها بسر يځ مدده تنښ داتس  
 ميځگهسان تحت کراچاڼ ايه لاگي بربايق ۲ هارف مکليڼ راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولو رعيت ددالم نگوي فيرق اکن برفنچن عمر  
 زمان يغمها ملي ايه مشرت يغتله لالو دمکينله سمبه مگل راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولو رعيت کباوه تافق چرفو دولي تلافکن يغمها  
 ملي لاگي يغمها بسر اداپ.

تمه الکلام فد دوا فوله توجه هاريبولن سورة اين تمت يځ  
 مپوره تياد براف چرمة مدهمدهن هارفکن رحمت دنيا اخرت  
 ممنتاً سلامة مريبو دلافن راتس تاهن دسبوکن دلافن فوله توجه  
 لاگي دسماکن يغترامة ملي ماعه دهارفکن بارغيځ خيلف هارف  
 دامفونکن اداپ.

---

## INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

---

The following communication from the President of the "Institut Canadien-français" is published for the information of members, who are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary in the event of their wishing to become members of the "Institut."

OTTAWA, (Canada), Mai 1887.

*Monsieur et cher collègue,*

Lorsque, l'année dernière, nous sollicitons l'honneur d'entrer en correspondance avec la Société dont vous êtes le digne représentant, sollicitation à laquelle vous avez répondu d'une manière si délicate, j'étais loin de penser que j'aurais aujourd'hui la douleur de vous annoncer que notre bel édifice national a été complètement détruit par le feu.

De ce monument qui a coûté tant de sacrifices à nos compatriotes, et que nous considérons à bon droit comme un des boulevards de notre nationalité dans la province d'Ontario, où l'élément anglais prédomine largement, il ne reste plus qu'un monceau de ruines.

L'avancement moral et intellectuel de notre population, je dirai plus, la conservation de notre belle langue française et de toutes ces traditions que nous ont léguées nos ancêtres, exige que nous réparions sans retard ce désastre.

La perte que nous venons de subir s'élève à 89.000 francs, et il nous est impossible de trouver cette somme sans le secours de l'étranger, cela me décide à m'adresser à vous et aux membres de votre société, qui, j'en suis sûr, ne refuseront pas de nous venir en aide dans cette épreuve.

Notre situation ne nous permet pas de refuser l'obole de la charité; nous préférierions cependant que le secours nous fût offert sous la forme d'adhésions de membres de notre Institut, et ce serait une grande faveur de votre part de nous en procurer autant que possible.

Sur votre recommandation, ou sur celle de votre société, et après réception des honoraires, nous serions heureux de décerner :

1°. Moyennant une somme (une fois payée) de 50 francs, un diplôme de membre honoraire, lithographié et au sceau de l'Institut.

2°. Moyennant 12.50 francs par an une carte de membre titulaire.

Espérant que vous voudrez bien nous venir en aide de cette manière,

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le président,

Votre dévoué collègue,

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,

*Président de l'Institut Canadien-français.*













SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 01309 9544